THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

MORMON -OPTIC

PART XIV

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT, 1889, BY THE CENTURY CO.
DESIGN COPYRIGHTED BY THE CENTURY CO.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusnal fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illnstrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illnstrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will he comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

1625
C4
1889a
pt. 14

over by a president and two counselors whose authority extends over the entire church, and it includes the twelve apostles, the seventies, the patriarch, the high priests, and the elders. The twelve apostles constitute a traveling high council, which ordains other officers and is intrusted with general ecclesiastical authority; the seventies are the missionaries and the propagandists of the body; the patriarch pronounces the blessing of the church; the high priests officiate in the offices of the church in the absence of any higher authorities; and the elders conduct meetings and superintend the priests. The Aaronic priesthood includes the bishops, the priests, the teachers, and the deacons; the two last named are the subordinate orders in the church. The duties of the bishops are largely secular. The entire territory governed by the church is divided and subdivided into districts, for the more efficient collection of tithes and the administration of the government. The Mormons accept the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants as authoritative, and regard the head of their church as invested with divine authority, receiving his revelations as the word of the Lord. They maintain the doctrines of repentance and faith, a literal resurrection of the dead, the second coming of Christ and his reign upon earth (having the seat of his power in their territory), baptism by immersion, baptism for the dead, and polygamy as a sacred duty for all those who are capable of entering into such marriage. The Mormons settled first at Kirtland, Ohio, then in Missouri, and after their expulsion from these places in Nauvoo, Illinois; in 1847–8 they removed to Utah, and have since spread into Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, etc. They have frequently defied the United States government. There is also a comparatively small branch of the Mormon Church, entitled "The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," which is opposed to polygamy and is ecclesiastically independent of the original organization. Also *Mormonist*, *Mormonite*.—**Book of Mormon**, one of the authoritative writings of the Mormon Church. According to the Mormons, it is the record of certain ancient peoples in America, abridged by the prophet Mormen, written on golden plates, and discovered by Joseph Smith at Cumorah (western New York), and translated by him. By anti-Mormons it is generally regarded as taken from a romance written about 1811 by Solomon Spaulding, whose manuscript was used by Smith and Rigdon.

Mormondom (môr'mon-dum), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-dom.*] The community or system of the Mormons; Mormons collectively.

Mormonism (môr'mon-izm), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ism.*] The system of doctrines, practices (especially polygamy), ceremonies, and church government maintained by the Mormons.

It is not possible to attack *Mormonism* with very delicate weapons. *The Nation*, Feb. 23, 1882, p. 161.

Mormonist (môr'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ist.*] Same as *Mormon*[2].

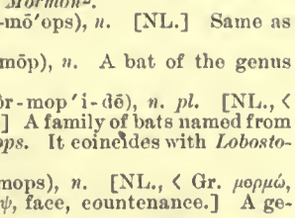
Mormonite (môr'mon-it), *n.* [< *Mormon*[2] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Mormon*[2].

Mormoöps (môr-mō'ops), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Mormops*.

mormope (môr'mōp), *n.* A bat of the genus *Mormops*.

Mormopidæ (môr-mop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mormops* + *-idæ.*] A family of bats named from the genus *Mormops*. It coincides with *Lobostomatinæ*.

Mormops (môr'mops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορμώ*, a bugbear, + *ὤψ*, face, countenance.] A genus of tropical American phyllostomine bats of the subfamily *Lobostomatinæ:* so called from the extraordinary physiognomy, which is remarkable even among the many strange expressions of face presented by bats. *M. blainvillei* is the type. Also *Mormoöps*.



Face of *Mormops blainvillei*.

mormyre (môr'mīr), *n.* A fish of the genus *Mormyrus;* a mormyrian.

mormyrian (môr-mir'i-an), *n.* [< *Mormyrus* + *-ian.*] A fish of the family *Mormyridæ*.

Mormyridæ (môr-mir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mormyrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scyphophorous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Mormyrus*, to which different limits have been given. (*a*) By Bonaparte and most others it is restricted to those species which have well-developed dorsal and anal fins more or less nearly opposite each other but of varying extent, and a well-developed caudal remote from the dorsal and anal. It includes all but one of the scyphophorous fishes. (*b*) By Günther it is extended to include the foregoing, together with species without an anal or caudal fin placed by other authors in the family *Gymnarchidæ*. All have the body and tail scaly, head scaleless, margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce into a single bone, and laterally by the maxillaries. The interoperculum is sometimes rudimentary, and on each side of the single parietal bone is a cavity leading into the interior of the skull. The family contains a number of fresh-water African fishes, representing several genera, some of which are remarkable for the prolongation of the snout. There is also great diversity in the development of the dorsal and anal fins, in some cases these being much lengthened and in others very short. *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus* is common in the Nile. Also *Mormyri*.

243

Mormyrus (môr-mī'rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *mormyr*), < Gr. *μορμύρος*, a sea-fish.] 1. An African genus of fishes representing the family *Mormyridæ*. *M. oxyrhynchus* is the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or sharp-nosed mormyre of the Nile. It is held in high esteem, and was venerated by the ancient Egyptians, and never eaten, because it was supposed to have devoured the privy member of the god Osiris. Some species are highly esteemed for food.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a mormyre.

morn (môrn), *n.* [< ME. *morn*, contr. of *morwen, morgen, murgen*, < AS. *morgen, mergen* = OS. *morgan* = OFries. *morn* = D. *morgen* = MLG. LG. *morgen* = OHG. *morgan, morgen, morgin*, MHG. G. *morgen* = Icel. *morgunn, morginn* = Sw. *morgon* = Dan. *morgen* = Goth. *maurgins*, morning; perhaps connected with OBulg. *mĭrknati*, become dark, *mrakŭ*, darkness, the morning being in this view the 'dim light' of early dawn. In another view, the word is orig. 'dawn,' connected with Lith. *merkti*, blink, Gr. *μαρμαίρειν*, shine, glitter (see *marble*). The same word, in the ME. form *morwen, morgen*, lost the final *-n* (which was understood as a suffix) and became, through *morge, morwe*, the source of E. *morrow;* while a deriv. form *morning* has taken the place of both forms in familiar use: see *morrow, morning.*] 1. The first part of the day; the morning: now used chiefly in poetry and often with personification. See *morning.*

Whyt as *morne* milk.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 358.

From *morn*
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve.
Milton, P. L., i. 742.

2. Morrow: usually preceded by *the:* as, *the morn* (that is, to-morrow). [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Abraham ful erly watz vp on *the morne*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1001.

But Duncan swore a haly aith
That Meg should be a bride *the morn*.
Burns, There was a Lass.

The morn's morning, to-morrow morning: as, I'll be with you *the morn's morning*. [Scotch.]

morn-daylight†, *n.* [ME.] The light of morning.

So forth passyd till *morn-day-lyght* to se.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

morne (môrn), *n.* [OF., < *morne*, blunt.] 1. The rebated head of a tilting-lance. Compare *coronal*, 2 (*a*).

Mornes, 14th or 15th century.

The speare hedded with the *morne*.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, [p. 15.

Yet so were they [lances] colour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Tilting lances with *mornes*, coronels, and vamplate.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXXII. 125.

2. A small rounded hill. [French-American.]

The road . . . sinks between *mornes* wooded to their summits. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 846.

morné (môr-nā'), *a.* [OF. *morné*, pp. of *morner*, blunt, < *morne*, blunt: see *morne.*] In *her.*, an epithet noting a lion rampant when depicted in coat-armor with no tongue, teeth, or claws.

morned (môrnd), *a.* [< *morne* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, blunted; having a blunt head: said especially of a tilting-spear used as a bearing.

morniflet, *n.* See *murniral.*

morning (môr'ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *morninge, morowenynge, morwening, morgening*, < *morn, morwen, morgen*, morn, + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *evening*, < *even*[2] + *-ing*[1].] I. *n.* 1. The first part of the day, strictly from midnight to noon. In a more limited sense, *morning* is the time from a little before to a little after sunrise, or the time beginning a little before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast, or to noon. Among men of business and people of fashion, the *morning* is often considered to extend to the hour of dining, even when this occurs several hours after noon.

The friday erly in the witsonwike, that was a feire *morowenynge* and a softe, and yet was oot the water ne the enchauntement lefte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 351.

To-morrow, ere fresh *morning* streak the east
With first approach of light, we must be risen.
Milton, P. L., iv. 623.

The Duke of Devonshire took a *morning's* ride before dinner yesterday at seven o'clock in the afternoon.
Hull Advertiser, April 16, 1796 (quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 383).

2. Figuratively, the first or early part.

O life! how pleasant in thy *morning!*
Burns, To James Smith.

We are Ancients of the earth,
And in the *morning* of the times.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

3. A morning dram or draught. [Scotch.]

Of this he took a copious dram, observing he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean.
Scott, Waverley, xviii.

4. A slight repast taken at rising, some time before what is called breakfast. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**Good morning.** See *good.*—**The morn's morning.** See *morn.*

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the first or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day, or before dinner: as, a *morning* concert.—2. Existing, taking place, or seen in the morning: as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service: often used figuratively.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.

The broad brow [of Chaucer], drooping with weight of thought, and yet with an inexpugnable youth shining out of it as from the *morning* forehead of a boy.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 229.

Morning gun, hour, etc. See the nouns.

morning-cap (môr'ning-kap), *n.* A cap worn during the day, on other than ceremonial occasions; especially, a cap worn by women in the morning to cover and protect the hair.

morning-flower (môr'ning-flou'ėr), *n.* A plant of the iris family, *Orthrosanthus multiflorus.* [Australia.]

morning-gift (môr'ning-gift), *n.* [A mod. translation of AS. *morgengifu* (= G. *morgengabe*, etc.), < *morgen*, morn, morning, + *gifu*, gift. Cf. *morganatic.*] A gift made to a woman by her husband the morning after marriage: a practice formerly common in Europe (in some places a legal right of the bride), but now nearly obsolete.

Now he has wooed the young countess,
The Countess of Balquhin,
An' given her for a *morning-gift*
Strathboggie and Aboyne.
Lord Thomas Stuart (Child's Ballads, III. 357).

She is described as dwelling at Winchester in the possession, not only of great landed possessions, the *morning-gifts* of her two marriages, but of immense hoarded wealth of every kind. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 3.

morning-glory (môr'ning-glō'ri), *n.* A plant of the genus *Ipomœa*, especially *I. purpurea.* See *kaladana.*

morning-gown (môr'ning-goun), *n.* A gown suitable for wearing in the morning.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.
Addison.

morning-land (môr'ning-land), *n.* [Cf. G. *morgenland*, the East.] The East. [Poetical.]

Where through the sands of *morning-land*
The camel bears the spice.
Macaulay, Prophecy of Capys, st. 31.

morning-room (môr'ning-röm), *n.* A room used by the women of a family as a boudoir or sitting-room, and supposed to be occupied only before dinner. [Great Britain.]

morning-speech (môr'ning-spēch), *n.* [ME. *mornspeche, morwespeche:* see *morrow-speech.*] Same as *morrow-speech.* See the quotation.

The word *morning-speech* (morgen-spæc) is as old as Anglo-Saxon times; "morgen" signified both "morning" and "morrow," and the origin of the term would seem to be that the meeting was held either in the morning of the same day or on the morning (the morrow) of the day after that on which the Gild held its feast and accompanying ceremonies, and that it afterwards became applied to other similar meetings of the Gild-brethren.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxiii.

morning-sphinx (môr'ning-sfingks), *n.* See *sphinx.*

morning-star (môr'ning-stär'), *n.* [Cf. AS. *morgensteorra* (cf. G. *morgenstern*), < *morgen*, morn, morning, + *steorra*, star.] 1. See *star.*—2. A weapon consisting of a ball of metal, usually set with spikes, either mounted upon a long handle or staff, usually of wood and used with both hands, or slung to the staff by a thong or chain. Also called *holy-water sprinkler.* Compare *war-flail.*—**Morning-star halberd,** a long-handled weapon having the blade of a halberd or partizan, and below it a heavy ball or similar mass of iron set with spikes. Also *morning-star partizan.* See *halberd, partizan.*

Morning-star or War-flail, beginning of 15th century.

morning-tide (môr'ning-tīd), *n.* Morning; figuratively, the early part of any course, especially of life. Compare *morrow-tide.*

422822
27.4.44

mornspeech†, *n.* Same as *morrow-speech*.

It is ordeyned to hauen foure *mornspeches* in the zere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

morn-tide†, *n.* Same as *morrow-tide*.

morn-while†, *n.* [ME. *mornewhile*.] The morning time.

Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede; He mett in the *morne while* fulle mervaylous dremes! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3224.

moro (mō′rō), *n.* [NL., < L. *morus*, a mulberry: see *more*[4], *Morus*.] The vinous grosbeak, stone-bird, or desert-trumpeter, *Carpodacus* (*Bucanetes*) *githagineus*, a small fringilline bird.

Moroccan (mō-rok′an), *a.* [< *Morocco* (see *morocco*) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Morocco, a sultanate in northwestern Africa, lying west of Algeria, or its inhabitants.

The Jew is still the most remarkable element in the *Moroccan* population. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 371.

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Morocco leather*; cf. equiv. *maroquin*, < F. *maroquin* = Sp. *marroquí* = Pg. *marroquim* = It. *marrocchino*, with accom. adj. term., = E. *-ine*[1]; so called from *Morocco* or *Marocco* (ME. *Marrok*), < Ar. *Marrākush*, the city which gave its name to the country, and in which the manufacture of morocco leather is still carried on.]

I. *n.* 1. Leather made from goatskins, tanned with sumac, originally in the Barbary States, but afterward very largely in the Levant, and now produced in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa. The peculiar qualities of true morocco are great firmness of texture with flexibility, and a grained surface, of which there are many varieties. This surface is produced by an embossing process called *graining*. True morocco is of extreme hardness, and makes the most durable bookbindings; it is used also for upholstering seats and for similar purposes, and to a certain extent in shoemaking.

2. Leather made in imitation of this, often of sheepskins, and used for the same purposes, but much more largely in shoemaking.—**3**†. A very strong kind of ale anciently made in Cumberland, said to have a certain amount of beef among its ingredients, the recipe being kept a secret.—**French morocco**, in *bookbinding*, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having usually a smaller and less prominent grain.—**Levant morocco**. See *levant*[2].

II. *a.* Made or consisting of morocco; also, of the common red color of morocco leather.

morocco (mō-rok′ō), *v. t.* To convert into morocco.

Morocco gum. See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].

morocco-head (mō-rok′ō-hed), *n.* The American sheldrake or merganser, *Mergus americanus*. [New Jersey.]

morocco-jaw (mō-rok′ō-jâ), *n.* The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*: so called from the color of the beak. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

morology (mō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μωρολογία*, foolish talking, < *μωρολόγος*, talking foolishly, < *μωρός*, foolish, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Foolish speech. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

morone (mō-rōn′), *n.* [< L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree: see *more*[4], *Morus*.] Same as *maroon*[1].

Moronobea (mor-ō-nō′bē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), < *moronobo*, the native name of the tree among the Galibis of Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Guttiferæ*, type of the tribe *Moronobeæ*, distinguished by short sepals, erect twisted petals, and spirally twisted filaments partly monadelphous. One species, *M. coccinea*, is known, native of tropical America; it is a tall tree, with long horizontal branches, large white solitary flowers, spirally grooved berries, and a copious gummy juice. See *hog-gum*.

Moronobeæ (mor-ō-nō′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Moronobea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, typified by the genus *Moronobea*, and characterized by the absence of cotyledons and by an elongated style. It includes 5 genera, of tropical America, Africa, and Madagascar, all shrubs or trees with gummy juice, one of which, the *Platonia* of South American forests, reaches an immense size.

morose[1] (mō-rōs′), *a.* [= F. *morose*, < L. *morosus*, particular, scrupulous, fastidious, self-willed, wayward, capricious, fretful, peevish, < *mos* (*mor-*), way, custom, habit, self-will: see *moral*[1].] **1**†. Fastidious; scrupulous.

Speak *morose* things always, and jocose things at table. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 29.

2. Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

A *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person in all clubs and companies whatsoever. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

Somewhat at that moment pinched him close,
Else he was seldom bitter or *morose*.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gloomy. Sulky*, etc. (see *sullen*), gruff, crabbed, crusty, churlish, surly, ill-humored, ill-natured, cross-grained.

morose[2]† (mō-rōs′), *a.* [= OF. *moros* = Sp. It. *moroso*, lingering, slow, < ML. *morosus*, lingering, slow, < L. *mora*, delay: see *mora*[1]. The form was appar. due in part to *morose*[1].] Lingering; persistent.

Here are forbidden all wanton words, and all *morose* delighting in venereous thoughts. *Jer. Taylor*.

Morose delectation†, in *theol.*, pleasure in the remembrance of past impurities.

morosely (mō-rōs′li), *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity.

moroseness (mō-rōs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

morosity† (mō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *morosité*, < L. *morosita(t-)s*, peevishness, < *morosus*, peevish: see *morose*[1].] 1. Moroseness.

Blot out all peevish dispositions and *morosities*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 199.

2†. Morose people.

Feare not what those *morosie* [read *morositie*] will murmure whose dead cinders brook no glowing sparkes, nor care not for the opinion of such as hold none but philosophie for a subject. *Greene's Vision*.

Diogenes was one of the first and foremost of this rusty *morositie*. *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller.

morosoph† (mō′rō-sof), *n.* [< OF. *morosophe*, < LGr. *μωρόσοφος*, foolishly wise, < Gr. *μωρός*, foolish, + *σοφός*, wise. Cf. *sophomore*.] A philosophical or learned fool.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Tribonlet. *Rabelais*, tr. by Ozell, iii. 46. (*Nares*.)

morosous† (mō-rō′sus), *a.* [< ML. *morosus*, lingering: see *morose*[2].] Same as *morose*[2].

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 201.

morowe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morowespeche†, *n.* Same as *morrow-speech*.

morowetide†, *n.* Same as *morrow-tide*.

moroxite (mō-rok′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μόροξος*, *μόροχθος*, a variety of pipe-clay, + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized form of apatite, occurring in crystals of brownish or greenish-blue color. It is found in Norway.

Morphean (môr′fē-an), *a.* [< L. *Morpheus*, q. v., + *-an*.] Of or belonging to Morpheus, a god of dreams in the later Roman poets.

The *Morphean* fount
Of that fine element that visions, dreams,
And fitful whims of sleep are made of.
Keats, Endymion, I.

morphetic (môr-fet′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Morpheus*, q. v., + *-etic*.] Pertaining to sleep; slumberous. [Rare.]

I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment; in the very centre of the *morphetic* domains. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, ii. 4.

Morpheus (môr′fūs), *n.* [L. (in Ovid, the first classical writer who mentions Morpheus), < Gr. as if **Μορφεύς*, god of dreams, so called from the forms he calls up before the sleeper, < *μορφή*, form.] In the later Roman poets, a god of dreams, son of Sleep; hence, sleep.

morphew† (môr′fū), *n.* [Also *morfew*, *morpheaw*, *morpheu*; < F. *morphée*, *morfée* = Sp. *morfea* = Pg. *morphea* = It. *morfea*, *morfia*, < ML. *morphea*, also *morpha*, a scurfy eruption, prob. for **morphœa* (cf. equiv. *morpha*), prob. < Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] A scurfy eruption. *Dunglison*.

A *morpheu* or staynyng of the skynne. *Elyot*, Dictionary, under Alphos, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell*.)

No man ever saw a gray haire on the head or beard of any Truth, wrinckle, or *morphew* on its face. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 23.

morphew† (môr′fū), *v. t.* [< *morphew*, *n.*] To cover with morphew.

Whose handlesse bonnet vails his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. v. 26.

Do you call this painting?
No, no, but you call 't carecning of an old
Morphewed lady, to make her disembogue again.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

morphia (môr′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Morpheus*, q. v.] Same as *morphine*.

morphic (môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, of or pertaining to form; morphological: as, a *morphic* character.

The majority of specific characters are of divergent origin—are *morphic* as distinguished from developmental. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

Morphic valence, morphological value or equivalency in the scale of evolution of organic forms. Thus, any organism in the gastrula stage of development is a gastrula form, having the morphic valence of a gastrula. *Coues*.

Morphidæ (môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpho* + *-idæ*.] The *Morphinæ* rated as a family.

Morphinæ (môr-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Morpho* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Morpho*, with large wings, grooved to receive the short abdomen and ocellated on the under side, and filiform antennæ. They are found in tropical America and the East Indian islands, with a few in continental Asia. Ten genera and upward of 100 species compose the subfamily.

morphine (môr′fin), *n.* [< F. *morphine* = Pg. *morphina* = It. *morfina*, < NL. *morphina*, morphine, < L. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep: see *Morpheus*.] An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, the most important narcotic principle of opium. It crystallizes in brilliant, colorless, odorless, and bitter prisms. It dulls pain, induces sleep, promotes perspiration, checks peristalsis, contracts the pupil, and is extensively used in medicine in the form of its soluble salts. In large doses it causes death with narcotic symptoms.—**Morphine** or **morphia process**, in *photog.*, a dry collodion process, now abandoned, in which the preservative agent was a bath of morphine acetate, one grain to the ounce.

morphinism (môr′fin-izm), *n.* [< *morphine* + *-ism*.] A morbid state induced by the use of morphine.

That class of diseases in which *morphinism*, caffeism, and vanillism are found. *The American*, XII. 269.

morphinomania (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *morphiomania*.

morphinomaniac (môr″fi-nō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* Same as *morphiomaniac*.

morphiomania (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< NL. *morphia*, q. v., + L. *mania*, madness: see *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable appetite for morphine or opium; the morphine-habit or opium-habit.

morphiomaniac (môr″fi-ō-mā′ni-ak), *n.* [< *morphiomania* + *-ac*.] One who suffers from morphiomania.

The question arose as to how *morphiomaniacs* procured the morphine. *Lancet*, No. 3444, p. 451.

morphiometric (môr″fi-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< NL. *morphia* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Measuring the amount of morphine: as, *morphiometric* assays of opium.

Morphnus (môrf′nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *morphnos*, a kind of eagle that lives near lakes, < Gr. *μόρφνος*, dusky, dark: said of an eagle.] A genus of South American diurnal birds of prey founded by Cuvier in 1817; the eagle-hawks. There is but one species, *M. guianensis*, of large size, 3 feet long, with a crest. Also *Morphinus*.

Morpho (môr′fō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μορφώ*, 'the shapely,' a name of Aphrodite at Sparta, < *μορφή*, form, shape.] A genus of magnificent nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Morphinæ*. There are upward of 30 species, mostly South American, some expanding over 7 inches, others of celestial blue hues above and ocellated below. *M. achilles*, *M. laertes*, *M. cypris*, *M. neoptolemus*, and *M. polyphemus* are examples.

morphœa (môr-fē′ä), *n.* [NL., for *morphæa*, < ML. *morphea*, **morphœa*, a scurfy eruption: see *morphew*.] A disease of the corium presenting multiple roundish patches, at first pinkish and slightly elevated, later pale, smooth, shining, and level or slightly depressed. There is atrophy of the papillary layer of the corium, and cellular infiltration about hair-follicles, sweat-glands, and sebaceous glands and vessels; this infiltration contracts, with subsequent atrophy of glands, follicles, and vessels. The disease is allied to sclerodermia.

morphogenesis (môr-fō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis of form; the production of morphological characters; morphogeny.

morphogenetic (môr″fō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *morphogenesis* + *-ic*: see *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to morphogenesis; morphological, with special reference to ontogeny and phylogeny; embryological in a broad sense; evolutionary or developmental, with reference to biogeny.

morphogenic (môr-fō-jen′ik), *a.* Same as *morphogenetic*.

morphogeny (môr-foj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny*. Cf. *morphogenesis*.] 1. In *biol.*, morphogenesis; the genesis of form; the production or evolution of those forms of living matter the study of which is the province of the science of morphology.—2. The history of the evolution of the forms of organisms; morphology, or the science of the forms of living bodies, with special reference to the manner in which, or the means by which, such forms originate or develop; embryology in a broad sense.

Biogeny, or the history of the evolution of organisms, up to the present time has been almost exclusively *morphogeny*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 461.

morphographer (môr-fog'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *morphograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who investigates morphology or writes on that science.

morphographical (môr-fō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *morphograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphography. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 818.

morphography (môr-fog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive morphology; the systematic investigation, tabulation, and description of the structure of animals, including comparative anatomy, histology, and embryology, and the distribution of animals in time and in space, with special reference to their classification; general or systematic zoölogy.

Morphography.—The work of the collector and systematist: exemplified by Linnæus and his predecessors. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 803.

morpholecithal (môr-fō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< *morpholecithus* + *-al.*] Germinal or formative, as the vitellus; of or pertaining to the morpholecithus.

morpholecithus (môr-fō-les'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *λέκιθος*, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the vitellus formativus, or formative yolk, which undergoes segmentation and germination. It constitutes all the yolk of holoblastic eggs, as those of mammals, but only a part (usually a small part) of the yolk of meroblastic eggs, as of birds, the rest being all food-yolk or tropholecithus.

morphologic (môr-fō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *morphologique;* as *morpholog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *morphological.*

morphological (môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *morphologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphology; of the character of morphology.

The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the plant is the investment of each of its component cells by a sac, the walls of which contain cellulose or some closely analogous compound. . . . The most characteristic *morphological* peculiarity of the animal is the absence of any such cellulose investment. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 46.

Morphological botany. See *botany.*—**Morphological classification,** a statement or tabulation or other exhibit of the degrees of structural likeness observed in animal or vegetable organisms. Such classification, based on form without regard to function, and thus appreciating true morphological characters while depreciating mere adaptive modifications, is the main aim of modern taxonomy in zoölogy and botany. The term is also sometimes applied to classifications of languages.—**Morphological equivalents.** See *equivalent.*

morphologically (môr-fō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology; from a morphological point of view.

morphologist (môr-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *morpholog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in morphology; a student of morphology.

morphology (môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *morphologie* = Sp. *morfología* = Pg. *morphologia*, < Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of organic form; the science of the outer form and internal structure (without regard to the functions) of animals and plants; that department of knowledge which treats both of the ideal types or plans of structure, and of their actual development or expression in living organisms. It has the same scope and application in organic nature that crystallology has in the inorganic.—2. The science of structure, or of forms, in language. It is that division of the study of language which deals with the origin and function of inflections and derivational forms, or of the more formal as distinguished from the more material part of speech.

Morphology is the science of form (Gr. *μορφή*), and is here applied to the forms of words as developed by the various kinds of mutation.

S. S. Haldeman, Outlines of Etymology, p. 17.

morphometrical (môr-fō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *morphometr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to morphometry.

morphometry (môr-fom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

morphon (môr'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A morphological element or factor.

morphonomic (môr-fō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *morphonom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to morphonomy; morphologically consequent.

morphonomy (môr-fon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-νομία*, < *νέμειν*, distribute: see *nome*[4].] In *biol.*, the laws of morphology; the observed sequence of cause and effect in organic formation; that department of biology which investigates the principles of organic formation or configuration.

morphophyly (môr-fof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *φυλή*, a tribe.] The tribal history of forms; that branch of phylogeny, or tribal history, which treats of form alone, without reference to function, the tribal history of the latter being called *physiophyly.* *Haeckel.*

morphosis (môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόρφωσις*, a shaping, < *μορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *μορφή*, form.] Morphogenesis; the order or mode of formation of any organ or organism.

morpion (môr'pi-on), *n.* [< F. *morpion*, a crab-louse, appar. < *mordre* (< L. *mordere*), bite, + *pion* (= It. *pedone*), < ML. **pedio(n-)*, equiv. to *pediculus*, a louse, < *pedis*, a louse, < *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot.*] The crab-louse, *Phthirius pubis.* See cut under *crab-louse.*

Swore you had broke and robbed his house,
And stole his talismanic louse, . . .
His flea, his *morpion*, and punque.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 433.

morpunkee (môr-pung'kē), *n.* [< Hind. *morpankhī*, a boat with a peacock decoration, a pleasure-boat, < *mor*, a peacock, + *pankhī*, a fan, also a bird, dim. of *pankhā*, a fan, < *pankh*, a feather, wing, pinion: see *punka.*] A native pleasure-boat formerly much used for state occasions on the rivers of India. It is very long and narrow, often seating thirty or forty men; it is propelled with paddles, and steered with a large sweep which rises from the stern in the form of a peacock or a dragon.

Morrenian (mo-rē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Morren* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Belgian naturalist C. F. A. Morren (1807–58): specifically applied in zoölogy to certain glands of worms, as the earthworm, the function of which seems to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition.

Morrhua (mor'ō-ą), *n.* [NL., < ML. *morua, moruta* (F. *morue*), a cod: said to be ult. < L. *merula* (?), a fish, the sea-carp.] The principal genus of gadoid fishes, including the common cod: now called *Gadus.* *M. vulgaris* is the cod, *M. æglefinus* the haddock, etc. See cuts under *cod*[2] and *haddock.*

morrice, morrice-dance, etc. See *morris*[1], etc.

morricer (mor'i-sèr), *n.* [< *morrice* + *-er*[1].] A morris-dancer. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 22.

morrion†, *n.* See *morion*[1].

morris[1] (mor'is), *n.* and *a.* [Also *morrice;* < ME. *morris, morres, morice,* < OF. **moreis, moresque, morisque,* F. *moresque* = It. *moresco,* < Sp. *Morisco,* Moorish, < *Moro,* a Moor: see *Moor*[4]. Cf. *Moresque, Morisco.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *morris-dance.*

We are the huisher to a *morris,*
A kind of masque, whereof good store is
In the country hereabout. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

He had that whole bevie at command, whether in *morrice* or at May pole. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A dance resembling the morris-dance.

We'll have some sport,
Some mad *morris* or other for our money, tutor.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Nine men's morris, a game in which a figure of squares one within another was made on a table or on the ground, and eighteen pieces or stones, nine for each side, which were placed by turns in the angles, were moved alternately, as at draughts. He who was enabled to place three in a straight line took off one of his adversary's at any point he pleased, and the game ended by the loss of all the men of one of the players. It was also a table-game played with counters. Also called *nine men's merels.* *Strutt.*

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud,
And the quaint mazes in the wanton green
For lack of tread are undistinguishable.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 98.

II. *a.* Belonging to or taking part in a morris-dance.

morris[1] (mor'is), *v.* [< *morris*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dance or perform by dancing. See *morris-dance.*

Since the Demon-dance was *morriced.*
Hood, The Forge.

II. *intrans.* To "dance" or "waltz" off; decamp; be off; begone. [Slang.]

Zounds! here they are. *Morrice!* Prance!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

morris[2] (mor'is), *n.* [NL., so called after William *Morris*, who first found it, on the coast of Wales.] A curious fish, allied to the eels, of the genus *Leptocephalus.* Its body is so compressed as to resemble tape.

morris-bells†, *n. pl.* Bells for a morris-dance.

morris-dance (mor'is-dâns), *n.* [Also *morrice-dance;* < ME. *morrys-dauncc;* < *morris*[1] + *dance.*] 1. A dance of persons in costume, especially of persons wearing hoods and dresses tagged with bells; also, any mumming performance in which dancing played a conspicuous part. Thus, the morris-dancers of May-day commonly represented the personages of the Robin Hood legend; the hobby-horse was a prominent character in morris-dancing of every description.

Unless we should come in like a *morrice-dance,* and whistle our ballad ourselves, I know not what we should do. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the *morris-dance* of verse.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 519.

2. A kind of country-dance still popular in the north of England. The music for all these dances was, so far as is known, in duple time.

Also called *Morisco, Moor-dance,* and formerly *Moresque dance.*

morris-dancer (mor'is-dân'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *morresdauncer;* < *morris*[1] + *dancer.*] One who takes part in a morris-dance.

Item, paide in charges by the appointment of the parisshioners, for the settinge forth of a gyaunt *morres daunsers* with vj. calyvers, and iij. boies on horsback, to go in the watche befoore the Lord Maiore uppon Midsomer even, . . . vj. li. ix. s. ix. d.
Accounts of St. Giles', Cripplegate, 1571. (*Halliwell.*)

And, like a *morris-dancer* dress'd with bells,
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else.
S. Butler, Human Learning, ii.

morris-dancing (mor'is-dân'sing), *n.* The morris or morris-dance; the act of dancing the morris.

May-games, *morris-dancings,* pageants, and processions . . . were commonly exhibited throughout the kingdom. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

morris-pike† (mor'is-pīk), *n.* [Also *morrice-pike, morice-pike, morys pike,* etc.; < *morris*[1], in orig. adj. sense 'Moorish' (?), + *pike*[1].] A pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

He, sir, . . . that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace than a *morris-pike.* *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 28.

The guards their *morrice-pikes* advanced.
Scott, Marmion, i. 10.

morrot (mor'ot), *n.* Same as *marrot.* [Firth of Forth.]

morrow (mor'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *morowe, morwe* (by loss of the final *-n*, appar. taken as inflective), for *morwen,* < AS. *morgen,* morning: see *morn, morning.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Morning: formerly common in the salutation *good morrow,* or simply *morrow,* good morning.

Vse this medicyn at *morowe* and euen, and the pacient schal be hool withoute doute.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

The bisy larke, messager of daye,
Salueth in hire song the *morwe* graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

Morrow, my lord of Orleans.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

Many *good morrows* to my noble lord!
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 35.

2. The day next after the present or after any day specified.

Give not a windy night a rainy *morrow,*
To linger out a purposed overthrow.
Shak., Sonnets, xc.

To-morrow you will live, you always cry.
In what far country does this *morrow* lie?
Cowley, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, v. 59.

3. The time immediately following a particular event.

On the *morrow* of a long and costly war.
John Fiske, The Atlantic, LVIII. 377.

The *morrow* of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 1.

To morrow, on the morrow; next day. See *to-morrow.* [Now generally written as a compound.]

II. *a.* Following; next in order, as a day.

Alle that nyght dide he wake in the chief mynster, till on the *morowe* day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A sadder and a wiser man
He rose the *morrow* morn.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii.

morrowing† (mor'ō-ing), *n.* [< *morrow* + *-ing*[1].] Procrastination. *Davies.*

Daily put thee off with *morrowing,*
Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 66.

morrow-mass†, *n.* A mass celebrated early in the morning: opposed to *high-mass.*

As young and tender as a *morrow mass* priest's lemman. *Greene*, Disputation (1592).

morrow-speech†, *n.* [ME. *morwespeche, mornspeche,* < AS. *morgensprǣc,* < *morgen,* morrow, morning, + *sprǣc,* speech.] A periodical conference or assembly of a gild held on the morrow after the gild-feast. Also, as a modern translation, *morning-speech.*

morrow-tide†, *n.* [ME. *morwetid, moretid, morgentid,* < AS. *morgentīd, mergentīd* (= OS. *morgantīd* = Icel. *morguntidhir,* pl.), < *morgen,* morrow, morn, + *tīd,* tide, time.] Morning.

Ehe *moretid* ther moste come
Two maidenes with muchel honur
Into the hegeste tur.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

morsbunker†, *n.* See *mossbunker*.

morse[1]† (môrs), *n.* [Also *morsse*, *mors*; < F. *morse* = Lapp. *morsk*, perhaps < Russ. *morjŭ*, *morzhŭ*, a morse, perhaps < *more*, the sea (cf. *morskaya korova*, the morse, lit. 'sea-cow'). In another view, *morse* is a contracted form, < Norw. *mar*, the sea, + *ros*, a horse; cf. Norw. *rosmar*, with the same elements reversed; and cf. *walrus*.] 1. The walrus.

Neere to New-found-land in 47. deg. is great killing of the *Morse* or Sea-oxe. . . . They are great as Oxen, the hide dressed is twice as thicke as a Bulles hide: It hath two teeth like Elephants, but shorter, about a foote long growing downe wards, and therefore lesse dangerous, dearer sold then Inoru, and by some reputed an Antidote, not inferiour to the Vnicornes horne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

The tooth of a *morse* or sea-horse.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *her.*, same as *sea-lion*.

morse[2] (môrs), *n.* [< L. *morsus*, a biting, a clasp, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *mordant*.] The clasp or fastening of a cope and similar garments, generally made of metal, and set with jewels. Also called *pectoral*.

To hinder the cope from slipping off, it was fastened over the breast by a kind of clasp, which here in England was familiarly known as the *morse*, . . . in shape flat or convex. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 37.

Morse alphabet. See *alphabet*.

Morse key. See *telegraph*.

morsel (môr'sl), *n.* [Also dial. *mossel*; < ME. *morsel*, *mossel*, *mussel*, < OF. *morsel*, *morcel*, F. *morceau* (also used in E.: see *morceau*) = It. *morsello*, < ML. *morsellum*, a bit, a little piece, dim. of L. *morsum*, a bit, neut. of *morsus*, pp. of *mordere*, bite: see *morse*[2], *mordant*. Cf. *muzzle*.] 1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a small meal.

And after the *mossel*, thanne Satanas entride into him.
Wyclif, John xiii. 27.

Ete thi mete by smaile *mosselles*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Liquorish draughts
And *morsels* unctuous.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 195.

She so prevails that her blind Lord, at last,
A *morsell* of the sharp-sweet fruit doth taste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

2. A small quantity of anything considered as parceled out, often of something taken or indulged in; a fragment; a little piece.

Revenge was no unpleasing *morsel* to him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold he had seen, some weighed many pounds. *Boyle*.

3†. A person: used jestingly or in contempt.

To the perpetual wink for aye might put
This ancient *morsel*, this Sir Prudence.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 286.

How doth my dear *morsel*, thy mistress?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 57.

morselization (môr″sl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *morsel* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of breaking up into fragments; subdivision; decentralization. [Rare.]

The unsatisfactory condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted . . . from the infinite *morselization* (morcellement infini) of interests.
A. G. Warner, tr. of Le Play, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 793.

morsing-horn (môr'sing-hôrn), *n.* [< **morsing*, verbal n. of **morse*, *v.*, prob. for **amorce*, < F. *amorcer*, prime (a gun), bait, < *amorce*, priming, bait: see *amorce*.] The small flask formerly used to contain the fine powder used for priming; hence, a powder-horn in general.

Buff-coats, all frounced and broider'd o'er,
And *morsing-horns* and scarfs they wore.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

morsitation† (môr-si-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **morsitatio(n-)*, < **morsitare*, freq. of *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *mordant*, *morse*[2].] The act of gnawing; morsure. *Worcester*.

morsure (môr'sūr), *n.* [= F. *morsure* = It. *morsura*, < L. as if **morsurus*, < *mordere*, pp. *morsus*, bite: see *morse*[2].] The act of biting.

It is the opinion of choice virtuosi that the brain is only a crowd of little animals, and . . . that all invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or more of these animals upon certain capillary nerves.
Swift, Mechanical Operation of the Spirit, § 2.

morsus (môr'sus), *n.* [L., a biting, bite: see *morse*[2].] In *anat.*, a bite, biting, or morsure. —**Morsus diaboli**, or **morsus diabolicus**, the devil's bite; the diabolical biting: a fanciful name for the fimbriated or infundibuliform orifice of the Fallopian tube or oviduct.

mort[1]† (môrt), *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerte* = Pg. It. *morte*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death, < *mori* (pp. *mortuus*), die, = Pers. *mir*, *murdān* = Skt. √ *mar*, die (*mṛita*, dead). Cf. *murth*, *murder*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Death.—2. A flourish sounded at the death of game.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the fall of the buck, may very well miss of his fees. *Greene*, Card of Fancy.

They raised a buck on Rooken Edge,
And blew the *mort* at fair Ealylawe.
Death of Parcy Reed (Child's Ballads, VI. 141).

mort[2] (môrt), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mort* = Sp. *muerto* = Pg. It. *morto*, < L. *mortuus*, dead (= Gr. *βροτός* (for **μβροτός*, **μροτός*, cf. neg. *ἄμβροτος*), mortal, = Skt. *mṛita*, dead), pp. of *mori*, die: see *mort*[1].] **I.**† *a.* Dead.

Thy mede is markyd, whan thow art *mort*, in blysse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 159.

II. *n.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which has died by accident or disease. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The sadler he stuffes his pannels with straw or hay and over gaseth them with haire, and makes the leather of them of *Morts* or tan'd sheep's skins.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 413).

mort[3] (môrt), *n.* [Also *murth* (Halliwell); perhaps < Icel. *mart* for *margt*, neut. of *margr* = E. *many*: see *many*[1].] A great quantity or number. [Prov. Eng.]

And sitch a *mort* of folk began
To eat up the good cheer.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?—I ha' heard a deal of it—here 's a *mort* o' merry-making, hey? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

mort[4]† (môrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman. [Thieves' slang.]

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies.

When they have gotten the title of doxies, then they are common for any, and walke for the most part with their betters (who are a degree above them), called *morts*. . . . Of *morts* there be two kindes—that is to say, a walking *mort* and an antem *mort*. The walking *mort* is of more antiquitie then a doxy, and therefore of more knaverie: they both are unmarried, but the doxy professes herselfe to bee a maide (if it come to examination), and the walking *mort* sayes shee is a widow. . . . An antem *mort* is a woman married (for antem in the beggers' language is a church). *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

mortaise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* See *mortise*.

mortaise[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *mortayse*; < ME. *mortaisen*, *mortcisen*, < OF. *mortasier*, grant in mortmain, < *mort*, dead: see *mort*[2], and cf. *mortmain*.] To grant in mortmain. *Palsgrave*.

Churches make and found, which deuised were;
Bothe landes, rentes, thought he *morteis* there,
To found and make nobie churches gret.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 6083.

mortal (môr'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *mortal*, *mortel*, < OF. *mortel*, *mortal*, F. *mortel* = Sp. Pg. *mortal* = It. *mortale*, < L. *mortalis*, subject to death, < *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mort*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Subject to death; destined to die.

Thou shalt die,
From that day *mortal*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 331.

Hence—2. Human; of or pertaining to man, who is subject to death: as, *mortal* knowledge; *mortal* power.

Thys geant tho fali to *mortal* deth colde
With that mighty stroke Gaffray hym yeuyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4719.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 236.

When the Lord of all things made Himself
Naked of glory for His *mortal* change.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that may or must cause death; fatal.

This gentleman, the prince's near ally,
My very friend, hath got his *mortal* hurt
In my behalf. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 115.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe.
Milton, P. L., i. 2.

4. Deadly; implacable; to the death; such as threatens life: as, *mortal* hatred.

Longe endured the *mortall* hate be-twene hem, as longe as thir iif dured. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

Dead or alive, good cause had he
To be my *mortal* enemy.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 21.

5. Such that injury or disease affecting it may cause death.

Last of all, against himself he turns his sword, but, missing the *mortal* place, with his poniard finishes the work.
Milton.

6. Bringing death; noting the time of death.

Safe in the hand of one Disposing Power,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 288.

7. Incurring the penalty of spiritual death; inferring divine condemnation: opposed to *venial*: as, a *mortal* sin (see *sin*).

Some sins, such as those of blasphemy, perjury, impurity, are, if deliberate, always *mortal*.
Cath. Dict., p. 763.

8. Extreme; very great or serious: as, *mortal* offense. [Colloq.]

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph, i. 733.

I go there a *mortal* sight of times.
Dickens, Bleak House, xiv.

9. Long and uninterrupted; felt to be long and tedious. [Colloq.]

Six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity. *Scott*.

They performed a piece called Pyramus and Thisbe, in five *mortal* acts. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 255.

10. Euphemistically, confounded; cursed: as, not a *mortal* thing to eat.—11. Drunk. [Slang.]

He had lost his book, too, and the receipts; and his men were all as *mortal* as himself.
R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne, The Wrong Box, vi.

II. *n.* 1. Man, as a being subject to death; a human being.

And you all know, security
Is *mortals'* chiefest enemy.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 33.

2. That which is mortal.

So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this *mortal* shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. 1 Cor. xv. 54.

mortal (môr'tal), *adv.* [< *mortal*, *a.*] Extremely; excessively; perfectly: as, *mortal* angry; *mortal* drunk. [Colloq.]

I was *mortal* certain I should find him here.
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, iii.

Forty-two *mortal* long hard-working days.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

mortalise, *v. t.* See *mortalize*.

mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *mortalite*, *mortalyte*, < OF. *mortalite*, F. *mortalité* = Sp. *mortalidad* = Pg. *mortalidade* = It. *mortalità*, < L. *mortalita(t-)s*, the state of being subject to death, < *mortalis*, mortal: see *mortal*.] 1. The condition or character of being mortal, or of being subject to death, or to the necessity of dying.

When I saw her dye,
I then did think on your *mortalitie*.
Carew, An Elegie.

We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened: not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that *mortality* might be swallowed up of life. 2 Cor. v. 4.

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence. *Milton*, P. L., x. 776.

3. Frequency of death; numerousness of deaths; deaths in relation to their numbers: as, a time of great *mortality*.

In that batalle was grete *mortalite* on bothe parties, but the hethen peple hadde moche the werse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

Ther feli suche a *mortalyte* in the hooat that of fine ther dyed thre. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxxi.

In the extreme *mortality* of modern war will be found the only hope that man can have of even a partial cessation of war. *The Century*, XXXVI. 885.

4. Specifically, the number of deaths in proportion to population: usually stated as the number of deaths per thousand of population. —5. The duration of human life. [Rare.]

This Age of ours
Should not be numbered by years, dayes, and howrs,
But by our brave Exployts; and this *Mortality*
Is not a moment to that Immortality.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

6. Humanity; human nature; the human race.

Like angels' visits, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long.
Norris, The Parting.

Bills of mortality, abstracts from public registers showing the numbers that have died in any parish or place during certain periods of time.

He proceeded to acquaint her who of quality was well or sick within the *bills of mortality*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 207.

Law of mortality, the principle, deduced from a study and analysis of the bills of mortality and the experiences of insurance companies during a long number of years, which determines what average proportion of the persons who enter upon a particular period of life will die during that period, and consequently the proportion of those who will survive. Tables showing the estimated number of persons of a given age that will die in each succeeding year are called *tables of mortality*. Thus, of 100,000 persons of the age of 10, 490 will not reach the age of 11; of 99,510 persons remaining alive, 397 will die before reaching the age of 12, and so on. On these tables are largely founded the calculations of insurance actuaries in regard to rates of premium, present value of policies, etc.

mortalize (môr'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortalized*, ppr. *mortalizing*. [< *mortal* + *-ize*.] To make mortal. Also spelled *mortalise*.

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will, can *mortalize* and make you so again.
A. Brome, Plain Dealing.

mortally (môr'tal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *mortally*; < *mortal* + *-ly*².] 1. In the manner of a mortal.

Yet I was *mortally* brought forth, and am
No other than I appear. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 105.

2. In such a manner that death must ensue; fatally: as, *mortally* wounded.—3. Extremely; intensely; grievously. [Now chiefly colloq.]

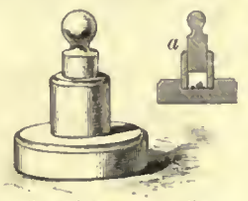
He wol yow haten *mortally*, certeyn.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 211.

A little after, but still with swollen eyes and looking *mortally* sheepish, Jean-Marie reappeared and went ostentatiously about his business.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

mortalness (môr'tal-nes), *n.* The state of being mortal; mortality.

In the one place the *mortalnesse*, in the other the misery of their wounds, wasted them all.
Sir H. Savile, tr. of Tacitus, p. 46.

mortar[1] (môr'tär), *n.* [Formerly more prop. *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod. imitation of the L.; < ME. *morter*, < AS. *mortere* = MLG. *mortēr*, *morter*, LG. *morter* = OHG. *mortāri*, *morsāri*, MHG. *morsære*, *morser*, G. *mörser*, OHG. also *morsali*, MHG. *morsel*, G. *mörsel* = Sw. *mortel* = Dan. *morter*, a mortar (def. 1) = OF. *mortier*, a mortar, a kind of lamp, F. *mortier* (> D. *mortier*) = Pr. *mortier* = Sp. *mortero* = Pg. *morteiro* = It. *mortajo*, a mortar (defs. 1 and 2), < L. *mortarium*, a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle, hence a vessel in which mortar is made, mortar (see *mortar*²); akin to *marcus*, dim. *marculus*, *martulus*, a hammer, < √ *mar*, pound, grind: see *mill*[1], *meal*[1]. Hence *mortar*².] 1. A vessel in which substances are beaten to powder by means of a pestle. The chief use of mortars now is in the preparation of drugs.



Diamond-mortar. *a*, section.

Mortars are made of hard and heavy wood, such as lignum-vitæ, of stone, marble, pottery, metal, and glass.

Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a *mortar* among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

2. In a stamp-mill, the cast-iron box into which the stamp-heads fall, at the bottom of which is the die on which they would strike if it were not for the interposed ore with which the mortar is kept partly filled, and on whose side is the grating or screen through which the ore escapes as soon as it has been broken to sufficient fineness to pass through the holes in the screen.—3†. A kind of lamp or candlestick with a broad saucer or bowl to catch the grease and keep the light safe; hence, the candle itself: in modern times, chiefly in ecclesiastical use, in the French form *mortier*.

For by this *morter*, which that I se brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not ferre henne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1245.

Mony *morteres* of wax merkked with-oute
With mony a borlych beat al of brende golde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1487.

A *mortar* was a wide bowl of iron or metal; it rested upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick [at funerals or on tombs].
Dugdale, Hist. St. Paul's (ed. Ellis), p. 27.

4†. A cap shaped like a mortar. Compare *mortar-board*.

So that methinkes I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerb is) with a *morter* on my head.
Ded. Epistle to *Kemp's* Nine Daies Wonder (1600).

He did measure the stars with a false yard, and may now travel to Rome with a *mortar* on 's head, to see if he can recover his money that way.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

5. A piece of ordnance, short in proportion to the size of its bore, used in throwing bomb-shells in what is called vertical fire. The shells are thrown at a high angle of elevation, so as to drop from above into the enemy's intrenchment. See cut in next column.

Cannons full five they brought to the town,
With a lusty, large, great *mortar*.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 250).

Life-saving mortar. See *life-saving*.

mortar[1] (môr'tär), *v. t.* [< *mortar*[1], *n.*] To bray in a mortar.

Such another craftie *mortring* druggeir or Italian porredge seasoner. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

mortar[2] (môr'tär), *n.* [Formerly more prop. *morter*, the spelling *mortar* being in mod. imitation of the L.; < ME. *morter*, *mortier*, < OF. *mortier*, F. *mortier* = Pr. *mortier* = Sp. *mortero* = Pg. *morteiro* = It. *mortajo* = D. *mortel* = MLG.

Mortars in the Federal Mortar-battery before Yorktown, Virginia.

morter, MHG. *morterc*, *morter*, *mortel*, G. *mörtel*, < L. *mortarium*, mortar, a mixture of lime and sand, so called from the vessel in which it was made, a mortar: see *mortar*[1].] A material used (in building) for binding together stones or bricks so that the mass may form one compact whole. The use of mortar dates back to the earliest recorded history, but various materials were employed for that purpose. "Bitumen" (asphaltum and maltha), or bituminous mixtures, are known to have been used in Babylon and Nineveh. Plaster (calcined sulphate of lime) was the cement employed on the Great Pyramid, and apparently by the Egyptians generally, but not to the entire exclusion of what is now ordinarily called *mortar*. The substances mentioned are frequently designated as *mortar* in non-technical works. What is now generally understood by this term among builders and architects is a mixture of lime with water and sand, in various proportions, according to the "fatness" of the lime and the desire to economize the more costly material. This kind of mortar was well known to both Greeks and Romans. Mortar made of ordinary lime "sets" (hardens) in the air (not under water) and slowly, since the absorption of carbonic acid and the consequent conversion of the hydrate of lime into the carbonate is by no means a rapid process. The hardening of the mortar depends in large part on the crystallization of the carbonate of lime around the grains of sand, by which these are made to cohere firmly; hence, a clean sand of which the grains are angular is of importance in forming a durable mortar. The kind of mortar which sets under water is sometimes called *hydraulic mortar*, but is more generally known as *hydraulic cement*, or simply *cement*. See *cement* and *cement-stone*.

A *morter* fast is made aboute the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

So brycke was their stone and slyme was theyr *morter*.
Bible of 1551, Gen. xi. 3.

mortar[2] (môr'tär), *v. t.* [< *mortar*[2], *n.*] To fasten or inclose with mortar.

Electricity cannot be made fast, *mortared* up, and ended like London Monument. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, xiii.

mortar-battery (môr'tär-bat″ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

mortar-bed (môr'tär-bed), *n.* The frame of wood and iron on which the piece of ordnance called a mortar rests.

mortar-board (môr'tär-bōrd), *n.* 1. A board, generally square, used by masons to hold mortar for plastering. Hence—2. A square-crowned academic cap. [Colloq.]

mortar-boat (môr'tär-bōt), *n.* A vessel, usually of small size, upon which a mortar (or very rarely more than one) is mounted.

mortar-carriage (môr'tär-kar″āj), *n.* See *sea-coast artillery*, under *artillery*.

mortar-man† (môr'tär-man), *n.* A mason.

These *morter-men* . . . whose work deserved the nickname of Babel or confusion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 513. (*Davies.*)

mortar-mill (môr'tär-mil), *n.* A mixing and stirring machine for combining lime, sand, and other materials to make mortar. Such machines take the form of pug-mills and Chilian mills, and are worked by hand- or steam-power.

mortar-piece† (môr'tär-pēs), *n.* A mortar (piece of ordnance).

They raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a *mortar-piece* that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter. *Baker*, Charles I., an. 1648.

mortar-vessel (môr'tär-ves″el), *n.* Same as *mortar-boat*.

mortary†, *n.* An erroneous form of *mortuary*.

They will not dreame I made him away
When thus they see me with religious pompe,
To celebrate his tomb-blacke *mortarie*.
Greene, Selimus.

mortas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortise*.

mortcloth (môrt'klôth), *n.* [< *mort*[1] + *cloth*.] A pall. [Scotch.]

And let the bed-clothes for a *mort-cloth* drop
Into great lapa and folds of sculptor's work.
Browning, The Bishop Orders his Tomb.

mort d'ancestor (môrt dan'ses-tor). [OF.: *mort*, death; *de*, of; *ancestor*, ancestor.] In *Eng. law*, a writ of assize by which a demandant sued to recover possession of an inheritance (coming from his father or mother, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece) of which a wrong-doer had deprived him on the death of the ancestor. It was repealed by 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 27.

mort-de-chien (môr'dė-shiañ'), *n.* [F., lit. dog's death: *mort*, death; *de*, of; *chien*, dog.] Spasmodic cholera.

morteise†, *v. t.* A variant of *mortaise*[2].

morter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[1].

morter[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[2].

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n.* [Formerly also *morgage*; < ME. *mortgage*, *morgage*, < OF. *morgage*, *mortgaige*, *morgage*, *morouage*, prop. separate, *mort gage*, *mortgage*, F. *mortgage*, lit. a dead pledge, < *mort*, dead, + *gage*, a pledge: see *mort*[1] and *gage*[1].] 1. (*a*) At *common law* (and according to the present rule in some of the United States, and in form in nearly all, if not all, the States), a conveyance of real estate or some interest therein, defeasible upon the payment of money or the performance of some other condition. (*b*) By the law of most of the United States, a lien or charge upon specific property, real or personal, created by what purports to be an express transfer of title, with or without possession, but accompanied by a condition that the transfer shall be void if in due time the money be paid or the thing done to secure which the transfer is given. It differs from a *pledge* in that it is not confined to personal property, and in that it is in form a transfer of title, while a pledge is of chattels and is usually a transfer of possession without the title, but with authority to sell and transfer both title and possession in case of default. (See *pledge*.) At common law a mortgage was regarded (as in form it is still almost universally expressed) as actually transferring the title. (See (*a*), above.) Courts of equity established the rule that a mortgager of real property could, by payment or performance, redeem it even after default, at any time before the court had adjudged his right foreclosed or the mortgagee had caused a sale of the property to pay the debt (see *equity of redemption*, under *equity*); consequently mortgages ceased to be regarded in most jurisdictions as a transfer of the title, and are now generally held to create a mere lien, although the form of the instrument is unchanged. The term *mortgage* is applied indifferently (*a*) to the transaction, (*b*) to the deed by which it is effected, and (*c*) to the rights conferred thereby on the mortgagee.

2. A state or condition resembling that of mortgaged property.

His trouth plite lieth in *morgage*,
Whiche if he breke, it is falsehode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Though God permitted the Jews, in punishment of their rebellions, to be captivated by the devil in idolatries, yet the Jews were but as in a *mortgage*, for they had been God's peculiar people before. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

Chattel mortgage. See *chattel*.—**Equitable mortgage**, a transaction which has the intent but not the form of a mortgage, and which a court of equity will enforce to the same extent as a mortgage, as, for instance, a loan on the faith of a deposit of title-deeds.—**General mortgage-bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Mortgage debentures.** See *debenture*, 1.—**Welsh mortgage**, a kind of mortgage formerly used in Wales and Ireland, by which the mortgager, without engaging personally for the payment of the debt, transferred the title and possession of the property to the mortgagee, who was to take the rents and profits and apply them on the interest; and there might be a stipulation that any surplus should be applied on the principal. Under this form of mortgage the mortgagee could not compel the mortgager to redeem or be foreclosed of his right to redeem, for no time was fixed for payment, and the mortgager was never in default; but the mortgagee had the right at any time to redeem (and, though there were no personal debt, an account might be taken as if there were, in order to ascertain what he must pay to redeem); and the statute of limitations did not begin to run against his claim until after full payment of the principal.

mortgage (môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortgaged*, ppr. *mortgaging*. [< *mortgage*, *n.*] 1. To grant (land, houses, or other immovable property) as security for money lent or contracted to be paid, or other obligation, on condition that if the obligation shall be discharged according to the contract the grant shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force. See *mortgage*, *n.*, 1. Hence—2. To pledge; make liable; put to pledge; make liable for the payment of any debt or expenditure; put in a position similar to that of being pledged.

Mortgaging their lives to Covetise,
Through wastfull Pride and wanton Riotise,
They were by law of that prond Tyrannesse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 46.

I suppose Samuel Rogers is *mortgaged* to your ladyship for the autumn and the early part of the winter.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, vii.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards. *Lyman Beecher.*

mortgage-deed (môr'gāj-dēd), *n.* A deed given by way of mortgage.

mortgagee (môr-gā-jē′), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgageor, mortgagor (môr′gāj-ọr), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-or.*] Same as *mortgager*. [Rarely used except in legal documents.]

mortgager (môr′gāj-ėr), *n.* [< *mortgage* + *-er*[1].] One who mortgages; the person who grants an estate as security for debt, as specified under *mortgage*. [The barbarous spelling *mortgageor* is preferred by legal writers and in legal documents.]

morther†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *murder*.

mortherer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *murderer*.

mortice, *n.* See *mortise*.

mortier[1], *n.* [F.: see *mortar*[1].] 1. A cap formerly worn by some English officials, and still in use among the judiciary of France. See *mortar*[1], 4.—2†. A headpiece in medieval armor. See second cut under *armor*.—3. See *mortar*[1], 3.

Mortier-à-cire of Henri Deux pottery, from the Fountaine collection.

mortier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mortar*[2].

mortier-à-cire (môr-tiā′-ä-sēr′), *n.* [F.: *mortier*, mortar; *à*, with; *cire*, wax: see *cere*.] A mortar in which a wax-light was set afloat.

Mortierella (mor″ti-ę-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Coemans), named after B. du *Mortier*, a Belgian botanist.] A genus of fungi, typical of the subfamily *Mortierelleæ*. It has the mycelium dichotomous, branching, and anastomosing; the sporangia-bearing hyphæ aggregated, inflated at base, and erect; and the stylospores echinulate. About 20 species are known.

Mortierelleæ (mor″ti-ę-rel′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Van Tieghem), < *Mortierella* + *-eæ*.] A subfamily of fungi (molds) of the order *Mucoraceæ*. It has the fructifying branches racemose, and the sporangia spherical, polysporous, and destitute of columella. It contains 2 genera, *Mortierella* and *Herpocladium*, the latter with a single species.

mortiferous† (môr-tif′ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *mortifère* = Sp. *mortifero* = Pg. It. *mortifero*, < L. *mortiferus*, *mortifer*, < *mor(t-)s*, death, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

But whatever it [the cicuta] is in any other country, 'tis certainly *mortiferous* in ours. *Evelyn*, Acetaria.

mortification (môr″ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *mortification* = Sp. *mortificacion* = Pg. *mortificação* = It. *mortificazione*, < LL. *mortificatio(n-)*, a killing, < *mortificare*, pp. *mortificatus*, kill, destroy: see *mortify*.] 1. The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the death of one part of an animal body while the rest is alive; the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; necrosis; local death; gangrene; sphacelus.

It appeareth in the gangrene or *mortification* of flesh. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body; a severe penance.

It leadeth vs into godly workes, and into the *mortification* of the fleshly woorkes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 700.

He carried his austerities and *mortifications* so far as to endanger his health. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

(*c*) Humiliation; vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed, as by disappointment or vexation; chagrin.

The Sight of some of these Ruins did fill me with Symptoms of *Mortification*, and made me more sensible of the Frailty of all sublunary Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

It was with some *mortification* that I suffered the raillery of a fine lady of my acquaintance, for calling, in one of my papers, Dorimant a clown. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

(*d*†) In *chem.* and *metal.*, the destruction of active qualities (now called *sickening* both in the United States and in Australia, with especial reference to quicksilver and amalgamation).

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*, as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

(*e*) In *Scots law*, the act of disposing of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

2. That which mortifies; a cause of chagrin, humiliation, or vexation.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *Scots law*, lands given formerly to the church for religious purposes, or since the Reformation for charitable or public uses. By the present practice, when lands are given for any charitable purpose, they are usually disponed to trustees, to be held either blench or in fee. [Nearly synonymous with *mortmain.*]—**Mildew mortification.** See *mildew.*—**Syn. 1.** (*c*) *Vexation, Chagrin, Mortification.* These words advance in strength of meaning, as to both cause and effect. *Vexation* is a comparatively petty feeling, produced by small but annoying or irritating disappointments, slights, etc. *Chagrin* is acute disappointment and humiliation, perhaps after confident expectation. *Mortification* is chagrin so great as to seem a death to one's pride or self-respect. See *tease* and *anger*[1].

mortifiedness (môr′ti-fīd-nes), *n.* [< *mortified* pp. of *mortify*, + *-ness.*] Humiliation; subjection of the passions. [Rare.]

Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 114.

mortifier (môr′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which mortifies; one who practises mortification.

John Baptist was a greater *mortifier* than his Lord was. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

mortify (môr′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mortified*, ppr. *mortifying*. [< ME. *mortifien*, *mortefien*, < OF. *mortifier*, *mortefier*, F. *mortifier* = Sp. Pg. *mortificar* = It. *mortificare*, < LL. *mortificare*, kill, destroy; cf. *mortificus*, deadly, fatal, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To destroy the life of; destroy the vitality of (a part of a living body); affect with gangrene.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. i. § 3.

2†. To deaden; render insensible; make apathetic.

Strike in their numb'd and *mortified* bare arms
Pins. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 15.

3†. To reduce in strength or force; weaken.

The goode werkes that he dede biforn that he fil in synne been al *mortefied* and astoned and dulled hy the ofte synnyng. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Thai thaire bittre aoure wol *mortifie*,
Or kepe hem in her owen leves drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

4. To subdue, restrain, reduce, or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; bring under subjection by ascetic discipline or regimen; subject or restrain in any way, for moral or religious reasons.

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth. Col. iii. 5.

He [Bradford] was a most holy and *mortified* man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sins, one would have thought he would never have smiled again.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 193.

Mortify your sin betime, for else you will hardly *mortify* it at all. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (1835), II. 19.

The Christian religion, by the tendency of all its doctrines, . . . seems to have been so throughout contrived as effectually to *mortify* and beat down any undue complacence we may have in ourselves.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.

5. To humiliate; depress; affect with vexation or chagrin.

Arrived the news of the fatal battle of Worchester, which exceedingly *mortified* our expectations. *Evelyn.*

He had the knack to raise up a pensive temper, and *mortify* an impertinently gay one.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

6†. In *chem.* and *metal.*, to destroy or diminish the active powers or characteristic qualities of.

This quikselver wol I *mortifye*
Ryght in youre syghte anon, withouten lye,
And make it as good silver and as fyn
As ther is any in your pura or myn.
Chaucer, Canou's Yeoman's Tale, l. 115.

Take also a litil quantite of Mer[curie ?] and *mortifie* it with fastynge spotil, and medle it with a good quantite of poudre of stafi-sagre.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

7. In *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification. See *mortification*, 3.

Referring to pre-Reformation grants, he [Mr. Marshall] says *mortified* lands are such as have "no other 'reddenda' than prayers and supplications and the like"—that is, masses for the souls of the dead.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 333.

=Syn. 5. To shame, chagrin. See *mortification*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of the living body; become gangrenous.—2. To become languid; fall into decay.

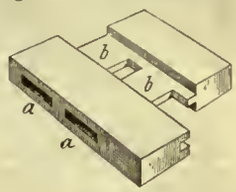
'Tis a pure ill-natur'd Satisfaction to see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same Languor, and Softness of Behaviour, that once was charming in her—To see, I say, her *mortify* that us'd to kill.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

3. To be subdued; die away: said of inordinate appetites, etc. *Johnson.*

mortis causa (môr′tis kâ′zä). [L., in case of death: *causā*, abl. of *causa*, cause, case; *mortis*, gen. of *mor(t-)s*, death: see *cause* and *mort*[1].] In contemplation of death.—**Donatio or gift mortis causa.** See *donation*.

Mortise and Tenon.
M, mortise; *T*, tenon.

mortise (môr′tis), *n.* [Also *mortice*, early mod. E. also *mortaise*, *morteise*, *mortesse*; < ME. *mortels*, *mortais*, *mortas*, < OF. *mortaise*, *mortoise*, F. *mortaise*; cf. It. *mortise* (Florio), Sp. *mortaja*, a mortise; ult. origin unknown. The equiv. W. *mortais*, Ir. *mortis*, *moirtis*, Gael. *moirteis*, are of E., and Bret. *mortez* is of F. origin.] 1. A hollow cut in a piece of wood or other material to receive a corresponding projection, called a *tenon*, formed on another piece in order to fix the two together. The junction of two pieces in this manner is called a *mortise-joint*.



Mortise-joint.
a a, mortises; *b b*, tenons.

Also vpon the hight of the same Mownte of Calvery, ys the very hold or *morteys* hevyn out of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode, with ower blyssyd Savyor at the tyme of hys passion. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

The joyner, though an honest man, yet hee maketh his joynts weake, and putteth in asp in the *mortesels* [read *mortesses*?], which should be the hart of the tree.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise*? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 9.

2. Figuratively, stability; power of adhesion.

Oversee they say this state of yours
Hath no more *mortice* than a tower of cards.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

Chase mortise. See *chase-mortise*.

mortise (môr′tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mortised*, ppr. *mortising*. [< ME. *morteysen*, < OF. *mortaisier*, *mortoiser*, mortise; from the noun.] 1. To join by a tenon and mortise; fix in or as in a mortise.

Mars he hath *morteysed* his mark.
York Plays, p. 226.

To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised* and adjoin'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 20.

2. To cut or make a mortise in.

mortise-block (môr′tis-blok), *n.* A pulley-block in which the openings for the sheaves are cut in a solid piece.

mortise-bolt (môr′tis-bōlt), *n.* A bolt the head of which is let into a mortise instead of being left projecting.

mortise-chisel (môr′tis-chiz″el), *n.* In *carp.*, a strong chisel used in making mortises.

mortised (môr′tist), *a.* In *her.*, same as *enclavé*.

mortise-gage (môr′tis-gāj), *n.* A scribbling-gage having two points which can be adjusted to the required distance of the mortise or tenon from the working-edge, as well as to the width of the mortise and the size of the tenon.

mortise-lock (môr′tis-lok), *n.* A lock made to fit into a mortise cut in the stile and rail of a door to receive it.—**Mortise-lock chisel.** See *chisel*[2].

mortise-wheel (môr′tis-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having holes, either on the face or on the edge, to receive the cogs or teeth of another wheel.

Mortise-wheel.

mortising-machine (môr′tis-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for cutting or boring mortises in wood. Such machines range from a pivoted lever, worked by the hand or foot and operating a chisel moving in upright guides, to power gang-boring machines for making a number of mortises at once in heavy timber. These larger machines employ either chisels, that cut out the mortises by repeated thrusts, or routers and boring-tools.

mortling†, *n.* See *morling*.

mortmain (môrt′mān), *n.* [< OF. *mortemain*, also *main morte*, F. *mainmorte* = Sp. *manos muertas*, pl., = Pg. *mão morta* = It. *mano morta*, < ML. *mortua manus*, *manus mortua*, mortmain, lit. 'dead hand': L. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus*, pp. of *mori*, dead; *manus*, hand: see *mort*[2] and *main*[3]. Cf. *mortgage.*] In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of ecclesiastical corporations; unalienable possession. Conveyances and devises to corporations, civil or ecclesiastical, were forbidden by Magna Charta, and have been restrained and interdicted by subsequent statutes. Also called *dead-hand*.

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in *mortmain*, in mortua manu; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: viz., that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore holden by them might with great propriety be said to be held in mortua manu.
Blackstone, Com., I. xviii.

Though the statutes of *mortmain* had put some obstacles to its increase, yet . . . a larger proportion of landed wealth was constantly accumulating in hands which lost nothing that they had grasped. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., ii.

Here [Sicily], in the end, Rome laid her *mortmain* upon Greek, Phœnician, and Sikeliot alike, turning the island into a granary and reducing its inhabitants to serfdom.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 143.

Alienation in mortmain, an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation and unalienable.—**Mortmain Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 36), based on the impolicy of allowing gifts, under the name of charity, to be made by persons in view of approaching death, to the disinheritance of their lawful heirs. It prohibits, except in the instance of some universities and colleges, all alienation of land for charitable purposes (unless on full and valuable consideration) otherwise than by deed indented and executed in the presence of two or more witnesses, twelve months before the death of the donor, and enrolled in chancery within six months after its date, and taking effect in possession immediately after the making thereof, and without power of revocation or any reservation for the benefit of the grantor or persons claiming under him.—**Statutes of mortmain**, the name under which are known a number of English statutes, beginning in 1225 (9 Hen. III., c. 36; 7 Edw. I., st. 2; 13 Edw. I., c. 32; 15 Rich. II., c. 5; 23 Hen. VIII., c. 10), restricting or forbidding the giving of land to religious houses. The *Mortmain Act* (which see, above) is sometimes incorrectly called a *statute of mortmain*.

mortmal†, *n.* See *mormal*.

mortné, *a.* An erroneous form of *morné*.

mortorio (môr-tō′ri-ō), *n.* [It., also *mortoro*, < *morto*, dead: see *mort*².] A sculptured group representing the dead Christ.

In the *mortorio* of the church of San Giovanni Decollato at Modena, the dead body of our Lord lies upon the ground.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 227.

mortpay†, *n.* [< OF. *mortepaye, morte paye;* < *mort*, dead, + *paye*, pay: see *mort*² and *pay*¹, *n.*] Dead-pay.

The seuere punishing of *mort-payes*, and keeping backe of souldiours wages. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

mortress† (môr′tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mortesse* (Palsgrave), for **mortresse*, < ME. *mortreus, mortreux, mortrewes, mortrus, morterews, mortrels*, appar. pl., the sing. **mortrel, mortrell* being scarcely used; < OF. *mortreux, mortreus, morteruel, mortereol*, a mixture of bread and milk, appar. < *morter, mortier*, mortar (in general sense of 'mixture'): see *mortar*².] A kind of soup, said to have been "white soup," a delicacy of the middle ages in England.

Ac thei ete mete of more coste, *mortrewes*, and potagea; Of that men mys-wonne thei made hem wel at ese.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 41.

He cowde roste, and sethe, and broille, and frie,
Maken *mortreux*, and wel bake a pye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 384.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

mortreux†, **mortrewes**†, *n.* See *mortress*.

mort-safe (môrt′sāf), *n.* [< *mort*² + *safe*.] An iron coffin.

Iron coffins, called *mort safes*, were used in Scotland as a precaution against resurrectionists. After time had been allowed for the wooden coffin to decay, the grave was reopened, and the *mort safe* taken out for further use.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 516.

mortstone† (môrt′stōn), *n.* [< *mort*² + *stone*.] A large stone by the wayside between a village and the parish church, on which in former times the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

'Tis here,
Six furlongs from the chapel. What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone*.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

mortuary (môr′tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mortuaire* = Sp. *mortuorio* = Pg. *mortuario* = It. *mortorio, mortoro*, < L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, ML. neut. *mortuarium*, also *mortuorium*, a mortuary, < L. *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*².] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the burial of the dead.—**Mortuary chaplet**, a wreath or crown put upon the head of a corpse at the funeral ceremony and often left with it in the tomb. Such a garland was known by the Romans as *corollarium*. In medieval Europe these wreaths were common, especially in the case of women who died unmarried. They were sometimes made of filigree-work with gold and silver wire.—**Mortuary chest**, a coffer of wood or other material intended to receive the remains of bodies once buried elsewhere, when the graves have been disturbed.

II. *n.*; pl. *mortuaries* (-riz). 1. In *law*, a sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. Mortuaries, where due by custom, were recoverable in the ecclesiastical courts.

The curate claimed ye beryng shete for a *mortuary*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The Payment of *Mortuaries* is of great Antiquity. It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c., before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a Corse-present.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

2. A burial-place. *Whitlock.*—3. A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house.—4. A memorial of the death of some beloved or revered person; especially, in the seventeenth century, a sword bearing some emblem of the wearer's devotion to the memory of Charles I. and the cause of royalty.

Swords of this type [cavalry sword, time of the Commonwealth] are often called *mortuary*, as a number of them were made in memory of Charles I., and bear his likeness upon the hilt.
Edgerton-Castle, Schools and Masters of Fence, p. 240.

morula (mor′ō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *morulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*⁴.] In *embryol.*, the condition (resembling a mulberry) of an ovum after complete segmentation of the vitellus or yolk and before the formation of a blastula, when the contents are a mass of cells derived by cleavage of the original and successively formed nuclei; a mulberry-mass of blastomeres or cleavage-cells. See *monerula, blastula, gastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

The number of blastomeres thus increases in geometrical progression until the entire yelk is converted into a mulberry-like body, termed a *morula*, made up of a great number of small blastomeres or nucleated cells.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 206.

morulation (mor-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *morula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a mulberry-mass (morula) of cleavage-cells.

moruloid (mor′ō-loid), *a.* [< *morula* + *-oid*.] Having the character of a morula; resembling a morula.

Morus (mō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree: see *more*⁴.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, type of the tribe *Moreæ;* the mulberries. It is characterized by spicate flowers, the fertile with a 4-parted perianth, and by leaves 3-nerved from the base. The mulberry-fruit is a multiple fleshy fruit formed by the coalescence of many ovaries and investing perianths. About 12 species are known, natives of the northern hemisphere and of mountains in the tropics; some are valued for their edible fruit, and some for their leaves, which are used as silkworm-food. See *mulberry*.

Morvan's disease. A disease described by Morvan in 1883, characterized by a progressive anæsthesia and akinesia, especially of the extremities, accompanied by trophic disturbances, including ulceration and necrosis. The nerves have been found to exhibit an intense inflammation, so that it has been regarded as a multiple neuritis. Also called *analgesia panaris* and *pareso-analgesia*.

morwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *morrow*.

morwen†, *n.* A Middle English form of *morn, morrow*.

morweningt, *n.* A Middle English form of *morning*. *Chaucer*.

morwespeche†, *n.* See *morrow-speech*.

mosaic¹ (mō-zā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mosaick, musaick;* = F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosáico* = Pg. *mosaico* = It. *mosaico, musaico*, < ML. *mosaicus*, prop. **musaicus*, < MGr. **μουσαϊκός*, equiv. to Gr. *μουσεῖος* (> L. *museus* and *musivus*), mosaic, lit. of the Muses, i. e. artistic, neut. *μουσαϊκόν*, also *μουσεῖόν* (> L. *musæum*, also *musivum*, sc. *opus*, mosaic work), < *μοῦσα*, a Muse: see *Muse*². Cf. *museum*.] **I.** *a.* Made of small pieces inlaid to form a pattern; also, resembling such inlaid work.

The roofe compact, and adorned with *Mosaick* painting.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 24.

In the bottom of this liquid Ice
Made of *Musaick* work, with quaint deuice
The cunning work-man had contriued trim
Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Mosaic canvas, the finest sort of canvas, prepared for embroidery. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Mosaic glass, gold**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mosaic theory**, a doctrine respecting the physiological action of the compound eyes of arthropods, which supposes that each retinal cell perceives but a part of the picture, the several parts being connected by the action of the brain as a kind of optical mosaic.—**Mosaic wool-work**, rugs, etc., made of variously colored woolen threads, arranged so that the ends form a pattern. The threads are held firmly in a frame, so as to form a dense mass, with the upper ends of the threads presenting a close surface; this surface is smeared with a cement, and has a backing of canvas attached, after which a transverse section is cut the desired thickness of the pile, and so on with a number of similar sections.

II. *n.* 1. Mosaic work; inlaid work, especially in hard materials, as distinguished from inlays of wood, ivory, or the like. The most common materials for mosaic are colored stones and glass, pavements and floors being more commonly made of the former. Glass mosaic is composed either of pieces cut from small colored rods which are prepared in a suitable variety of colors and shades, and by means of which pictorial effects can readily be obtained, as in *Roman mosaic*, or of tesseræ made each by itself, the colors used in this method being fewer and the pieces usually about a quarter of an

Mosaic.—Detail from apse of the Basilica of Torcello, near Venice; 12th century.

inch square. The latter variety may be distinguished as *Byzantine* or *Venetian mosaic*. Mosaic was a usual decoration among the later Greeks and the Romans, and among the Byzantines and their immediate artistic followers, as at Ravenna and Venice, and in the splendid Norman-Saracenic churches of Sicily, displayed a preëminent excellence of design and magnificence of color. The art has recently been revived, with especial success in Italy and France.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought *Mosaic*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 700.

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine.
Savage, The Wanderer, v.

2. A piece of mosaic work: as, a Florentine *mosaic;* a Roman *mosaic;* a glass *mosaic*.

Herschel thought that the workers on the *mosaics* of the Vatican must have distinguished at least thirty thousand different colors. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 333.

3. Anything resembling a piece of mosaic work in composition.

No doubt every novel since time began has been a *mosaic*. The author fits into one picture bits of experience found in many places, in many years.
A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

Alexandrine, fictile, Florentine, etc., **mosaic**. See the adjectives.—**Cloisonné mosaic**, a modern decorative art in which dividing lines, bars, or ridges are made prominent features of the design, the spaces between being filled with colored material, as opaque glass.—**Roman mosaic**. See the quotation.

The modern so-called *Roman mosaic* is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 854.

Straw mosaic, fine straw in different shades of color attached by glue to a cardboard foundation: used in various forms of decoration. *Art of Decoration*, II. 83.

Mosaic² (mō-zā′ik), *a.* [= F. *mosaïque* = Sp. *mosáico* = Pg. It. *mosaico* (cf. G. *mosaisch*), < NL. **Mosaicus* (cf. LL. *Moseius, Mosēus*), < LL. *Mōses, Mōyses*, < Gr. Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, Moses, < Heb. *Mōsheh*, Moses, appar. < *māshāh*, draw out (se. of the water, with ref. to Ex. ii. 3–5), but prob. an accommodation of the Egyptian name.] Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, or to the writings and institutions attributed to him.—**Mosaic law**, the ancient law of the Hebrews, given to them by Moses, at Mount Sinai, and contained in the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

mosaical¹ (mō-zā′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mosaic*¹ + *-al*.] Same as *mosaic*¹. [Rare.]

Behind the thickets again [were] new beds of flowers, which being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Mosaical² (mō-zā′i-kạl), *a.* [< *Mosaic*² + *-al*.] Same as *Mosaic*².

After the Babylonish Captivity, when God did not give any new command concerning the Crown, tho the Royal Line was not extinct, we find the People returning to the old *Mosaical* Form of Government again.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius.

mosaically (mō-zā′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of mosaic work.

mosaicist (mō-zā′i-sist), *n.* [< *mosaic*¹ + *-ist*.] One who makes or deals in mosaics.

By far the greater number of these colors are discoveries or improvements of the venerable *mosaicist* Lorenzo Radi. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

Mosaism (mō′zā-izm), *n.* [= F. *mosaïsme;* as *Mosa(ic)*[2] + *-ism*.] The religious laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

mosalt†, *n.* [For **mosul:* see *muslin*.] Muslin.

There [in Grand Cairo] there are diverse ranks of Drapers shops; in the first rank they sell excellent fine linnen, fine Cloth of Cotton, and cloath called *Mosal*, of a marvellous bredth and finenesse, whereof the greatest persons make shirts, and scarfs to wear upon their Tulipants. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descriptiou (1671), p. 56.

mosandrite (mō-zan′drīt), *n.* [Named after K. G. *Mosander*, a Swedish chemist, 1797–1858.] A rare silicate containing chiefly titanium and the metals of the cerium group, occurring in reddish-brown prismatic crystals, and also in massive and fibrous forms. It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

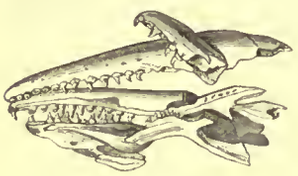
mosandrium (mō-zan′dri-um), *n.* [< *Mosander:* see *mosandrite*.] A supposed chemical element found in samarskite, but now believed to be a mixture.

Mosasauria (mō-sạ-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Mosasaurus*.] A group of remarkably long-bodied marine reptiles, from the Cretaceous rocks of Europe and America. It is typified by the genus *Mosasaurus*, which attained a length of over 13 feet and possessed some 100 or more vertebræ. The skull resembles that of the monitors in the large size of the nasal apertures and the fusion of the nasals into one narrow bone. Now called *Pythonomorpha*.

mosasaurian (mō-sạ-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mosasauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Mosasauria;* pythonomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mosasauria*.

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus (mō-sạ-sâ′rus, mō-sǭ-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Mosa*, the river *Meuse* (F.) or *Maas* (D.), on which Maestricht is situated, where the first was found, + Gr. σαῦρος, lizard.] The typical genus of *Mosasauria*. *M. camperi* was discovered in 1780 in the Maestricht, and originally called *Lacerta gigantea*. The genus is also called *Saurochampsa*. Also written *Mosœsaurus*.



Skull of *Mosasaurus hofmanni*.

moschate (mos′kāt), *a.* [< NL. *moschatus* (ML. *muscatus*), < LL. *muscus*, ML. also *moscus, moschus*, < LGr. μόσχος, musk: see *muscat*.] Exhaling the order of musk. *Gray*.

moschatel (mos′ka-tel), *n.* See *Adoxa*.

moschatous (mos′ka-tus), *a.* [< NL. *moschatus:* see *moschate*.] Same as *moschate*.

Moschidæ (mos′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-idæ*.] The *Moschinæ*, or musk-deer, rated as a family apart from *Cervidæ*.

moschiferous (mos-kif′e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *moschus, moscus, muscus*, LL. *muscus* (LGr. μόσχος), musk, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing or producing musk: as, *moschiferous* organs; a *moschiferous* animal.

Moschinæ (mos-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Moschus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cervidæ* represented by the genus *Moschus*, containing small Asiatic deer both sexes of which are hornless, and the male of which has long canine teeth projecting like tusks from the upper jaw, and secretes an odoriferous substance called *musk;* the musks or musk-deer. The young are spotted as in *Cervidæ*, the adults plain-brownish. Both true and false hoofs are long and widely separable; the tail is very short, and the hind quarters are high. There are 2 genera, *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. Also *Moschina* and *Moschidæ*. See *musk-deer*.

moschine (mos′kin), *a.* [< *Mosch-us* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Moschinæ*, or having their characters; musky: as, a *moschine* deer; a *moschine* odor.

moschitot†, *n.* See *mosquito*.

Moschus (mos′kus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *moschus*, < LGr. μόσχος, musk: see *musk*.] The leading genus of *Moschinæ*. The common musk-deer is *M. moschiferus*.

Moscovitet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *Muscovite*.

mose[1]†, *n.* [Prob. < ME. *mosc, masc* (used to gloss the corrupt ML. words *adtrica* and *mephas*), appar. the name of a disease; prob. = MD. **mase, masche* = MLG. *mase* = OHG. *māsā*, MHG. *masc*, a spot: see *measles*. Cf. *mose*[1], *v.*] A disease of horses. *Halliwell*.

mose[1]†, *v. i.* [< *mose*[1], *n.*] To have the disease called the mose: in the phrase *to mose in the chine* (also *to mourn of the chine*, where *mourn* is a different word from *mosc:* see *mourn*[2]).

His horse hipped, with an old mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred; besides, possessed with the glanders, and like *to mose in the chine*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2, 51.

mose[2] (mōz), *n.* [Cf. *moss*[2].] A smolder of wood. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

moselt†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *muzzle*.

Moselle (mō-zel′), *n.* [< F. *Moselle*, G. *Mosel*, < L. *Mosella*, the river Moselle: see def.] One of the wines produced along the river Moselle. The most esteemed brands are those known as *sparkling Moselle*, which are considered lighter than champagne and almost as good as the sweeter champagnes.

moses (mō′zes), *n.* [From the name *Moses* (?).] *Naut.*, a flat-bottomed boat used in the West Indies for carrying hogsheads of sugar to ships.

moses-boat (mō′zes-bōt), *n.* [Cf. *moses*.] An old style of skiff or small boat with a keel. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

mosey[1] (mō′si), *a.* A dialectal variant of *mossy*.

mosey[2] (mō′zi), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; thought by some to be abbr. from *vamose*.] **1.** To move off or away quickly; get out; "light out." [Slang, U. S.]

And seeing, and why, and wherefore,
The times being out o' j'int,
The nigger has got to *mosey*
From the limits o' Spunky P'int.
Bret Harte, Speech of Sergeant Joy.

2. To be lively; be quick; "hustle." [Slang, U. S.]

Hurry 'long, D'rindy, you-uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank ef ye don't *mosey*. *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xiii.

mosk, *n.* See *mosque*.

moskered (mos′kėrd), *a.* [Also *maskered;* origin obscure.] Decayed; rotten; brittle.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root. *Granger*, Com. on Ecclesiastes, p. 320 (1621). (*Latham*.)

Some *moskered* shining stones and spangles which the waters brought downe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 125.

moskle†, *n.* Same as *mussel*.

Moslem (mos′lem), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Moslim, Muslim, Mooslim;* < Turk. *muslim*, pl. *muslimīn* (< Ar.), *muslimān* (< Pers.), also used as sing.; < Ar. *muslim*, also transliterated *moslem*, pl. *muslimīn*, a believer in the Mohammedan faith, lit. one who professes submission (*islam*) to the faith, < *sellim*, consign in safety, resign, submit, < *salama*, be safe and sound. Cf. *Islam, Mussulman*, and *salaam*, from the same source.] **I.** *n.* A follower of Mohammed; an orthodox Mohammedan.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohammedans; Mohammedan.

They piled the ground with *Moslem* slain. *Halleck*, Marco Bozzaris.

Moslemism (mos′lem-izm), *n.* [< *Moslem* + *-ism*.] The Mohammedan religion.

Moslim (mos′lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

moslings (moz′lingz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps for **mosselings*, < *mossel*, dial. form of *morsel*, a bit, a piece: see *morsel*.] The thin shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used to rub oil from metals in polishing them.

It is necessary, between the application of each powder, to wipe the work entirely clean, with rags, cotton-waste, sawdust, *moslings* (or the curriers' shavings of leather). *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 374.

mosolin (mos′ǭ-lin), *n.* [OF.: see *muslin*.] Stuff made at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey; originally, costly materials of different kinds for which Mosul was famous in the middle ages. Compare *muslin*.

Mososaurus, *n.* See *Mosasaurus*.

mosque (mosk), *n.* [Also *mosk*, and formerly *mosch, mosche, moschee, muskey* (also *mesquit, meskit, meskito, meschit, mesquita, mosquita, muskethe*, etc: see *mesquit*[1]); < F. *mosquée* = It. *moschea* (> G. *moschee*), < Sp. *mezquita* = Pg. *mesquita*, < Ar. *masjid, masjad*, a temple, < *sajada*, prostrate oneself, pray.] A Mohammedan place of worship and the ecclesiastical organization with which it is connected; a Mohammedan church. The architectural character of mosques varies greatly, according as they occupy free or cramped sites, and as in construction they are original foundations or adaptations of existing buildings. The normal plan of the mosque is rectangular, and includes, besides the covered place of worship proper, an open cloistered court with a fountain for ablutions, and one or more minarets from which the faithful are summoned to prayer at stated hours. The dome, supported on pendentives, and the arch, usually pointed, of the horse-shoe (Saracenic) form, and springing from slender columns, together with elaborate and often splendidly colored surface-ornament, mainly geometrical, are features of very frequent occurrence. In the interior the chief decoration is found in numerous hanging lamps. The direction of Mecca is indicated by a niche or recess, sometimes a mere tablet inscribed with verses from the Koran, called

Mosque of Mehemet Ali in Cairo.

the *mihrab*. A class of mosques is set apart for the instruction of young men, and with many of the larger there are connected hospitals and public kitchens for the benefit of the poor. See cuts under *Moorish, mimbar*, and *minaret*.

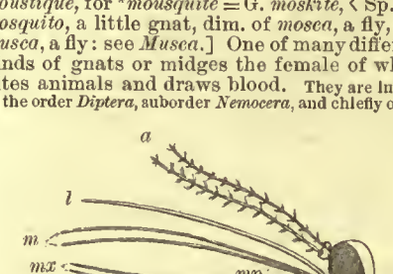
For the Sarrasyns kepe that place in greate reuerence, and worshyp it ryght moche in theyr maner, and haue made thereof theyr *Muskey*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 20.

The places of most Religion amongst themselues are their *Mosches*, or *Meschits:* that is, their Temples and Houses of prayer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

By his [Mahomet II.'s] command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, lxviii.

mosquital (mus-kē′tạl), *a.* [< *mosquito* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to or produced by a mosquito: as, *mosquital* saliva.

mosquito, musquito (mus-kō′tō), *n.*; pl. *mosquitos, mosquitoes, musquitos, musquitoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *musketo, moschito, muskito;* = F. *moustique*, for **mousquite* = G. *moskite*, < Sp. Pg. *mosquito*, a little gnat, dim. of *mosca*, a fly, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] One of many different kinds of gnats or midges the female of which bites animals and draws blood. They are insects of the order *Diptera*, suborder *Nemocera*, and chiefly of the



Mouth-parts of Mosquito (*Culex pipiens*), enlarged.
a, antennæ; *l*, labrum; *mp*, maxillary palpus; *m*, mandibular setæ; *mx*, maxillary setæ; *lg*, ligula; *li*, labium.

family *Culicidæ* or gnats, though some members of related families, as *Simuliidæ*, are called mosquitos, the term being applied in most parts of the world to gnats which have a piercing and sucking proboscis and annoy man. The name is said to have arisen in the West Indies, where it specifically designates *Culex mosquito*, a gnat streaked with silvery white and having a black proboscis. Mosquitos are commonly supposed to be especially tropical insects; but they swarm in summer in almost inconceivable numbers in arctic and cold temperate latitudes, as in Labrador, or in the region of the Red River of the North, and throughout the moist wooded or marshy regions of British America. They breed in water, and hence are most numerous in marshy and swampy places. The life of the adult insect is very brief, and its natural food is a drop or two of the juice or moisture of plants. See cut under *gnat*[1].

In 66. deg. 33. min. they found it very hot, and were much troubled with a stinging Flie, called *Muskito*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

This summer was very wet and cold (except now and then a hot day or two), which caused great store of *musketoes* and rattle-snakes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 104.

Mosquito fleet. See *fleet*[2].

mosquito-bar (mus-kē′tō-bär), *n.* A mosquito-net. It may be a net-covered frame for a window, a net window-screen that can be rolled up or let down by means of pulleys, or a net canopy for a bed.

mosquito-canopy (mus-kē′tō-kan′ǭ-pi), *n.* A covering of fine netting supported on a frame

or tester and suspended over a bed as a protection against insects.

mosquito-curtain (mus-kē′tō-kėr′tān), *n.* Same as *mosquito-net*.

mosquito-hawk (mus-kē′tō-hâk), *n.* 1. A dragon-fly. The name applies to any of these insects in the United States, from their preying upon mosquitos and other gnats. This habit is so well marked that

Mosquito-hawk (*Calopteryx apicalis*), natural size.

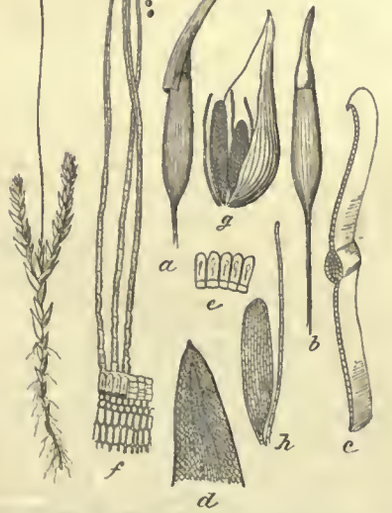
propositions have been made for the artificial propagation and protection of dragon-flies as a means of relief from mosquitos in places where the latter are exceptionally numerous.

2. The night-hawk, a caprimulgine bird, *Chordeiles popetue*, or some other species of the same genus.

mosquito-net (mus-kē′tō-net), *n.* A screen or covering of plain lace, coarse gauze, or mosquito-netting, used as a protection against mosquitos and other insects.

mosquito-netting (mus-kē′tō-net′ing), *n.* A coarse fabric with large open meshes, used for mosquito-bars, etc. The most common kind is a sort of gauze of which the warp has single-threaded strands and the weft strands of two loosely twisted threads holding the thread of the warp between them.

moss[1] (môs), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *mosse;* < ME. *mos*, < AS. **mos* (not found in this form) = MD. *mos*, also *mosch*, *mosse*, moss, mold, D. *mos*, moss, = MLG. *mos* = OHG. MHG. *mos*, G. *moos* = Icel. *mosi* = Sw. *mossa* = Dan. *mos*, moss; akin to (*b*) E. dial. *mese*, < ME. **mese*, < AS. *meós* = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, moss (the two series of forms being related phonetically like *loss*, *n.*, and *lese*[2], *leese*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *muscus* (> It. Sp. *musco* = Pr. *mossa* = OF. *muiz*, *mousse*, F. *mousse*, the Pr. and F. forms prob. in part from OHG.), moss; cf. W. *mwswg*, *mwswgl*, *mwswn*, moss; OBulg. *mŭhŭ* = Bulg. *mŭh* = Serv. *mah* = Bohem. Pol. *mech* = Russ. *mokhŭ* (> Hung. *moh*), moss. Cf. *moss*[2].] 1. A small herbaceous plant of the natural order *Musci*, with simple or branching stems and numerous generally narrow leaves: usually applied to a matted mass of such plants growing together; also, in popular use, any small cryptogamic plant, particularly a lichen: as, Iceland *moss*, club-*moss*, rock-*moss*, coral-*moss*, etc., and sometimes small matted phanerogams, as *Pyxidanthera*.



Fertile Plant of the Moss *Barbula brachyphylla*.

a, the capsule with the operculum and calyptra; *b*, the capsule with the operculum; *c*, transverse section of the leaf; *d*, the apex of the leaf; *e*, part of the annulus; *f*, part of the annulus and the peristome, with a few spores above; *g*, leaf, in the axil of which are to be seen the antheridia and paraphyses; *h*, antheridium and paraphysis.

> Paul primus heremita had parroked hym-selue,
> That no man myghte se hym for muche *mos* and lenes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 13.
>
> And on the stone that still doth turn about
> There groweth no *mosse*.
> *Wyatt*, How to Use the Court.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched, and upon the crests of walls.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 537.

> The short *moss* that on the trees is found.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iii.

2. Money: in allusion to the proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss." [Slang.]—**Animal mosses**, the moss-animalcules or *Bryozoa*.—**Black moss**. Same as *long-moss*.—**Bog-moss**. See *Sphagnum*.—**Canary-moss**, a lichen, *Parmelia perlata*, used in dyeing.—**Ceylon moss**, a seaweed, *Gracillaria lichenoides*, of Ceylon and the Indian archipelago, similar to Irish moss, and used in immense quantities by the inhabitants of those islands and the Chinese. Also called *Jaffna moss* and *agar-agar*.—**Clubfoot moss**. Same as *club-moss*.—**Corsican moss**, an esculent seaweed, *Plocaria Helminthochorton*.—**Cup-moss**, a name of various species of lichens, particularly of the genera *Lecanora* and *Cladonia*.—**Feather-moss**, a name sometimes given to some of the larger species of *Hypnum*.—**Florida moss**. Same as *long-moss*.—**Flowering moss**, the *Pyxidanthera barbulata*, a prostrate and creeping evergreen plant of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, having small leaves and numerous white or rose-colored flowers.—**Fork-moss**, a name sometimes applied to certain species of *Dicranum*.—**Golden moss**. See *Leskea*.—**Hair-moss**. Same as *haircap-moss*.—**Iceland moss**, a lichen, *Cetraria Islandica*, so called from its abundance in Iceland, where it is used as a food and to some extent as a medicine. Before use it requires to be steeped for several hours to rid it of a bitter principle, after which it is boiled to form a jelly, which is mixed with milk or wine, or it may be reduced to powder and used as an ingredient in cake and bread. In Germany it is used for dressing the warp of webs in the loom. It is also mixed with pulp for sizing paper in the vat. See *Cetraria*.—**Idle moss**, a name of various pendulous tree-lichens, particularly *Usnea barbata*.—**Indian moss**, a garden name for *Saxifraga hypnoides*.—**Irish moss**, a seaweed, *Chondrus crispus*. See *carrageen*.—**Irish-moss ale**, ale of which Irish moss or carrageen forms an ingredient. It is supposed to be potent in some diseases.—**Jaffna moss**. Same as *Ceylon moss*.—**Long moss**. See *long-moss*.—**New Orleans moss**. Same as *long-moss*.—**Scale-moss**. See *Jungermanniaceæ*.—**Spanish moss**. Same as *long-moss*.—**Tree-moss**, a name for various species of *Lycopodium*, particularly *L. dendroideum*.—**Water-moss**. See *Fontinalis*. (See also *beard-moss*, *black-moss*, *reindeer-moss*.)

moss[1] (môs), *v.* [< ME. *mossen*, *mosen;* < *moss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with moss.

> Do clay uppon, and *mose* it alle aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.
>
> Under an oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
> And high top bald with dry antiquity.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 105.

II.† *intrans.* To become mossy; gather moss.

> Selden *moseth* the marbleston that men elte tredeu.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 101.
>
> Sylden *mossyth* the stone
> That oftyn ys tornnyd & wende.
> *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39.

moss[2] (môs), *n.* [< ME. *moss*, *mos*, < AS. *mos* (*moss-*), a swamp, = MD. *mose*, a swamp, bog, sink, kitchen-sink, = OHG. MHG. *mos*, G. *moos* = Icel. *mosi* = Sw. *mosse*, *måsse* = Dan. *mose*, a swamp; akin to E. *mire*, < ME. *mire*, *myre*, < Icel. *mýrr*, *mýri* = Sw. *myra* = Dan. *myre*, *myr* = OHG. *mios*, MHG. G. *mies*, a swamp (see *mire*[1]); prob. orig. 'a place overgrown with moss,' derived from and partly confused with *moss*[1].] A swamp or bog; specifically, a peat-bog or a tract of such bogs; also, peat.

> Sone in a *moss* entryt are thai,
> That had wele twa myle lang of breid,
> Ont our that *moss* on fute thai yeid.
> *Barbour*, xix. 738. (*Jamieson.*)
>
> We think na on the lang Scots miles,
> The *mosses*, waters, slaps, and stiles,
> That lie between us and our hame.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

It [the road] went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the *moss* came nearly to the knee.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

moss[3]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *morse*[1].

> The *mosses* teeth, all kinds of Furrs, and wrought Iron do here sell to much profit. *Sandys*, Travalles, p. 67.

moss-agate (môs′ag′āt), *n.* A kind of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms, due to the oxids of manganese or iron distributed through the mass. Also called *dendrachate*.

moss-alcohol (môs′al′kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

moss-animal (môs′an′i-mal), *n.* A moss-animalcule.

moss-animalcule (môs′an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* A bryozoan or polyzoan: so called from the mossy appearance of some of them, especially the phylactolæmatous polyzoans, translating the scientific name *Bryozoa*. Also *moss-animal*, *moss-coral*, *moss-polyp*. See *Polyzoa*.

mossback (môs′bak), *n.* 1. A large and old fish, as a bass: so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc., which may be found on its back.—2. In *U. S. politics*, one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. [Slang.]—3. In the southern United States, during the civil war, one who hid himself to avoid conscription. [Slang.]

moss-bass (môs′bâs), *n.* The large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, a centrarchoid fish. [Indiana, U. S.]

mossberry (môs′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *mossberries* (-iz). See *cranberry*, 1.

moss-box (môs′boks), *n.* A kind of huge stuffing-box used in a method of sinking shafts invented by M. J. Chaudron, a Belgian engineer, for preventing water from entering at the bottom of the tubing. It consists of flanged rings arranged to form an annular box, in which moss is placed to form a packing and compressed by the weight of the superincumbent tubing, thus permanently stopping the inflow of water from upper strata which would otherwise descend outside the tubing and enter the pit at the bottom.

mossbunker (môs′bung-kėr), *n.* [Also *mossbonker*, *mossbanker*, *massbanker*, *marshbunker*, *marshbanker*, *morsebonker*, *morsbunker*, *mousebunker*, etc., and abbr. *bunker*, in earlier form *marsbancker* (1679), < D. *marsbanker*, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Caranx trachurus*, which annually visits the shores of northern Europe in immense schools, and swims at the surface in much the same manner as the mossbunker—this name being transferred by the Dutch of New York to the fish now so called (it occurs so applied, in the form *masbank*, in a Dutch poem by Jacob Steedman in 1661). The D. *marsbanker* (Gronovius, 1754) is not in the dictionaries. Its formation is not clear; appar. < *mars*, a peddler's pack (or *mas*, a mass, crowd), + *bank*, bank, + *-er* (= E. *-er*[1]); prob. in allusion to its appearance in schools.] The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

This bay [New York] swarms with fish, both large and small, whales, tunnies, . . . and a sort of herring called the *marsbanckers*.
Dankers and Sluyter, Voyage to New York, 1679 (tr. in 1867 [for Coll. Long Island Hist. Soc., I. 100).

He saw the duyvel, in the shape of a huge *moss-bunker*, seize the sturdy Anthony by the leg, and drag him beneath the waves. *Irving*, Knickerbocker (ed. Grolier), II. 223.

moss-campion (môs′kam′pi-ọn), *n.* A dwarf tufted moss-like plant, with purple flowers, *Silene acaulis*. It is found in high northern latitudes, extending southward on the higher mountains.

moss-capped (môs′kapt), *a.* Capped or covered with moss.

moss-cheeper (môs′chē′pėr), *n.* The titlark. [Scotch.]

In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or *moss-cheeper*.
Fleming, Tour in Arran. (*Jamieson.*)

moss-clad (môs′klad), *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Lord Lyttelton*.

moss-coral (môs′kor′al), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-crops (môs′krops), *n.* The cotton-grass, a bog-loving plant. See *cotton-grass* and *Eriophorum*. [Local, Scotch.]

moss-duck (môs′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

mossel (mos′el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *morsel*.

moss-grown (môs′grōn), *a.* Overgrown with moss.

> Shakes the old beldam earth, and topples down
> Steeples and *moss-grown* towers.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 33.

moss-hags (môs′hagz), *n. pl.* Dead peat, dried up and more or less blown away, or washed away by the rain, so as to leave a curiously irregular surface, over which it is hardly possible to walk with safety. [Scotch.]

mosshead (môs′hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. [South Carolina.]

The colored women often use a large bunch of "Florida moss," Tillandsia usneoides, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that *mosshead* was suggested by this practice, rather than by any direct resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names (1888), p. 75.

mossiness (môs′i-nes), *n.* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.

moss-locust (môs′lō′kust), *n.* See *locust*[2].

mosso (mos′sō), *a.* [It., pp. of *muovere*, move: see *move*.] In *music*, rapid: as, *più mosso*, more rapid; *meno mosso*, less rapid.

moss-owl (môs′oul), *n.* A dialectal form of *mouse-owl*. [Scotch.]

moss-pink (môs'pingk), *n.* A plant, *Phlox subulata*, found on the rocky hills of the central United States, and often cultivated for its handsome pink-purple flowers.

moss-polyp (môs'pol″ip), *n.* Same as *moss-animalcule*.

moss-rake (môs'rāk), *n.* A kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss, *Chondrus crispus*.

moss-rose (môs'rōz), *n.* A beautiful cultivated rose, so named from its moss-like calyx. It is considered a variety of the cabbage-rose.

moss-rush (môs'rush), *n.* An Old World species of rush, growing on peaty land: same as *gooscorn*.

moss-trooper (môs'trō″pėr), *n.* One of a number of men who troop or range over the mosses or bogs (compare *bog-trotter*): applied specifically to the marauders who infested the borders of England and Scotland in former times.

A fancied *moss-trooper*, the boy
The truncheon of a spear bestrode,
And round the hall, right merrily,
In mimic forsy rode. *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 19.

The *moss-troopers* of Connecticut.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 305.

moss-trooping (môs'trō″ping), *a.* Having the habits of a moss-trooper.

A stark *moss-trooping* Scott was he,
As e'er couched border lance by knee.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 21.

moss-wood (môs'wûd), *n.* Trunks and stumps of trees frequently found in morasses. *Halliwell.*

mossy (môs'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mossie*, and with singlo *s* (as in ME. *mos*), also *mosy, mosie, moosie, moocie*, etc., dial. *mosy, mosey;* < *moss*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossie* and withered trunks.
Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronstion, ii. 1.

A violet by a *mossy* stone. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

The *mossy* marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom. *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

2. Like moss. Specifically—(*a*) Hairy; rough. (*b*) Downy. *Levins.*

Incipiens barba, a younge *moocie* bearde. *Elyot*, 1559.

(*c*) Mealy. (*d*) Moldy. [In these specific senses mostly prov. Eng. or Scotch, and usually *mosy*.]

most (mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *most, mast*, < AS. *mǣst* = OS. *mēst* = OFries. *mast* = D. *meest* = MLG. *mēst, meist* = OHG. MHG. G. *meist* = Icel. *mestr* = Sw. Dan. *mest* = Goth. *maists*, most; superl. going with *more* and *mo*, compar.: see *more*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Greatest in size or extent; largest: superlative of *much* or *mickle* in its original sense 'great,' 'large.'

They slepen til that it was prime large,
The *moste* part, but it were Canace.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 354.

Hit wern the fayrest of forme & of face als,
The *most* & the myriest that maked wern euer.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

2†. Greatest in age; oldest.—3†. Greatest in rank, position, or importance; highest; chief.

Thanus Goddard was sikerlike
Under God the *moste* swike [traitor]
That eure in erthe shsped was. *Havelok*, l. 422.

But thou art thy *moste* Enemy.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 190.

Chese yow a wyf in short tyme atte leste
Born of the gentilleste and of the *meste*
Of al this lond. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 75.

Feith, hope, & charite, nothing colde;
The *mooste* of hem is charite.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

So both agreed that this their bridale feast
Should for the Gods in Proteus house be made;
To which they all repayr'd, both *most* and least.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 9.

4. Greatest in amount, degree, or intensity: superlative of *much*.

Thou hast lore thin cardinals at thi *meste* nede.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

I had *most* need of blessing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 32.

5. Greatest in number; numerous beyond others; amounting to a considerable majority: superlative of *many:* used before nouns in the plural.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness.
Prov. xx. 6.

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them.
Pope.

For the most part, mostly; principally.

II. *n.* 1. The greatest or greater number: in this sense plural.

Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done. Mat. xi. 20.

He has his health and ampler strength indeed
Than *most* have of his age. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 415.

2. Greatest value, amount, or advantage; utmost extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes the *most* of what he has and can get. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At most, or **at the most**, at the utmost extent; at furthest; at the outside.

Within this hour *at most*
I will advise you. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 128.

They [the works of the great poets] have only been read as the multitude read the stars, *at most* astrologically, not astronomically. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 113.

Least and most†. See *least*[1].—**To make the most of.** See *make*[1].

most (mōst), *adv.* [< ME. *most, mast*, < AS. *mǣst*, adv., orig. neut. of *mǣst*, a.: see *most, a.*] 1. In the greatest or highest or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly; principally.

Thy sovercin temple woi I *most* honouren
Of any place. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1549.

Women are *most* fools when they think they 're wisest.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Those nearest the king, and *most* his favourites, were courtiers and prelates. *Milton.*

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 859.

2. Used before adjectives and adverbs to form a superlative phrase, as *more* is to form a comparative: as, *most* vile; *most* wicked; *most* illustrious; *most* rapidly. Like *more* with comparatives, it was formerly often used superfluously with superlatives: thus, *most boldest, dearest, heaviest, worst*, etc. See *more*[1].

For whan his sembiant is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

For in the wynter season the fowler spedyth not but in the *moost* hardest and coldest weder; whyche is grevous.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 4.

This was the *most* unkindest cut of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 187.

Most an-end†. See *an-end*.

-most. [An altered form, by confusion with *most*, of ME. *-mest*, < AS. *-mest*, a double superl. suffix, < *-ma* (= L. *-mus*), as in *forma*, first, former, + *-est* (E. *-est*[1]), as in *fyrst*, first.] A double superlative suffix associated with *-more*, a comparative suffix, now taken as a suffixal form of *most*, as used in forming superlatives, as in *foremost, hindmost, uppermost, utmost, inmost, topmost*, etc. Compare *-more*[1].

moste[1]†, **mosten**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *must*[1].

moste[2]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *moist*.

mostly (mōst'li), *adv.* For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; mainly; generally.

This image of God, namely natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease.
Bacon.

My little productions are *mostly* satires and lampoons on particular people. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

mosto (mos'tō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *mosto*, < L. *mustum:* see *must*[2], *n.*] Must; specifically, a preparation used for "doctoring" wines of inferior quality: same as *doctor*, 6.

mostour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *moisture*.

mostwhat† (mōst'hwot), *adv.* For the most part.

For all the rest do *most-what* fare amis.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 757.

mosy, *a.* See *mossy*.

mot[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mote*[1].

mot[2] (mot), *n.* [< F. *mot* = Pr. *mot* = Sp. Pg. *mote* = It. *motto* (> E. *motto*), a word, motto, < ML. *muttum*, a word, L. a mutter, a grunt, < L. *muttire, mutire*, mutter: see *mutter*.] 1†. A word; a motto.

God hath not onely graven
On the brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n
His sacred *Mot*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2 (F. pron. mō). A saying, especially a brief and forcible or witty saying; a bon-mot. [Recent.]

But, in fact, Descartes himself was author of the *mot* —"My theory of vortices is a philosophical romance."
Sir W. Hamilton.

mot[3] (mot), *n.* [< ME. *mote, mot*, < OF. *mot*, a note of a horn (another use of *mot*, a word), < L. *muttum*, a murmur, grunt: see *mot*[2].] A note on the bugle, hunting-horn, or the like; also, a note in the musical notation for such instruments.

Strakande ful stoutly mony stif *motez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1364.

Three *mots* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xl.

mot[4] (mot), *n.* [See *moat*[1].] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *moat*.—2. A mark for players at quoits. *Halliwell.*

motacil (mot'ạ-sil), *n.* [= F. *motacille* = Sp. *motacilla* = Pg. *motacilla*, < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail, < *motus* (with dim. suffix), pp. of *movere*, move: see *move*. The L. word is commonly explained as lit. 'wagtail,' as if irreg. < L. *motare*, move (freq. of *movere*, move), + **cilla*, assumed to mean 'tail.'] A wagtail. See *Motacilla*.

Motacilla (mō-tạ-sil'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *motacilla*, the white water-wagtail: see *motacil*.] A genus of chiefly Old World oscine passerine birds, typical of the family *Motacillidæ* or wagtails. The name has been used with great latitude and little discrimination for many small singing birds of all parts of the world, as the true *Sylviidæ* or Old World warblers, various *Muscicapidæ* or Old World flycatchers, many of the American *Sylvicolidæ* or wood-warblers, and for all the *Motacillidæ*, including the pipits or titlarks of the subfamily *Anthinæ*. It is now restricted to the black-and-white or pied wagtails, as *M. alba*, of lithe form, with massed coloration of black, white, and ashy, long vibratile tail of twelve weak narrow feathers, pointed wings whose tip is formed by the first three primaries, and whose inner secondaries are long and flowing, and long slender feet without specially lengthened or straightened hind claws. There are many species, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and other parts of the Old World, one or two of which sometimes straggle to America. Thus, *M. alba* has been found in Greenland and *M. ocularis* in California.

Motacillidæ (mō-tạ-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Motacilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine birds of the order *Passeres*, typified by the genus *Motacilla;* the wagtails. The bill is shorter than the head, straight, slender, acute, and notched; the primaries are nine in number; the inner secondaries are lengthened; the feet are long and slender, with scutellate tarsi and usually long and straightened claw; and the tail is usually as long as the wings. The *Motacillidæ* are small insectivorous birds of terrestrial habits, resembling larks (*Alaudidæ*) in some respects, but widely separated by the laminipisntation of the podotheca. Two subfamilies are generally recognized, *Motacillinæ* and *Anthinæ*, or wagtails proper and pipits or titlarks.

Motacillinæ (mō-tạ-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Motacilla* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Motacillidæ* as a subfamily of some other family, as *Sylviidæ*.—2. A subfamily of *Motacillidæ*. It contains the wagtails proper as distinguished from the pipits or *Anthinæ*, having the point of the wing formed by the first three primaries, the tail as long as the wing or longer, and the coloration either pied with black and white or varied with yellow and green. There are some 50 species, chiefly of two leading genera *Motacilla* and *Budytes*. See *wagtail*.

motacilline (mō-tạ-sil'in), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Motacillinæ*.

motation† (mō-tā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *motatio(n-)*, < L. *motare*, keep moving, freq. of *movere*, move: see *move*.] The act of moving; mobility. *Bailey*, 1731.

motatorious (mō-tạ-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *motator*, a mover, < L. *motare*, pp. *motatus*, move: see *motation*.] Vibratory; mobile: said of the legs of an insect or arachnid which, on alighting, has the habit of moving them rapidly, keeping the body in a constant state of vibration. This habit is found especially among certain long-legged spiders and crane-flies.

Motazilite (mō-taz'i-līt), *n.* [From an Arabic word meaning 'to separate.'] One of a numerous and powerful sect of Mohammedan heretics, who to a great extent denied predestination, holding that man's actions were entirely within the control of his own will. They held extremely heretical opinions with reference to the quality or attributes of Deity. They appeared a few generations after Mohammed, and became one of the most important and dangerous sects of heretics in Islam.

mote[1] (mōt), *n.* [Formerly also *moat;* < ME. *mot* (dat. *mote*), < AS. *mot*, a particle, atom, = D. *mot*, dust; cf. D. *moet*, a knob, speck, mark; Sp. *mota*, a bur in cloth. Cf. *moat*[1].] 1. A small particle, as of dust visible in a ray of sunlight; anything very small.

As thikke as *motes* in the sonne-beame.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 12.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye? Mat. vii. 3.

These Eels did lie on the top of that water, as thick as *motes* are said to be in the sun.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 159.

2†. A stain; a blemish.

Mote ne spot is non in the.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 763.

3. An imperfection in wool.—4. The stalk of a plant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A match or squib with which, before the introduction of the safety-fuse, it was customary to ignite the charge in blasting.

mote[2] (mōt), *v.* [< ME. *mote, mot* (pret. *moste*), < AS. **mōtan* (pres. *mōt*, pret. *mōste;* not found in inf.) = OS. *mōtan*, pres. *mōt* = OFries. pres.

mōt, pret. *mōste* = MD. D. *moeten* = MLG. *moten*, LG. *mōten* = OHG. *muozen*, MHG. *müezen*, G. *müssen* = Goth. *mōtan*, *gamōtan* (pres. *mot*, pret. *gamōste*), be obliged; relations doubtful. The word remains only in the pret. (and now also pres.) *must*, and in the archaic subj. *mote*.] 1. May; might: chiefly in the subjunctive: as, so *mote* it be. [Archaic.]—2†. Must. See *must*[1].

Yit *mot* he doon bothe right to poore and ryche,
Al be that hire estaat be nat yliche.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 388.

At last their wayes so fell, that they *mote* part.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

mote[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *moot*[1].

mote[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moat*.

mote[5]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *motus*, motion, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*; cf. *motion*.] Motion.

The residue is the mene *mote* for the same day and the same houre. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 44.

mote-bell† (mōt'bel), *n.* A bell used to summon people to a moot or court.

moted (mō'ted), *a.* [< *mote*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing motes; abounding in motes.

And the old swallow-haunted barns—
Brown-gabled, long, and full of seams
Through which the *moted* sunlight streams.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

moteless (mōt'les), *a.* [< ME. *moteles*; < *mote*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Free of motes.

In this *moteless* air were placed test-tubes.
The American, IV. 298.

2. Spotless; without blemish.

That *moteles* meyny may neuer remwe,
Fro that maskelez mayster neuer-the-les.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 898.

moteling (mōt'ling), *n.* [< *mote*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little mote; something very small.

A cloud of *Moatlings* hums
Above our heads.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Motella (mō-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *motelle*, the eel-pout (cf. *mustelle*, the whistlefish); < L. *mustela*, a fish, the eel-pout: see *Mustela*.] A genus of gadoid fishes; the rocklings. They are of small size, with elongate body, small scales, two dorsal fins, and one anal. There are several species, of various seas, as *M. mustela*.

moteret, *v.* A Middle English form of *mutter*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 30.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* [Also *motett*, *mottett*; = F. *motet* = Sp. Pg. *motete*, < It. *mottetto* (ML. *motetum*), a motet, dim. of *motto*, a word, saying: see *mot*[2], *motto*.] In *music*: (*a*) A vocal composition in somewhat strict polyphonic style, having a Biblical or similar prose text, and intended to be sung in a church service. Originally the motet was designed as a contrast to the plain-song of the remainder of the service, and probably it often possessed something of the graceful intricacy of the madrigal. The earliest motets date from about 1300. The use of an instrumental accompaniment is usually limited, and often avoided altogether. (*b*) Any vocal work in harmony intended for use in a church service; an anthem. Strictly speaking, a motet is in medieval style, and an anthem in modern style; but the distinction is often ignored.

motettist (mō-tet'ist), *n.* [< *motet*, *motett*, + *-ist*.] A composer or singer of motets.

motetus (mō-tē'tus), *n.* [ML., also *motetum*.] In *medieval music*, a middle voice or voice-part; a mean.

moth[1] (môth), *n.* [< ME. *mothe*, *moththe*, < AS. *moththe* = MD. *motte*, D. *mot* = MLG. LG. *mutte* = MHG. *motte*, *matte*, G. *motte* = Icel. *motti*, a moth, = Sw. *mott*, a moth; also E. dial. *mought*, < ME. *moughte*, *mowghte*, *moughthe*, < AS. *mohthe*. Perhaps akin to *mad*[2], *made*[2], whence *maddock*, *mawk*, a maggot. The forms are somewhat discordant; perhaps two or more orig. diff. words are involved.] 1. A nocturnal or crepuscular lepidopterous insect; a member of the order *Lepidoptera* and suborder *Heterocera*. Moths resemble butterflies, but for the most part fly by night instead of by day, and their antennæ, though exhibiting great diversity of size and shape, are not rhopalocerous or clubbed at the end like those of butterflies. There are many families and very numerous genera and species. Aside from numberless specific names, moths are distinguished by the leading families under English names. Hawk-moths are *Sphingidæ* and related families; butterfly hawk-moths, *Uraniidæ* (various popular names), *Zygænidæ*; clear-winged hawk-moths, *Ægeriidæ*; swift-moths, *Hepialidæ*; lappet-moths or silkworm-moths, *Bombycidæ*; tiger-moths, *Arctiidæ*; lackey-moths, *Lithosiidæ*; rustic moths, *Noctuidæ*; geometrid moths, *Geometridæ*; meal-moths, *Pyralidæ*; leaf-rolling moths, *Tortricidæ*; ermine-moths, *Yponomeutidæ*; leaf-mining moths, *Tineidæ*; plume-moths, *Alucitidæ* (or *Pterophoridæ*). The tineids include the various small moths injurious to carpets and other woolen fabrics. The smaller moths, of several families, are often collectively designated *Microlepidoptera*. Various small white mealy moths are called *millers*. See the above names, and cuts under *sphinx*, *Bombyx*, *Cidaria*, *Eacles*, *Carpocapsa*, and *Agrotis*.

An vnredy reue thi residue shal spone,
That menye *moththe* was maister ynne, in a myute-while.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 216.

2. Any larva that destroys woolen fabrics.—3. Figuratively, one who or that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes anything.

If I be left behind,
A *moth* of peace, and he go to the war.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 257.

Bee-hawk moth. See *bee-hawk*.—**Buffalo moth**, a popular misnomer of the dermestid beetle *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, derived from the brown hairy humped larva. See cuts under *Anthrenus* and *carpet-beetle*.—**Death's-head, deltoid, emperor, harlequin moth.** See the qualifying words.—**Grape-berry moth.** See *grape*[1].—**Hebrew-character moth.** See *Hebrew*.—**Honeycomb moth.** See *honeycomb*.

moth[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mote*[1].

Festuceo [It.], a little sticke, a fease-straw, a tooth-picke, a *moth*, a little beame. *Florio.*

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 112.

moth-blight (môth'blīt), *n.* A homopterous insect of the genus *Aleurodes* or family *Aleurodidæ*: so called from their resemblance to moths and the injury they do to plants. They are related to the coccids or scale-insects, and to the aphids or plant-lice.

moth-cicada (môth'si-kā'dä), *n.* A homopterous insect of the family *Flatidæ*; a flatid.

moth-eat (môth'ēt), *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: only in the past participle.

Ruine and neglect have so *moatheaten* her [the town of Fettipore] as at this day she lies prostrate, and become the object of danger and misery.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 61.

mothed (môtht), *a.* [< *moth* + *-ed*[2].] Moth-eaten. [Rare.]

Shredded perfume, like a cloud
From closet long to quiet vowed,
With *mothed* and dropping arras hung.
Browning, Paracelsus.

mothen† (môth'n), *a.* [< *moth* + *-en*[2].] Full of moths; moth-eaten.

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names.
Fulke against Allen (1580), p. 125.

mother[1] (mu*th*'ėr), *n.* [With *th* for orig. *d*, as also in *father*; < ME. *moder* (gen. *moder*), < AS. *mōdor*, *mōder*, *mōddor* (gen. *mōdor*, dat. *mēder*) = OS. *mōdar*, *muoder* = OFries. *mōder* = D. *moeder*, *moer* = MLG. *moder*, LG. *moder*, *mor* = OHG. MHG. *muoter*, G. *mutter* = Icel. *mōdhir* = Sw. Dan. *moder* (not found in Goth., where the word for 'mother' was *aithei* and for 'father' *atta*) = OIr. *mathir*, Ir. Gael. *mathair* = L. *māter* (*mātr-*) (> It. Sp. Pg. *madre* = Pr. *maire* = OF. *mere*, F. *mère*) = Gr. *μήτηρ*, Doric *μάτηρ* = OBulg. *mati* = Russ. *matĭ* = Lith. *mote* = Pol. *matka* (with dim. term. *-ka*) = OPers. *māta*, Pers. *māder* = Skt. *mātā* (stem *mātar*), mother; a general Indo-Eur. word (though absent in Gothic and mod. W.), with appar. suffix *-tar*, of agent, from a root usually taken to be √ *ma*, Skt. *mā*, measure or make; but this is conjectural. Cf. *matter*, from the same ult. root.] 1. A woman in relation to her child; female parent: also used of female animals in relation to their offspring.

Thus brought merlyn the messagers of the kynge to his *moder* place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 30.

Many was the *modur* son
To the kyrk with him can fare.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

Ladies! thou, Paris, mov'st my laughter,
They 're deities ev'ry *mother's* daughter.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

2. That which has given birth to anything; source of anything; generatrix.

Alas, poor country! . . . It cannot
Be called our *mother*, but our grave.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 166.

Athens, the eye of Greece, *mother* of arts
And eloquence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 240.

3. A familiar appellation or term of address of an old or elderly woman.

But, *mother*, I did not come to hear Mr. Rochester's fortune; I came to hear my own.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

4. A title sometimes given to an abbess, and to other women holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.

Why should these ladies stay so long? They must come this way; I know the queen employs 'em not; for the reverend *mother* sent me word they would all be for the garden. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

5. A hysterical malady.

O, how this *mother* swells up toward my heart!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 56.

The *mother* is a pestilent, wilful, troublesome sickness.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iii. 1.

6†. The thickest plate, forming the body or principal part, of the astrolabe.

The *moder* of thin Astrelabie is the thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole, that resseyvyth in hir wombe the thynne plates compowned for diverse clymatz, and thi riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 3.

Artificial mother. See *brooder*.—**Congregation of the Mother of God.** See *congregation*.—**Every mother's son, all**, without exception. [Colloq.]—**Mother Carey's chicken.** See *chicken*[1].—**Mother Carey's goose.** See *goose*.—**Mother church.** See *church*.—**Mother of eels**, a lycodoid fish, *Zoarces anguillaris*, more commonly known as *eel-pout*.—**Mother of God**, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Mother of herrings**, the allice. [Prov. Eng.]—**Mother of the maids**, the chief of the ladies of honor at the English court.—**Mother of the mawkins.** See *malkin*.—**Mother's mark**, a birth-mark; a strawberry-mark, mole, or other nævus.

mother[1] (mu*th*'ėr), *v. t.* [< *mother*[1], *n.*] To be or act as a mother to; treat in a motherly fashion.

The queen . . . would have *mothered* another body's child. *Howell*, Hist. Eng., p. 170.

I *mothered* all his daughters when
Their mother's life cut short.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 829.

mother[2] (mu*th*'ėr), *n.* [Altered, by confusion with *mother*[1], from **mudder*, < MD. *modder*, mud, dregs, lees, D. *moer* = MLG. *moder*, *moer*, dregs, lees, LG. *moder* (> G. *moder*, also *mutter*) = Dan. Sw. *mudder*, mud, mold; akin to *mud*, q. v.] 1. Dregs; lees.

Near a Nymph with an Urn, that divides the High-way,
And into a Puddle throws *Mother* of Tea.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 15.

2. A stringy, mucilaginous substance which forms in vinegar during the acetous fermentation, and the presence of which sets up and hastens this kind of fermentation. It is produced by a plant, *Mycoderma aceti*, the germs of which, like those of the yeast-plant, exist in the atmosphere.

Unhappily the bit of *mother* from Swift's vinegar-barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle's characteristics]. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 124.

mother[2] (mu*th*'ėr), *v. i.* [< *mother*[2], *n.*] To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors; become mothery.

They oint their [sheep's] naked limbs with *mothered* oil.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 683.

mother[3] (mu*th*'ėr), *n.* Same as *mauther*.

A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

mother-cask (mu*th*'ėr-kåsk), *n.* The cask in which acetous fermentation is carried on in the manufacture of vinegar.

mother-cell (mu*th*'ėr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

mother-cloves (mu*th*'ėr-klōvz), *n.* See *clove*[4].

mother-country (mu*th*'ėr-kun'tri), *n.* 1. A country which has sent colonies to other countries: used in speaking of it in relation to its colonies.—2. One's native country.—3. A country as the mother or producer of anything.

motherhood (mu*th*'ėr-hůd), *n.* [ME. **moderhod*, *moderhede*; < *mother*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a mother.

Mother-Hubbard (mu*th*'ėr-hub'ärd), *n.* A loose full gown worn by women: so named from its general resemblance to that considered characteristic of "Mother Hubbard" in the rimes of "Mother Goose."

One morning . . . he opened his door and beheld the vision of a woman going towards the breakfast-room in a robe de nuit, but which turned out to be one of the *Mother Hubbards* which have had a certain celebrity as street dresses in some parts of the West.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 61.

mothering (mu*th*'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *mother*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A rural custom of visiting one's parents and giving them presents on Mid-Lent Sunday: supposed to be derived from the custom in former times of visiting the mother church on that day. Also called *midlenting*. [Eng.]

I'll to thee a simnel bring
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*.
Herrick, To Dianeme.

mother-in-law (mu*th*'ėr-in-lâ'), *n.* 1. The mother of one's husband or wife.—2. A stepmother. [Now only prov. Eng.]

To violate so gentle a request of her predecessor, was an ill foregoing of a *mother-in-law's* harsh nature.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

3. An English drink composed of equal proportions of old strong ale and bitter ale: so called in jocose allusion to the qualifications 'old' and 'bitter.' The name has also been recently applied in the United States to a similar mixture.

mother-land (muᴛʜ′ėr-land), *n.* The land of one's origin; fatherland; the land whence a people originally sprang.

Their effect upon the poets of our *motherland* across the sea. *The Century*, XXIX. 507.

motherless (muᴛʜ′ėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *moderles*; < *mother*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother: as, *motherless* children.

motherliness (muᴛʜ′ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being motherly. *Bailey*, 1727.

mother-liquor (muᴛʜ′ėr-lik″o̤r), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

mother-lode (muᴛʜ′ėr-lōd), *n.* [Translation of Mex. *veta madre*.] A certain very important metalliferous vein in Mexico. The name is also sometimes used in California as a designation of what is more commonly called the "Great Quartz Vein," a vein-like mass of quartz which has a very conspicuous outcrop and has been traced nearly continuously for a distance of fully 80 miles from Mariposa to Amador county.

mother-love (muᴛʜ′ėr-luv), *n.* Such affection as is shown by a mother.

motherly (muᴛʜ′ėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *moderlich*, < AS. *moderlīc*, < *moder*, mother, + *-līc* = E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a mother: as, *motherly* power or authority.—2. Becoming or characteristic of a mother; tender; parental; affectionate: as, *motherly* love or care.

The *motherly* airs of my little daughters. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Like a mother.

She was what is called a *motherly* woman, large and caressing, and really kind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxi.

=Syn. *Motherly, Maternal, Parental.* The same distinction holds between the Anglo-Saxon word and the Latin ones in this list that is found in the words compared under *brotherly* and under *fatherly*.

motherly† (muᴛʜ′ėr-li), *adv.* [< *motherly*, *a.*] In the manner of a mother.

She casteth the rod into the fire, and colleth the child, giveth it an apple, and dandleth it most *motherly*. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 87.

mother-lye (muᴛʜ′ėr-lī), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

mother-maid (muᴛʜ′ėr-mād), *n.* The Virgin Mary.

Thou shalt see the blessed *mothermaid*
. . . exalted more for being good
Than for her interest of motherhood.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, ii.

mother-naked (muᴛʜ′ėr-nā″ked), *a.* [< ME. *modirnakid* (= G. *mutter-nackt*); < *mother*[1] + *naked*.] Naked as at birth; stark naked. [Archaic.]

I saw a child *modir nakid*,
New born the modir fro.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

mother-of-coal (muᴛʜ′ėr-o̤v-kōl′), *n.* See *coal*.

mother-of-pearl (muᴛʜ′ėr-o̤v-pėrl′), *n.* The nacreous inner layer of the shell of various bivalve mollusks, as of the pearl-oyster, when hard, silvery, iridescent, or otherwise sufficiently beautiful to have commercial value; nacre. It is the substance of which pearls consist, a pearl being a mass of it instead of a layer. The large oysters of the Indian seas secrete this nacreous layer of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for purposes of trade. The genus *Meleagrina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. These shells are found in the greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, and in the Australian seas. Mother-of-pearl is procured from many different shells, univalve as well as bivalve, and is extensively used in the arts, particularly in inlaid work, and in the manufacture of knife-handles, buttons, toys, snuff-boxes, etc.—**Mother-of-pearl work**, a kind of embroidery in which many small pieces of mother-of-pearl are sewed to the background, small holes being bored in them for the purpose. The outlines of the flowers, leaves, etc., made by the thin mother-of-pearl are indicated by silk or gold thread, in which material are also made the light sprays, stems, etc.

mother-of-thousands (muᴛʜ′ėr-o̤v-thou′-zandz), *n.* The Kenilworth or Colosseum ivy. See *ivy*[1]. The name is less frequently applied to a few other plants, especially *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, the strawberry-geranium, of similar habit. [Prov. Eng.]

mother-of-thyme (muᴛʜ′ėr-o̤v-tīm′), *n.* The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. See *thyme*.

mother-of-vinegar (muᴛʜ′ėr-o̤v-vin′ē-gär), *n.* See *mother*[2], 2.

mother-pearl†, *n.* Same as *mother-of-pearl*.

mother-queen (muᴛʜ′ėr-kwēn), *n.* The mother of a reigning sovereign; a queen-mother.

With him along is come the *mother-queen*,
An Ate, stirring him to blood and strife.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 62.

mothers (muᴛʜ′ėrz), *n.* Same as *mother-water*.

mothership†, *n.* [ME. **moderschipe, moderchep*; < *mother*[1] + *-ship*.] Motherhood.

He hathe seyde as myche ther ageyns as he dar do to have hyr gode *moderchep*. *Paston Letters*, I. 258.

mothersome (muᴛʜ′ėr-sum), *a.* [< *mother* + *-some*.] Careful or anxious, as a mother is. *Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, xv.

mother-spot (muᴛʜ′ėr-spot), *n.* A congenital spot and discoloration of the skin; a birth-mark. See *nævus*.

mother-tongue (muᴛʜ′ėr-tung′), *n.* 1. One's native language.—2. A tongue or language to which other languages owe their origin.

mother-vessel (muᴛʜ′ėr-ves″el), *n.* A souring-vat used in the manufacture of wine-vinegar.

mother-water (muᴛʜ′ėr-wâ″tėr), *n.* In *chem.* and *phar.*, and in chemical industries, water which has contained dissolved substances, and which remains after a part or the whole of these substances has crystallized or has been precipitated in an amorphous condition. Also called *mother-liquor, mother-lye*, and *mothers*.

mother-wit (muᴛʜ′ ėr-wit′), *n.* Native wit; common sense.

For whatsoever *mother-wit* or arte
Could worke, he put in proofe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1138.

Kath. Where did you study all this goodly speech?—
Pet. It is extempore, from my *mother-wit*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 265.

motherwort (muᴛʜ′ėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A labiate plant, *Leonurus Cardiaca*, which grows in waste places. It has sometimes been used in amenorrhea.—2†. The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly used for uterine affections.

mothery (muᴛʜ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *mother*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing or of the consistence of mother (see *mother*[2]); resembling or partaking of the nature of mother: as, the *mothery* substance in liquors.

Is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery*? *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

moth-gnat (môth′nat), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidæ*.

moth-hawk (môth′hâk), *n.* The nightjar.

moth-hunter (môth′hun″tėr), *n.* 1. A lepidopterist.—2. A goatsucker or moth-hawk; any bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. See cut under *goatsucker*.

mothing (môth′ing), *n.* [< *moth*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of moths. [Rare.]

He [the entomologist] need not relax his endeavors day or night. *Mothing* is night employment.
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 84.

moth-mullen (môth′mul″en), *n.* See *mullen*.

moth-orchid (môth′ôr″kid), *n.* Same as *moth-plant*.

moth-patch (môth′pach), *n.* A term loosely applied to various patches of increased pigmentation in the skin.

moth-plant (môth′plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phalænopsis*.

moth-sphinx (môth′sfingks), *n.* A moth of the family *Castniidæ*.

moth-trap (môth′trap), *n.* In *bee-keeping*, a device to capture the moths whose larvæ prey upon the bees in the hive, or to capture the larvæ themselves.

mothy (môth′i), *a.* [< *moth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing moths; eaten by moths.

An old *mothy* saddle. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 49.

motif (F. pron. mō-tēf′), *n.* 1†. A Middle English form of *motive*.

Freres fele sithes to the folke that thei prechen
Meuen *motifs* meny tymes insolibles and fallaces,
That both lered and lewed of here byleyue douten.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 230.

2. [F.] A datum, theme, or ground for intellectual action: used as French.

The *motifs* or data which give to the mind its guidance in achieving its more difficult tasks are the spatial series of muscular and tactual sensations which are caused by the motions of the eye for parallel turning, for accommodation, and for convergence in near vision.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 463.

3. [F.] In *music*: (*a*) A figure. (*b*) A subject or theme, particularly one that recurs often in a dramatic work as a leading subject.

motific (mō-tif′ik), *a.* [< L. *motus*, motion (see *mote*[5]), + *facere*, make.] Producing or inducing motion; motor or motorial. *Good.* [Rare.]

motile (mō′til), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **motilis*, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.] I. *a.* Capable of spontaneous motion; executing automatic or apparently voluntary movements: as, a *motile* flagellum; *motile* cilia, spores, etc.

II. *n.* One in whose mind motor images are predominant or especially distinct.

This division of men into visuals, audiles, *motiles*, . . . [*i. e.*, cases where motor representations are the favorite furniture of the mind]. *Mind*, XI. 415.

motility (mō-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *motilité* = Pg. *motilidade*, < L. as if **motilita(t-)s*, < **motilis*, motile: see *motile*.] The quality of being motile; capability of moving; capability of automatic or spontaneous motion: the opposite of *stability*.

motion (mō′shon), *n.* [< ME. *motion, mocion*, < OF. *motion*, F. *motion* = Sp. *mocion* = Pg. *moção* = It. *mozione*, < L. *mōtio(n-)*, a moving, an emotion, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.] 1. Change of place; transition from one point or position in space to another; continuous variation of position: used both concretely, for a single change of position, and abstractly, to denote such change considered as a character belonging to the moving body, and also generally for a class of phenomena.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his *motion* like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 61.

Encouraged thus, she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 533.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*? *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iv. 3.

All that we know about *motion* is that it is a name for certain changes in the relations of our visual, tactile, and muscular sensations.
Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

Consider for a moment a number of passengers walking on the deck of a steamer. Their relative *motions* with regard to the deck are what we immediately observe, but if we compound with these the velocity of the steamer itself we get evidently their actual *motion* relatively to the earth.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Philos., § 45.

2†. The power of moving; ability to change one's position.

As long as there is *motion* in my body,
And life to give me words, I'll cry for justice!
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Swallow'd up and lost
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of sense and *motion*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 151.

3. Style or manner of moving; carriage. [Rare.]

A true-bred English Beau has, indeed, the Powder, the Essences, the Tooth-pick, and the Snuff-box, and is as Idle; but the fault is in the Flesh, he has not the *motion*, and looks stiff under all this.
C. Burnaby, The Reform'd Wife (1700), p. 32, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 334.

4. In *astron.*, angular velocity; amount of angular movement, especially the rate of movement of a heavenly body in longitude: as, the mean daily *motion* of the sun is 3548″.—5. In *mech.*, any mechanism for modifying the movement in a machine, or for making certain parts change their positions in certain ways; also, the action of such mechanism: as, the slide-valve *motion* of an engine; heart-*motion* in spinning-machines, etc.—6†. A puppet, or a similar figure mechanically moved; also, a puppet-show.

Like dead *motions* moving upon wires.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

They say there is a new *motion* of the city of Nineveh, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.

Like the masters of a puppet-show, they despise those *motions* which fill common spectators with wonder and delight. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

7. In *philos.*, any change: a translation of *κίνησις*. There are four kinds of motion, according to Aristotelians—generation and corruption, alteration, augmentation and diminution, and change of place. Bacon distinguishes nineteen kinds of simple motions, which seem to be something like elementary forces.

8. A natural impulse, as of the senses, but especially of the mind or soul; tendency of desires or passions; mental agitation.

When we were in the flesh, the *motions* of sins, which were by the law, did work in our members to bring forth fruit unto death. Rom. vii. 5.

Hee found more *motions* of Religion in him than could be imagined. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 59.

The people, exorbitant and excessive in all thir *motions*, are prone oftimes not to a religious onely, but to a civil kind of Idolatry in Idolizing thir Kings.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Catch, in the pauses of their keenest play,
Motions of thought which elevate the will.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 40.

Woman's pleasure, woman's pain—
Nature made them blinder *motions* bounded in a shallower brain. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

9†. Animal life; the faculty of automatic movement and sensation or feeling; the exercise of such faculty; something which usually belongs equally to soul and body, though occasionally confined to one or the other.

Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and to rot;
This sensible warm *motion* to become
A kneaded clod. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 120.

10. Inclination; disposition; impulse; will: as, of one's own *motion*.

In 16 Edw. IV., 1476, . . . [the Lynenwevers] . . . "of thaire fre *mocion* and will have bounden thayme and thayre craft perpetually to kepe . . . upon Corpus Cristi day a pageant. . . ." (Council Book III. fo. 20 v.)
York Plays, Int., p. xxvii.

11. Proposal; instigation; incitement.

Then he said to hys cardynals, Sirs, make you redy, for I woll to Rome. Of that *mocyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed and displeased, for they ioned nat the Romaynes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxxvi.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first *motion*, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 64.

12. A proposal or proposition formally made; specifically, a proposal formally submitted in a deliberative assembly, with a view to its discussion and adoption; also, the act of submitting such a proposal: as, the *motion* to appoint a committee was carried.

The *motion* aboute setting forth ye fishing ship (caled ye Frindship) came first from ye plantation.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 286.

Valentine and Hollis held the Speaker down in his seat by main force, and read the *motion* amidst the loudest shouts. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

13. In *law*: (*a*) An application to a court or judge, usually in the course of a legal proceeding. Whatever is asked of a court by a suitor is asked by a motion. (*b*) More narrowly, an application which is incidental to the progress of a cause, as distinguished from the trial or investigation of the issue: as, a *motion* for an injunction; a *motion* to open a default. Still further distinctions are made in common parlance. Thus, applications on the trial incidental to its progress, such as to strike out testimony or to grant a non-suit, are called *motions*, though, being on the trial, and the result being included in the judgment, they are not *motions* within the rules regulating the formalities required for making motions, the record of the decision, the award of costs, or the mode of review. (*c*) In some of the United States, the paper drawn up by the attorney of the moving party, saying, "now comes the plaintiff (or defendant)," etc., "and moves," etc. (much in the same way that an application to the court would be entered in the minutes), and filed with the clerk in advance of applying to the court, and usually also served on the other party.—14. In *music*: (*a*) The melodic change of a voice or voice-part from one pitch to another; melodic progression. It is *concrete*, *conjunct*, or *conjoint* when it consists of a single step, *discrete* or *disjunct* when of a skip. (*b*) The melodic progression of any two voice-parts in harmonic writing in relation to each other. It is *similar* when both voice-parts rise or fall at the same time, *parallel* when they together rise or fall by the same interval, *contrary* or *opposite* when one rises and the other falls, *oblique* when one rises or falls while the other remains stationary, and *mixed* when all varieties occur at once in several parts. In general, between important or conspicuous parts, contrary motion is sought. Parallel motion in perfect fifths or octaves is regularly forbidden; and similar motion to a perfect fifth or octave is employed sparingly. 15. In the *fine arts*, the change of place or position which, from the attitude represented, a figure is portrayed as making. It can only be implied from the attitude which prepares the subject for the given change, and therefore differs from *action*. 16. In *med.*, evacuation of the intestine; alvine discharge.

Shall I lose my doctor? no; he gives me the potions and the *motions*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 105.

17. In *milit. tactics*, one of the stages into which each movement prescribed in the manual of arms is divided to facilitate instruction. —**Absolute motion**, change of absolute place.—**Accelerated motion**. See *accelerate*.—**Active motion**, in *kinesitherapy*, motion of the limbs or other parts of the patient produced by his own exertion, in contradistinction to *passive motion*, where the limbs are moved by the attendant.—**Angular motion**. See *angular*.—**Brunonian motion**. Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *Brownian*).—**Center of motion**. See *center*[1].—**Ciliary motion**. See *ciliary*.—**Consensual motions**. See *consensual*.—**Contrariety of motion**. See *contrariety*.—**Differential motion**. See *differential*.—**Direct motion**. (*a*) In *astron.*, increase in the longitude of a star. (*b*) In *music*. See *direct*.—**Disjunct motion**. See def. 14 (*a*).—**Diurnal motion of a planet, elliptic motion, equable motion**. See the adjectives.—**Energy of motion**. See *energy*, 7.—**Equation of motion**. See *equation*.—**Focus of mean motion, of true motion**. See *focus*.—**Harmonious motion**. See *harmonious*.—**Heart-motion**, in spinning, winding, and analogous machines, a motion produced by means of a heart-shaped cam.—**Horary motion**, the space moved through by a heavenly body in an hour.—**Hourly motion**, in *astron.*, the change of position which takes place in an hour.—**Intestinal, irrotational motion**. See the adjectives.—**Lateral motion**, in a railroad-car, the end-play or freedom of movement of an axle in its boxes, or the freedom of movement between a swing-bolster and a truck.—**Laws of motion**, specifically, Newton's three laws of motion, which are as follows: *First Law*. Every body continues in its state of rest, or uniform motion in a straight line, except so far as it may be compelled by force to change that state. *Second Law*. Change of motion is proportional to force applied, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts. *Third Law*. To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or, the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal, and oppositely directed.—**Line of motion**. See *line*[2].—**Local motion**. See *local*.—**Lost motion**, in *mech.*, any difference of motion between the driving parts of a motor and the driven machine, or between the parts of a machine that communicate motion from one to another. It results from faulty construction of the parts, or from looseness of the boxes of axles or shafting or of a belt, which is thus permitted to slip.—**Natural motion**, an involuntary movement of the body, as the beating of the heart.—**Overhead motion**, a mechanism, consisting of countershafts and speed-pulley arrangements of gears or any other contrivances, for increasing speed or force, interposed between some prime mover or main line of power-transmission and a machine with which it communicates. It is so called because, for convenience in transmission, or that it may not occupy working-space, it is placed over the machine affected by it. Also called *overhead work*.—**Paracentric motion**, motion to or from an attracting center.—**Parallel motion**. (*a*) See *parallel*. (*b*) In *music*. See def. 14 (*b*).—**Passive motion**. See under *active motion*.—**Perpetual motion**. (*a*) A machine which should do work without exhausting any power of doing work—that is, its work must not be accompanied by any displacement (such as the fall of a weight, or the uncoiling of a spring) or transformation (such as the combustion of fuel) which could not be undone by a replacement or counter-transformation without the expenditure of as much work as the machine has done. Such a machine is impossible, and contrary to all experience; for power of doing work is never increased nor diminished. Nevertheless, very many pretended perpetual motions have been put forth by deluded or knavish inventors. Most of them are of two classes—1st, those which depend upon gravity or magnetism, and, 2d, those which depend upon centrifugal force or other pressure mistaken for moving power. (*b*) The mode of motion of such a machine. (*c*) By a popular abuse of the term, a movement or machine which could go on indefinitely by its own self-generated power. Thus, if a man should pretend to have a wheel which turned upon its bearings without resistance, so that it would go on moving indefinitely, or to have a fluid which, though viscous, was frictionless, so that its motion, though continually decreasing, never came to rest, neither claim would be a claim to a perpetual motion, nor (however unfounded) would it violate any fundamental principle of mechanics. On the other hand, a machine (such as has actually been proposed) which would not go on moving of itself forever, but would require a little external force to overcome friction, but which with that little force should be capable of doing an indefinite amount of work, would, properly speaking, be a perpetual motion.—**Positive motion**, in *mech.*, an arrangement of apparatus connecting related parts of a machine in such manner that, as one moves, the other must move in accordance with the law of the relation. For example, the system of gearing which takes motion from the lathe-spindle, and imparts motion to the lead-screw of a lathe, is a positive motion. On the other hand, any mechanism which moves a part of a machine in a manner that permits the possibility of some subsequent motion, or variation of the motion, of the part, through the action of any force not directly transmitted by such mechanism, is not positive. Examples of motions not positive are—the mechanism actuating a tilt-hammer, which falls by its gravity; a spring which by its elasticity recoils; and pulleys driven by belts in which the motion may be varied through slip.—**Positive-motion loom**. See *loom*[1].—**Primary motion**, the diurnal motion of a fixed star.—**Proper motion**, in *astron.*, that apparent motion or angular velocity of a fixed star which is due to a real movement of the star itself relatively to the other stars.—**Quantity of motion**, momentum, the sum of the velocities of all the particles each multiplied by the mass. —**Rectilinear, parabolic, or circular motion**, motion in a rectilinear, parabolic, or circular path.—**Relative motion**, change of relative place.—**Retrograde motion**, in *astron.*, decrease in the longitude of a star.—**Rotational motion**. See *vortex-motion*.—**Secondary motion**, the proper motion of a fixed star.—**Simple harmonic motion**, a motion like a uniform motion round the circumference of a circle which is looked at edgewise: "when a point Q moves uniformly in a circle, the perpendicular QP drawn from its position at any instant to a fixed diameter AA′ of the circle intersects the diameter at a point P, whose position changes by a *simple harmonic motion*." *Thomson and Tait*.—**Slide-valve motion**, in a steam-engine, broadly, the valve-gear; any one of a great variety of devices for imparting to a slide-valve its proper motion for induction, cut-off, exhaust, and compression or cushioning of steam at the end of the piston-stroke; specifically, the motion of a slide-valve produced by the valve-gear. The link-motion is one of the most important of valve-gears. In the majority of slide-valve motions the primary movement is derived from an eccentric keyed to the crank-shaft. In other cases motion is taken from the cross-head. In the Joy valve-gear the primary movement is obtained from the connecting-rod. See *induction, cut-off, exhaust, eccentric*, and *valve-gear*.—**Take-up motion**, in a loom, the mechanism which takes up and winds the woven cloth on the cloth-beam as fast as the warp is unwound from the warp-beam. The name is also given to analogous mechanism in many other kinds of machines.—**Violent motion**†, in older writers, a motion impressed upon a body by an external force.—**Voluntary motion**, motion ensuing on an act of will, in contrast with reflex action or motion. = **Syn.** *Motion, Movement, Move*. *Motion* may be considered separate from that which moves; *movement* is always connected with the person or thing moving: hence we speak of the laws of *motion;* of heat as a mode of *motion;* and of perpetual *motion*—not of *movement* in any of these cases; hence, also, *motion* is the more scientific and technical term. *Motion* is more general and more voluntary; *movement*, more particular and occasional: hence we speak of a *motion* with the hand; a *movement* of troops; involuntary *movements;* the *movements* of the heavenly bodies; the rate of *motion* or of *movement*. The figurative uses of the two correspond to the literal. The chief uses of *move* are founded upon the idea of moving a piece, in chess or a similar game, for winning the game.

motion (mō′shon), *v.* [ME. *mocionen;* < *motion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To guide by a significant motion or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to *motion* a person to a seat.—2. To propose; move.

Here's Gloucester, a foe to citizens,
One that still *motions* war and never peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand or head: as, to *motion* to one to take a seat.—2. To make a proposal; offer plans. [Rare.]

Rychard Stratton told me that whyll he was in servyse with Whethyll, John Redwe *mocyond* hym onys myche sftyr this intent, etc. *Paston Letters*, III. 158.

Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 229.

motional (mō′shon-al), *a.* [< *motion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to motion; characterized by (certain) motions: specifically applied to particular imitative diseases exhibiting peculiar muscular actions, as tarantism.

motion-bar (mō′shon-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, a guide-bar or -rod. *E. H. Knight.*

motion-distortion (mō′shon-dis-tôr′shon), *n.* A distortion of a line of a spectrum due to relative motions of the parts of the source of light.

motioner† (mō′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *motion* + *-er*[1].] A mover.

Without respecte of any worldly rewarde or thanke, to referre the fruiet and successe of his labours to God the *mocioner*, the autour, and the woorker of all goodness.
Udall, To Queen Catherine.

motion-indicator (mō′shon-in′di-kā-tor), *n.* An apparatus for showing the speed or the number of revolutions of any machine or part of a machine in a given time. It differs from a counter in that the latter merely registers movement, independently of time.

motionist† (mō′shon-ist), *n.* [< *motion* + *-ist*.] One who makes a motion.

Milton [uses] *motionist*. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 57.

motionless (mō′shon-les), *a.* [< *motion* + *-less*.] Without motion; being at rest.

motion-man† (mō′shon-man), *n.* An exhibitor of a puppet-show. See *motion*, *n.*, 6.

And travel with young Goose the *motion-man*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

motivate (mō′ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *motivated*, ppr. *motivating*. [< *motive* + *-ate*[2].] To motive; act as a motive or as the inciting cause of; induce.

The expulsions from Southern Russia have not been *motivated* by any new circumstances.
American Hebrew, XXXVI. 38.

motivation (mō-ti-vā′shon), *n.* [< *motivate* + *-ion*.] The act or manner of motivating; the act or process of furnishing with an incentive or inducement to action.

motive (mō′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivus*, serving to move, motive, < L. *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*. II. *n.* < ME. *motif*, < OF. *motif*, F. *motif* = Sp. Pg. It. *motivo*, < ML. *motivum*, a motive, moving cause, neut. of *motivus*, serving to move: see I.] **I.** *a.* Causing motion; having power to move some one or something; tending to produce motion.

Generals, even in spiritual things, are less perceived and less *motive* than particulars.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 67.

Motive power or force. (*a*) The whole power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it. (*b*) Moving or impelling force in a figurative sense.

Such men as Spenser are not sent into the world to be part of its *motive power*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 166.

(*c*) The department which has to do with the care and maintenance of the locomotives of a railway company: as, the superintendent of the *motive power*.

II. *n.* 1. A mental state or force which induces an act of volition; a determining impulse; specifically, a desire for something; a gratification contemplated as the final cause of a certain action of the one desiring it. The term *motive* is also loosely applied to the object desired. The noun *motive*, in this sense, was brought into general use by writers influenced by Hobbes (though he uses the adjective only), who held that men's actions are always governed by the strongest motive, and denied the freedom of the will. It is now, however, in common literary and conversational use, apart from any theory.

What moves the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular motion or rest? And to this I answer, the *motive*, for continuing in the same state or action is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 29.

Without another life, all other *motives* to perfection will be insufficient. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly.
Edwards, On the Freedom of the Will, i. 2.

When the effect or tendency of a *motive* is to determine a man to forbear to act, it may seem improper to make use of the term *motive;* since *motive*, properly speaking, means that which disposes an object to move. We must, however, use that improper term, or a term which, though proper enough, is scarce in use, the word determinative.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, x. 3, note.

2. The design or object one has in any action; intention; purpose; the ideal object of desire.

The conversion of the heathen was the *motive* to the settlement. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 20.

We must measure morality by *motives*, not by deeds.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 250.

3. One who or that which is the cause of something; an originator.

It hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 20.

Nor are they living
Who were the *motives* that you first went out.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 27.

4†. Movement.

Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint and *motive* of her body.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 57.

5. Prevailing design. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, same as *subject*. (*b*) In the *fine arts*—(1) the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavors to give expression in his work; or (2) a subject or example prominently characteristic of any work or part of a work, and elaborated or often repeated with more or less variation.

The Panathenaic procession furnished Pheidias with a series of sculptural *motives*, which he had only to express according to the principles of his art.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 218.

6†. Motion; proposition.

Suche *motyues* thei moeue this maistres in her glorie,
And maken men in mysbileue that muse moche on her wordes. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 113.

Leading motive. See *leading*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** *Motive, Reason, Inducement, Incentive, Impulse*, consideration, prompting, stimulus. The differences among the first five of these words are suggested by the derivations. A *motive* is that which moves one to act, addressing the will, as though directly, and determining the choice; it is the common philosophical term, and may be collective: as, the whole field of *motive*. A *reason* is that which addresses the rational nature by way of argument for either belief or choice. An *inducement* leads one on by his desire for good: as, to hold out an additional *inducement*. An *incentive* urges one on like martial music. An *impulse* drives one on, but is transitory.

motive (mō'tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *motived*, ppr. *motiving*. [< *motive*, *n.*] To act on as a motive, or with the force of a motive; prompt; instigate. [Recent.]

When he has satisfied himself . . . that it was made by such a person as he, so armed and so *motived*, . . . the problem is solved. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 10.

motiveless (mō'tiv-les), *a.* [< *motive* + *-less*.] Having no motive or aim; objectless.

Though inconceivable, a *motiveless* volition would, if conceived possible, be conceived as morally worthless.
Sir W. Hamilton.

motivelessness (mō'tiv-les-nes), *n.* The character of being motiveless.

That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

motivity (mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *motive* + *-ity*.] The power of moving; form of motion or locomotion.

The active power of moving, or, as I may call it, *motivity*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 28.

motley (mot'li), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *motly;* < ME. *motteleye, mottelay, mottelee, moile*, a mixture of colors, a party-colored dress; of uncertain origin. According to Skeat, < OF. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled, cf. equiv. *mattonné*, curdled, < *mattes*, curds, < G. dial. (Bav.) *matte*, curds; but the sense does not suit. In meaning the word *motley* is like *medley;* but the forms disagree. The supposed derivation from W. *mudliw*, a changing color, < *mud*, change, + *liw*, a stain, hue, and that from W. *ysmot*, a patch, spot, do not suit the conditions. Hence *mottle*.]
I. *n.* **1.** A habit made of pieces of cloth of different colors in glaring contrast: the usual dress of the jester or professional fool.

A worthy fool! *motley*'s the only wear!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 6. 34.

Hence—**2.** A jester; a fool.

Will you be married, *motley?*
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 79.

3. Any mixture, as of colors.

With notes to each and all, interlacing the pages into a *motley* of patchwork.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood.

A *motley* of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1889, p. 449.

Man of motley†, a man dressed in motley; a fool.

Never hope,
After I cast you off, you *men of motley*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Party-colored; variegated in color; consisting of different colors: as, a *motley* coat.

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.
Dryden.

2. Composed of or exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous in composition; diversified.

Inquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 158.

Motley color, in *ceram.*, a kind of metallic luster given to some kinds of English pottery, in the seventeenth century and later, by dusting them with powdered lead and manganese.

motley† (mot'li), *v. t.* [< *motley*, *n.* Cf. *mottle*.] To variegate; give different colors to.

The course of th' holy Lakes he leads,
With thousand Dies hee *motleys* all the meades.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

motley-minded (mot'li-mīn'ded), *a.* Having a mind or character like that of a professional fool or clown; exhibiting incoherence in thought; having thoughts of a motley character.

This is the *motley-minded* gentleman.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 41.

motly†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *motley*.

motmot (mot'mot), *n.* [Also *momot;* said to be so named from the bird's note, which sounds like *mot-mot*, slowly repeated.] A bird of the family *Momotidæ* or *Prionitidæ;* a sawbill. These birds are peculiar to America, inhabiting tropical and subtropical forests, and ranging north nearly or quite to Texas. The average size is about that of the jays, to which they have some superficial resemblance; but they are more like the bee-eaters of the Old World, *Meropidæ*, having a similar slender form, with long tail, of which the middle feathers project beyond the rest and are spatulate, forming a kind of racket. The bill is serrate, the coloration is variegated, chiefly greenish and bluish. These birds are of solitary habits, like kingfishers, to which they are closely related; they feed upon reptiles, insects, and fruits. See cut under *Momotus*.

moto (mō'tō), *n.* [It., = Pg. *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion: see *mote*[5].] In *music:* (*a*) Motion; the direction in which the harmonic parts move: as, *moto* contrario (contrary motion). See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Energetic or spirited movement; spirit: as, con *moto* (with spirited movement).

motograph (mō'tō-graf), *n.* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A form of telegraph- or telephone-receiver, invented by Edison, depending for its action on the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion, when a current of electricity is passed from one to the other across the surface of contact. A revolving drum is interposed in the circuit, one of the electrical connections being made through a movable terminal in contact with the surface of the drum. This contact-piece is connected to a recording lever or to a telephonic diaphragm, and, in consequence of the variations of the friction produced by the electric currents, causes the lever to record, or the diaphragm to repeat, the message.

motographic (mō-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *motograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the motograph.

There are models of . . . the automatic and autographic telegraph, the *motographic* translator and repeater.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 5.

moton[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutton*.

moton[2]† (mō'ton), *n.* [OF. (†).] A piece of armor of the fifteenth century, forming part of the defense of the arm and shoulder. Perhaps (as thought by Meyrick) it was a gusset for the armpit.

motoner†, *n.* See *muttoner*.

motophone (mō'tō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *motus*, motion, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice.] A sound-engine actuated by aërial sound-waves, invented by Edison. Vibrations of a diaphragm, produced, as in the phonograph, by sound-waves, are converted into motion of rotation by a stylus and ratchet-wheel.

motor (mō'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *moteur* = Sp. Pg. *motor* = It. *motore*, a motor, < LL. *motor*, one who moves (applied to one who rocks a cradle), < L. *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *move*.]
I. *n.* **1.** One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power; a moving power, as water, steam, etc.

These bodies likewise, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Specifically—**2.** In *math.*, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body. It involves the designation of a particular line in space, and the association with it of a length and an angle.

This is in complete analogy with his [Clifford's] introduction of the word *motor* to embrace the species twist and wrench. *The Academy*, June 29, 1889, p. 452.

3. In *mach.*, a prime mover; a contrivance for developing and applying mechanically some natural force, as heat, pressure, weight, the tide, or the wind; a machine which transforms the energy of water, steam, or electricity into mechanical energy: as, an electric *motor*. See *machine*, 2.—**4.** In *anat.*, specifically, a motor nerve.—**Air-motor**, a machine driven by compressed air. Such machines are constructed like steam-engines, and use the air expansively or non-expansively, according to the character of the engine. They are, strictly speaking, heat-engines, in which the heat naturally existing in air, or this in connection with heat derived from the work of compression, is converted into *outer work*. When the air is used expansively, the expansion is regulated by *cut-off valve-gear*, as in a steam-engine. Expansion is, however, not generally so available as with steam, on account of the chilling of the air during the period of expansion and consequent freezing of precipitated aqueous vapor, which clogs the valve-ports with ice, and seriously interferes with the working of such engines. This difficulty is avoided by heating the air prior to its induction to the cylinder of the engine, but, except in the so-called *caloric engine*, this principle has not been widely adopted. See *caloric engine* (under *caloric*), *ice-machine*, and cut under *air-engine*.—**Domestic motor**, a small motor used for pumping water, or running a sewing-machine, etc.—**Electric motor.** See *electric*.—**First motor**, a prime motor.—**Hydraulic motor.** See *hydraulic*.—**Motor oculi**, the third pair of cranial nerves, giving motor impulse to most of the muscles of the eye. Also called *oculomotor*. See second cut under *brain*.
II. *a.* **1.** Giving motion; imparting motion.

Asceticism throws away a great power given by God to help and improve us. It abandons to evil what might be a vast *motor* force leading to good.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 392.

2. In *physiol.*, conveying from the center toward the periphery an impulse that results or tends to result in motion, as a nerve: opposed to *sensory*. —**3.** Of or pertaining to or acting through the motor nerves or tracts.

A vigorous *motor* system, ready to act, and to act energetically, is a condition of a rapid development of will.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 598.

Many cases of *motor* disturbance occur without the disturbance of sensation in the same extremity.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 284.

Motor dynamo, a dynamo used as a motor. When one dynamo is being driven by another the driver is sometimes called the *motor dynamo*.—**Motor nerve**, any nerve whose function is to excite muscular contraction, and thus effect movement in an animal body. Most nerves are of mixed character, or sensorimotor, effecting both motion and sensation. See *vasomotor*.—**Motor printer**, a printing telegraph in which the mechanism is moved by electric, steam, or other motive power.

motor-car (mō'tor-kär), *n.* A car which carries its own propelling mechanism, as an electric motor, pneumatic engine, steam-engine, etc., and is therefore a locomotive. Many such cars have sufficient power to draw other cars attached to them.

motorial (mō-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *motorius*, motory (see *motory*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to motion; specifically, of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor, as a nerve: as, *motorial* nerve-fibers; a *motorial* impulse.

Recent observers have described the fibrillæ of motor nerves as terminating in *motorial* end-plates.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 682.

The *motorial* disorder in this disease (paralysis agitans) becomes bilateral. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 175.

motorium (mō-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *motoria* (-ä). [NL., < LL. *motorium*, the power of motion, neut. of *motorius*, moving: see *motory*.] That part of an organism which moves or is moved, as distinguished from that which feels, senses, or perceives: the opposite of *sensorium*. Since a sensorium has no determinable physical location, the *motorium* is the entire physical organism.—**Motorium commune**, a hypothetical common center in the brain for motor impulses.

motorius (mō-tō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *motorii* (-ī). [NL., < LL. *motorius*, moving: see *motory*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, same as *motor*, 4.—**Motorius oculi.** Same as *motor oculi* or *oculomotor*. More fully called *nervus motorius oculi*.

motorpathic (mō-tor-path'ik), *a.* [< *motorpath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to motorpathy or the movement-cure; kinesitherapeutic.

motorpathy (mō-tôr'pa-thi), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *motor*, a mover (see *motor*), + Gr. *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] In *med.*, the movement-cure; kinesitherapy.

motory (mō'tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *motorio*, < LL. *motorius*, moving, < L. *motor*, mover: see *motor*, *n.*] Same as *motor* or *motorial*.

mott[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *mete*.

mott[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mot*[2].

motteley†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *motley*.

mottetto (mot-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *motet*.] Same as *motet*.

mottle (mot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mottled*, ppr. *mottling*. [< *motley*, taken as **mottly*.] To mark with spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color; blotch; variegate; cloud.

Boughs grotesque
Mottle with mazy shades the orchard's slope.
Southey, Roderick, xv.

mottle (mot'l), *n.* [< *mottle*, *v.*] The pattern or arrangement of spots and cloudings forming a mottled surface, especially in marblo or in the natural veining of wood.

mottled (mot'ld), *p. a.* 1. Spotted; variegated; marked with blotches of color, of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into one another.

The strong peculiarity of Harvey's style: . . . thought pressed on thought, sparkling with imagery, *mottled* with learned allusions, and didactic with subtle criticism.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 111.

Bless the *mottled* little legs of that there precious child (like Canterbury brawn, his own dear father says).
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

Specifically—2. In *entom.*, marked with irregular spots, generally formed of hairs of a different color from the ground; having two or more colors irregularly mingled in spots, but not running into one another.—3. In *metal.*, an epithet noting tho appearance of pig-iron when in a stage intermediate between the stages designated as the *white* and the *gray*. In mottled iron the whiter parts of the metal are disseminated through the grayer, so that the whole has a spotted or *mottled* appearance. The grayest iron contains the largest amount of graphitic carbon; the whitest iron the least graphitic and the most combined carbon.—**Mottled calf.** See *calf*[1].

mottle-faced (mot'l-fāst), *a.* Having a mottled face.

The *mottle-faced* gentleman spoke with great energy and determination. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliii.

mottling (mot'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mottle*, *v.*] 1. Variegation of a surface by irregular spots.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, the marks of a mottled surface.

motto (mot'ō), *n.*; pl. *mottos* or *mottoes* (-ōz). [< It. *motto* (= F. *mot*), a saying, motto: see *mot*[2].] 1. A short pithy sentence or phrase, sometimes a single word, used to indicate the tenor of that to which it is attached (as an essay or a treatise), or adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, or appended to a device or a coat of arms. In heraldry the motto is carried on a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some principle or tenet. The heraldic motto, strictly considered, is not hereditary, but personal; but it is frequently used by successive bearers of the escutcheon to which it belongs, especially when, as is often the case, it refers to some part of the achievement. 2. The poetry or verse contained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker.

Then we let off paper crackers, each of which contained a *motto*. *W. S. Gilbert*, Ferdinand and Elvira.

3. A motto-kiss. [U. S.]—**Motto indention.** See *indention*[2].

mottoed (mot'ōd), *a.* [< *motto* + *-ed*[2].] Having a motto; bearing a motto: as, a *mottoed* scroll.

motto-kiss (mot'ō-kis), *n.* A candy or sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper and having a scrap of love-poetry or a motto inclosed with it, used for the amusement of children. In the United States called *motto* simply.

mottramite (mot'ram-īt), *n.* [< *Mottram* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous vanadate of lead and copper occurring as a crystalline incrustation of a velvet-black color on sandstone at Mottram in Cheshire, England.

motty (mot'i), *a.* [< *mot*[1], *mote*[1], + *-y*[1].] Containing motes. [Scotch.]

The *motty* dust-reek raised by the workmen. *H. Miller.*

mou (mö), *n.* A Scotch form of *mouth*.

mouch (mouch), *v. i.* [Also *mooch;* var. of *miche*[1], q. v.] 1. To skulk; sneak; move slowly and stupidly. See *miche*[1]. [Slang.]

These hedge fellows are slow and dull; they go *mouching* along as if they were croaking themselves.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

2. To live a sort of semi-vagabond life, without a fixed place of abode, selling water-cresses and other wild produce. See *moucher*. [Slang.]

moucharaby (mö-shar'a-bi), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A balcony inclosed with latticework in a customary Oriental fashion, in such a manner that a person upon it can see the street without being seen. Also called *lattice-window*. See cut under *lattice-window*. (*b*) A balcony with a parapet and with machicolations, often embattled, projecting from the face of a wall over a gate, to contribute to the defense of the entrance. See cut in next column.

Moucharaby.—Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight.

mouchard (mö-shär'), *n.* [F., a police-spy, < *mouche*, a fly, spy, esp. a police-spy: see *mouche*.] In France, a police-spy.

mouche (mösh), *n.* [F., lit. a fly, < L. *musca*, fly: see *Musca*.] A patch worn as an ornament.

moucher (mou'chėr), *n.* [Var. of *micher*.] 1. One who mouches: same as *micher*.—2. One who lives a semi-vagabond life, selling watercresses, wild flowers, blackberries, and other things that may be obtained in country places for the gathering. [Slang.]

The *moucher* sells the nests and eggs of small birds to townsfolk who cannot themselves wander among the fields, but who love to see something that reminds them of the green meadows. As the season advances and the summer comes he gathers vast quantities of dandelion leaves, parsley, sow-thistle, clover, and so forth, as food for the thousands of tame rabbits kept in towns.
Pall Mall Gazette.

mouchoir (mö-shwor'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *mocador* = It. *moccatore* (see *moccador*, *muckender*), < *moucher*, < ML. *muccare*, blow the nose, < L. *muccus*, *mucus*, mucus (of the nose): see *mucus*.] A pocket-handkerchief.

Whenever the dear girl expected his Lordship, her *mouchoirs*, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female gimcracks were arranged.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

moudiwarp†, **moudiwart**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *moldwarp*.

mouflet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muffle*[1].

moufion, moufflon (möf'lon), *n.* [Also *mufflon;* < F. *mouflon* (see def.), prob. < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips: see *muff*[1], *muffle*[1].] A wild sheep; an animal of the genus *Ovis*, particularly the musimon, *O. musimon*. This is a species inhabiting the mountains of southern Europe, as in Greece, Sardinia, and Corsica. Though the fleece is not woolly, the animal is closely related to the common sheep, *O. aries*, with which it breeds freely, and to various other kinds, as the argali, the bighorn, etc.—**Ruffed mouflon.** Same as *aoudad*.

mought[1] (mout). An obsolete or dialectal form of *might*[2], preterit of *may*[1].

mought[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *moth*[1].

mouhair†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mohair*.

moujik, *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mould, mouldability, etc. See *mold*, etc.

moule†, *v.* An obsolete form of *mold*[2].

moulin (mö-laṅ'), *n.* [< F. *moulin*, a mill, = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *moinho* = It. *molino*, < LL. *molinum*, *molina*, a mill: see *mill*[1].] A nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, which sometimes in the hot days of summer, on the large glaciers, forms considerable rivulets on the surface of the ice. These run until they reach a crevice, down which they descend and gradually wear a more or less cylindrical cavity, through which the water pours in a subglacial cascade.

A remarkable phenomenon, seen only on the greater glaciers, is that presented by the so-called *moulins*.
Ball, Alpine Guide, [Introd., lxiv.

Crossbow (Arbalist), and Moulinet for bending the bow, 14th and 15th centuries.

a, arbalist with moulinet in place and adjusted, ready to bend the bow; *b*, arbalist without the moulinet, side view; *c*, moulinet on a larger scale, as it looks when the bow is bent.

moulinage (mö'lin-āj), *n.* [F., < *mouliner*, mill silk, throw, < *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] The operation of reeling off, twisting, and doubling raw silk.

moulinet (mö'li-net), *n.* [< F. *moulinet*, a millstone, drum, capstan, dim. of *moulin*, a mill: see *moulin*.] 1. The drum or roller of a capstan, crane, etc.—2. A form of windlass used for bending the great crossbow. See *cranequin*, and cut in preceding column.—3. A kind of turnstile.—4. A circular swing of a sword or saber.

moult[1], **moulten**†, etc. See *molt*[2], etc.

moult[2], *a.* [< F. *moult*, much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] Much; many. [Rare.]

On the eve we went to the Franciscans' Church to hear the academical exercises; there were *moult* and *moult* clergy. *Walpole*, Letters (1739), I. 89.

moun[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *mown, mowen*, pl. pres. ind. of *may:* see *may*[1].] To be able; may; must. See *mow*[3].

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drinke? . . .
Thei seyn to him, we *moun*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 22.

moun[2] (moun), *v. i.* [Sc. also *maun;* < ME. *mowen, mounen*, < Icel. *munu*, will, shall, must; a preterit-present verb.] Must. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

mouncel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moncel, monsel, muncel*, etc., a little hill, a heap, < LL. *monticellus*, dim. of *monticulus*, a little hill or mountain, dim. of *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*[1]. Cf. *monticle, monticule*.] A heap; a pile.

Thei lepe to fight with the crowned lyon that hadde his beastes departed in to xviij *mouncels*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

mounch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

mound[1] (mound), *n.* [< ME. *mound*, a protection, a helmet, might, < AS. *mund*, the hand, a hand (as a measure), hence (like the equiv. L. *manus*, hand) power, protection, guardianship, esp. in comp., in legal use; not found in sense of 'hill,' but cf. *mund-bcorh*, a protecting hill; = OFries. *mund, mond* = OHG. *munt* = Icel. *mund*, protection; perhaps ult. related to L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill, mountain, > E. *mount*[1], with which *mound*[1] has been somewhat confused: see *mount*[1].] 1†. A protection; restraint; curb.

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law.
South, Sermons.

2†. A helmet. *Weber*, Metr. Rom., I.—3†. Might; size.

Fourti thousand men thai founde,
To batalle men of grete *mounde*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 138. (*Halliwell.*)

4. An artificial elevation of earth, as one raised as a fortification or part of a fortification, or as a funeral monument; a bank of earth; hence, a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

This great gardin compast with a *mound*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised.
Milton, P. L., iv. 226.

I thought of a *mound* in sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood.
Lowell, First Snow-fall.

5. A natural elevation presenting the appearance of having been raised artificially; a hillock; a knoll.

He pointed to the field,
Where, huddled here and there on *mound* and knoll,
Were men and women staring and aghast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. In *civil engin.*, in excavations, a piece of the original ground left at intervals to show the depth.—**Indian mounds**, earthworks erected by the aborigines of North America, the so-called mound-builders. They are especially numerous in that part of the United States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States lining the western bank of the Mississippi river, and on the east by a line drawn through the middle of the States of New York and Pennsylvania and extending southward so as to include the greater part of the two Carolinas and the whole of Georgia and Florida. Some of these works are very extensive and of varied character, consisting of mounds or tumuli, either conical or truncated, together with embankments or walls of earth or stone, which inclose areas of great size, and not infrequently are accompanied by wide and deep ditches. Thus the work at Newark, Ohio, covers an area of two square miles and consists of a network of hillocks and lines of circumvallation. So far as is known, some of these works were used as burial-places, and as the sites of rude dwellings and cabins; others were intended, no doubt, for purposes of defense, and others, again, may have been connected in some way with religious rites and ceremonies. Many of them were situated in the river-valleys; and not a few of the most prosperous cities in the Mississippi valley occupy sites once taken up by them.

I venture the assertion that not only has there not, as yet, been anything taken from the *mounds* indicating a higher stage of development than the red Indian is known to have reached, but that even the *mounds* themselves,

and under this head are included all the earthworks of the Mississippi Valley, were quite within the limits of his efforts. *L. Carr*, Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, p. 3.

mound[1] (mound), *v. t.* [< *mound*[1], *n.*] To fortify with a mound; add a barrier, rampart, etc., to.

We will sweep the curled valliea,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, iii.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure *mounded* and with numerous turrets crown'd.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

A sand-built ridge
Of heaped hills that *mound* the sea.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

mound[2] (mound), *n.* [< F. *monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = It. *mondo*, < L. *mundus*, the world, the universe, cosmos, lit. ornament, decoration, dress; hence ult. E. *mundify*, etc., *mundane*, etc. Cf. *mappemounde*.] A figure of a globe, taken as an emblem of sovereignty. The emblem is of ancient Roman origin, being associated with Jupiter, as in a Pompeiian wall-painting. It often surmounts a crown. Also *monde*.

Mound.

She willed them to present this crystal *mound*, a note of monarchy and symbol of perfection, to thy more worthy deity. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

mound-bird (mound'bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Megapodiidæ*, and especially of the genus *Megapodius*. The mound-birds are so called from the great mounds or tumuli which they construct for the reception of their eggs, which are hatched by the heat of decomposition of the decaying vegetable substances in which they are buried. See cut under *Megapodius*.

mound-builder (mound'bil′dėr), *n.* 1. One of a race of people by whom the various earthworks called *Indian mounds* (see *mound*[1]) were constructed. That these works are not necessarily of great antiquity, and that they were built by a race in no essential respect different from that found inhabiting the region where they occur when this was first settled by the whites, is the present opinion of nearly all the best-informed investigators of American archæology. See quotation under *Indian mounds*, above.

In districts where the native tribes known in modern times do not rank high even as savages, there formerly dwelt a race whom ethnologists call the *Mound-Builders*, from the amazing extent of their mounds and enclosures, of which there is a single group occupying an area of four square miles. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 50.

2. A mound-bird.

mounded (moun'ded), *a.* [< *mound*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Possessing a mound; formed into or shaped like a mound. [Poetical.]

When wealth no more shall rest in *mounded* heaps.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

mound-maker (mound'mā′kėr), *n.* Same as *mound-bird*.

mounseer (moun-sēr′), *n.* An old Anglicized form of *monsieur*, now used only as ludicrous.

mount[1] (mount), *n.* [< ME. *mount*, *mont*, *munt*, < AS. *munt* = OF. *mont*, *mount*, *munt*, F. *mont* = Sp. Pg. It. *monte*, < L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill, mountain; from a root seen also in *eminere*, put out: see *eminent*, *prominent*. Hence ult. (< L. *mon(t-)s*) E. *mountain*, *mount*[2], *amount*, *paramount*, *surmount*, etc., *monte*, etc.] 1. An elevation of land, more or less isolated; a hill; a mountain: in this sense chiefly archaic or poetical, except before a proper name as the particular designation of some mountain or hill: as, *Mount* Etna; *Mount* Calvary.

Doun ouer the *mount* of Olyuete,
Als it fell in thare iornay,
To ierusalem the redy way,
Graithly furth thai held the gate.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

On the *mount*
Of Badon I myself beheld the King
Charge at the head of all his Table Round.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. A mound; a bulwark or breastwork for attack or defense.

Hew ye down trees, and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem.
Jer. vi. 6.

They raised vp *mounts* to plant their artillery vpon.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

3. In *fort.*, a cavalier. See *cavalier*, 5.—4. In *her.*, a bearing which occupies the base of the shield in the form of a green field curved convexly upward, except when the summit of the escutcheon is occupied by a tree or tower, in which case the mount merely slopes toward this. It is not necessary to mention its color, which is always vert.—5. In *palmistry*, a prominence or fleshy cushion in the palm of the hand. These mounts are seven in number, and surround the hollow part in the center of the palm (called the *plain of Mars*), as follows: (*a*) *Mount of Apollo*, at the base of the third finger; (*b*) *Mount of Jupiter*, at the base of the forefinger; (*c*) *Mount of Mars*, between the Mount of Mercury and that of the moon; (*d*) *Mount of Mercury*, at the base of the little finger; (*e*) *Mount of the Moon*, near the wrist on the side of the hand furthest from the thumb; (*f*) *Mount of Saturn*, at the base of the middle finger; (*g*) *Mount of Venus*, the large fleshy base of the thumb.—**Mount grieced** or **in degrees**, in *her.*, a mount terraced in the form of steps.

mount[2] (mount), *v.* [< ME. *mounten*, *monten*, *munten*, < OF. *munter*, F. *monter* (= Sp. Pg. *montar* = It. *montare*), < ML. *montare*, mount, lit. go up hill, < L. *mon(t-)s*, a hill: see *mount*[1]. Cf. *dismount*, *surmount*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise from, or as from, a lower to a higher position; ascend; soar: with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command?
Job xxxix. 27.

The Cabalist . . . *mounteth* with all his industrie and intention from this sensible World vnto that other Intellectuall. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 751.

As high as we have *mounted* in delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence.

She mustered up courage to look her straight in the face, and a trifle of colour *mounted* to her face. *W. Black.*

2. Specifically, to get on horseback: as, to *mount* and ride away.

The mony come count, and let me *mount*.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

3. To amount; aggregate: often with *up*: as, the expenses *mount up*.

Sir, you know not
To what a mass the little we get daily
Mounts in seven years.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To raise from, or as if from, a lower to a higher place; exalt; lift on high.

That we, down-treading earthly cogitations,
May *mount* our thoughts to heav'nly meditations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high,
That makes me see, and cannot feed mine eye?
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 235.

2. To get upon; place or seat one's self upon, as that which is higher; ascend; reach; climb: as, to *mount* a horse; to *mount* a throne.

So men in rapture think they *mount* the sky,
Whilst on the ground th' intranced wretches lie.
Dryden, Essay on Satire, l. 118.

3. To set on horseback; furnish with a horse or horses for riding: as, the groom *mounted* the lad on a pony; also, to seat in a coach or the like conveyance.

Gone ev'ry blush, and silent all reproach,
Contending princes *mount* them in their coach.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 564.

Six Moorish scouts, well *mounted* and well armed, entered the glen, examining every place that might conceal an enemy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

He *mounted* me on a very quiet Arab, and I had a pleasant excursion. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

4. To place in suitable position with adjustment of parts, so as to render available for use: as, to *mount* a cannon; to *mount* a loom.

Let France and England *mount*
Their battering cannon charged to the mouths.
Shak., King John, ii. 1. 381.

On this rampart he *mounted* his little train of artillery.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Specifically—5. To prepare for representation or exhibition by furnishing and accompanying with appropriate appurtenances and accessories, as a stage-play or other spectacle.—6. To be equipped or furnished with; carry as equipment or armament: used specifically of anything that carries war material: as, the fort *mounts* fifty guns.—7. To put in shape for examination or exhibition by means of necessary or ornamental supports or accessories; furnish, fit up, or set with necessary or appropriate appurtenances: as, to *mount* a picture or a map; to *mount* objects for microscopic observation; to *mount* a sword-blade; to *mount* a jewel.—**To mount guard**, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.—**To mount the high horse.** See *horse*[1].

mount[2] (mount), *n.* [< *mount*[2], *v.*] 1. That upon which anything is mounted or fixed for use, and by which it is supported and held in place. Specifically—(*a*) The paper, cardboard, or other material to which an engraving or a drawing is attached in order to set it off to advantage. A mount may be a single sheet, or two sheets to one of which the print is attached, while the other, with a space cut out somewhat larger than the print, is placed over it, permitting it to be seen, while protecting it from abrasion.

The crude white *mounts* wholly or practically destroy the value of those "high lights" always so carefully placed by Turner, and which were with him so integral a part of every composition. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 401.

(*b*) The necessary frame, handle, or the like for any delicate object, as a fan.

Perforated cedar, sandalwood, nacre, ivory, such is the proper *mount* of an elegant fan.
Art Journal, N. S., VIII. 90.

(*c*) The paper, silk, or other material forming the surface of a fan.

A paper *mount* pasted on a wooden handle.
Coryat's Crudities, quoted in Art Journal, N. S., XVII. 173.

To this period belong the fans called "Cabriolet." In these the *mount* is in two parts, the lower and narrower *mount* being half-way up the stick, the second *mount* in the usual place at the top of the stick.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 404.

(*d*) Apparatus for the adjustment and attachment of a cannon to its carriage.

The carriages and *mounts* of the guns are made entirely of bronze and steel. *The Century*, XXXVI. 889.

(*e*) *pl.* The metal ornaments serving as borders, edgings, etc., or apparently as guards to the angles and prominent parts, as in the decorative furniture of the eighteenth century in Europe. (*f*) The glass slip, with accessories, used to preserve objects in suitable form for study with the microscope. The object is usually covered with very thin glass, in squares or circles, and, except in the so-called *dry mounts*, is immersed in a liquid (*fluid mounts*), such as Canada balsam, glycerin, etc.; a cell, as of varnish, is used in some cases.

2. The means of mounting or of raising one's self on or as on horseback. (*a*) A horse, especially in riding or hunting use.

I have got a capital *mount*. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A bicycle.

mountable (moun'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *montable*; as *mount*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being ascended or mounted. *Cotgrave.*

mountain (moun'tān), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mountaine*, *mountein*, *montain*, *montaine*, *muntaine*, *montaigne*, < OF. *montaigne*, *muntaine*, F. *montagne* = Pr. *montanha*, *montagna*, *montayna* = Sp. *montaña* = Pg. *montanha* = It. *montagna*, < ML. *montanea*, also *montana*, a mountain, a mountainous region, < L. *montana*, neut. pl., mountainous regions, < *montanus*, of or belonging to a mountain, mountainous, < *mon(t-)s*, a mountain: see *mount*[1]. *Mountain* is related to *mount*[1] as *fountain* is to *fount*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An elevation of land of considerable dimensions rising more or less abruptly above the surrounding or adjacent region. Ordinarily no elevation is called a mountain which does not form a conspicuous figure in the landscape; hence, what is a mountain in one region might be regarded as simply a hill in another. A region may have great elevation above the sea-level, but not be recognized as a mountain. Thus, the Plains, or the region between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, have an elevation on their western edge as great as that of the highest points of the Appalachian range. Elevated regions not mountains are often called *plateaus*. Elevations, although of considerable height, if quite isolated or precipitous, are often called *rocks*: as, the *Rock* of Gibraltar. *Peak* is occasionally used in the same way: as, Pike's *Peak*; the *Peak* of Teneriffe; and in the United States, in regions formerly occupied or explored by the French, the word *butte* is employed with a somewhat similar meaning, while *mound* is used over a considerable extent of country, especially in Wisconsin, as nearly the equivalent of *butte* or *mount*. For ranges or connected series of mountains, see *mountain-chain*.

We retourned towardes Iherusalem by the *mountaynes* of Jude. *Sir R. Guylford*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

Mountains interpos'd
Make enemies of nations.
Cowper, Task, ii. 17.

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the *mountain* in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

2. Something resembling a mountain in being large; something of extraordinary magnitude; a great heap: as, a *mountain* of rubbish.

So many hadde thei slayn of men and of horse that the *mounteins* of bodyes were a-boute hem so grete that noon myght come to hem but launchinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 333.

If it can confer anie thinge to the *montan* of your Majesties praise, and it were but a clod use it and the auctour as yours. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

See skulking Truth to her old cavern fled,
Mountains of Casuistry heap'd o'er her head!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 642.

3. A wine made from grapes grown on high ground. See II., 2.

Very little old *Mountain* or Malaga sweet wine is grown.
Redding, Modern Wines (1851), p. 201.

Old man of the mountain. See *Assassin*, 1.—**The Mountain.** A name given to the extreme revolutionary party in the legislatures of the first French revolution. The name was derived from the fact that they occupied the higher part of the hall. (Compare *Montagnard*, 2.) Among the chief leaders were Robespierre and Danton. The name was temporarily revived in the legislatures following the revolution of 1848.—**To make a mountain of a molehill.** See *mole-hill*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mountains; found on mountains; growing or living on a mountain: as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

And in thy right hand lead with thee
The *mountain*-nymph, sweet Liberty.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 36.

2. Produced from vines growing on the slopes of a mountain, a hill, or any high ground: as,

mountain wine.—**3.** Like a mountain in size; vast; mighty.

> The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth
> Should be, and shall, survivor of its woe.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 67.

Mountain battery, boomer, cavy, howitzer, limestone, maize, etc. See the nouns.

mountain-artillery (moun'tăn-ür-til'ę-ri), *n.* See *artillery*.

mountain-ash (moun'tăn-ash'), *n.* **1.** One of several small trees of the genus *Pyrus*, having ash-like leaves, primarily *P. aucuparia*. This, the rowan-tree or quick-beam, grows wild in the northern parts of the Old World, and is in general cultivation for ornament, on account of its handsome pinnate leaves, its small but numerous corymbed white flowers, and its bright-red berries. The wood is used for tools; the berries afford malic acid, and all parts of the tree, as also of the American species, are astringent. The best-known American mountain-ash is *P. Americana*, a similar tree, but with larger leaves, and smaller though deeper-colored fruit. It is native in the mountains of the eastern United States and northward, and is also cultivated. The western mountain-ash, *P. sambucifolia*, a not very different tree, extends across the continent. See *dogberry*, 2, and *wicken*.

2. One of several species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. amygdalina*, *E. goniocalyx*, *E. Sieberiana*, and *E. pilularis* (the flintwood). [Australia.]

mountain-avens (moun'tăn-av'enz), *n.* A rosaceous plant, *Dryas octopetala*.

mountain-balm (moun'tăn-bäm), *n.* **1.** An evergreen plant, *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (probably also *E. tomentosum*). Also called *yerba santa*.—**2.** The Oswego tea, *Monarda didyma*: so called in the drug-trade.

mountain-beauty (moun'tăn-bū'ti), *n.* The California mountain-trout.

mountain-beaver (moun'tăn-bē'vėr), *n.* The sewellel, *Haplodon rufus*. See *sewellel*, and cut under *Haplodon*.

mountain-blackbird (moun'tăn-blak'bėrd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. Also called *mountain-colley*, *mountain-ouzel*, or *mountain-thrush*. [Local, Eng.]

mountain-blue (moun'tăn-blō), *n.* **1.** The blue carbonate of copper. See *azurite*, 1.—**2.** Same as *blue ashes* (which see, under *blue*).

mountain-bramble (moun'tăn-bram'bl), *n.* The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*. See *cloudberry*.

mountain-cat (moun'tăn-kat), *n.* **1.** A catamount; a wildcat.—**2.** An animal about as large as a cat, *Bassaris astuta*. See *Bassaris*, 1. [Southwestern U. S.]—**3.** In *her.*, same as *catamount*, 2.

mountain-chain (moun'tăn-chān), *n.* A connected series of mountains or conspicuous elevations.

> In the formation of mountains other than volcanic the process has usually been of such a character that a long strip of country has been raised in a sort of crest or wall; indeed, regions thousands of miles in length have occasionally been thus affected. This elevated ridge or wall has either in the original process of mountain-building been raised into masses or subdivisions of varying height and more or less isolated from each other, or else long-continued erosion and exposure to atmospheric agencies have brought about the same result. The more or less separated and distinct peaks, summits, or crests together make up the range. It is impossible to establish any criterion by which one mountain-range can be separated from another adjacent one. In most cases, however, there is more or less similarity, if not absolute identity, between the different parts of a range, from both a geological and a topographical point of view; but there are ranges which are made up of parts differing from each other greatly in lithological character and in the epoch of their formation, and which, nevertheless, are always popularly considered as forming one system, and are so designated: this is the case with most of the greater mountain-chains, as the Himalayas, the Andes, and the Cordilleras.

mountain-cock (moun'tăn-kok), *n.* The male capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*.

mountain-cork (moun'tăn-kôrk), *n.* A white or gray variety of asbestos, so called from its extreme lightness, as it floats in water. Also called *mountain-leather*.

mountain-cowslip (moun'tăn-kou'slip), *n.* See *auricula*, and *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*).

mountain-crab (moun'tăn-krab), *n.* A land-crab of the family *Gecarcinidæ*.

mountain-cranberry (moun'tăn-kran'ber-i), *n.* The cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*.

mountain-cross (moun'tăn-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, a plain cross humeté or couped.

mountain-curassow (moun'tăn-kū-ras'ō), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ*.

mountain-damson (moun'tăn-dam'zn), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Simaruba amara*, which yields a bitter tonic and astringent.

mountain-deer (moun'tăn-dēr), *n.* The chamois. [Rare.]

> It is a taste of doubt and fear,
> To aught but goat or *mountain-deer*.
> *Scott*, Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

mountain-dew (moun'tăn-dū), *n.* Whisky, especially Highland whisky. [Scotch.]

> The shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain heights, and were collected together (not without a quench of the *mountain-dew* or water of life) in a large shed.
> *J. Wilson*, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 305.

mountain-ebony (moun'tăn-eb'ō-ni), *n.* The wood of an Indian tree, *Bauhinia variegata*.

mountained (moun'tănd), *a.* [< *mountain* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Covered with mountains.

> This *mountained* world. *Keats*, Hyperion.

2. Heaped up high.

> Giant Vice and Irreligion rise
> On *mountain'd* falsehoods to invade the skies.
> *Brown*, Essay on Satire.

mountaineer (moun-tą-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *mountainer*; < OF. *montanier*, *montagnier*, *montaignier* = It. *montagnaro*, *montanaro*, < ML. *montanarius*, a mountaineer, prop. adj., < L. *montana*, mountains: see *mountain* and *-eer*.] **1.** An inhabitant of a mountainous district; hence, a person regarded as uncouth or barbarous.

> Who call'd me traitor, *mountaineer*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 120.

> A few *mountainers* may escape, enough to continue the human race; and yet, being illiterate rustics (as *mountainers* always are), they can preserve no memoirs of former times. *Bentley*, Sermons (ed. 1724), p. 108. (*Latham.*)

2. A climber of mountains: as, he has distinguished himself as a *mountaineer*.

mountaineer (moun-tą-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *mountaineer*, *n.*] To assume or practise the habits of a mountaineer; climb mountains: seldom used except in the present participle or the participial adjective.

> Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but in cases of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 60.

mountaineering (moun-tą-nēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mountaineer*, *v.*] The act or practice of climbing mountains.

mountainer† (moun'tăn-ėr), *n.* Same as *mountaineer*.

mountainet† (moun'tăn-et), *n.* [Formerly also *mountanet*; < OF. *montagne*, *montaignette*, dim. of *montagne*, *montaigne*, a mountain: see *mountain*.] A small mountain.

> Betwixt her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich diamond. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

mountain-fern (moun'tăn-fėrn), *n.* A common European fern, *Aspidium Oreopteris*, closely allied to the male-fern, *A. Filix-mas*.

mountain-fever (moun'tăn-fē'vėr), *n.* A name given somewhat loosely to certain fevers occurring in the Cordilleras. They are usually malarial or typhoid.

mountain-finch (moun'tăn-finch), *n.* The brambling or bramble-finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*. See *brambling*.

mountain-flax (moun'tăn-flaks), *n.* **1.** A plant, *Linum catharticum* or *Polygala Senega*. See *flax*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*), and *Linum*.—**2.** A fibrous asbestos, especially when spun and made into cloth.

mountain-fringe (moun'tăn-frinj), *n.* The climbing fumitory, *Adlumia cirrhosa*. See cut under *Adlumia*.

mountain-grape (moun'tăn-grāp), *n.* See *grape*[1].

mountain-green (moun'tăn-grēn), *n.* **1.** Same as *malachite-green*, 1.—**2.** Same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-guava (moun'tăn-gwä'vą), *n.* See *guava*.

mountain-hare (moun'tăn-hār), *n.* An alternative name of the northern or varying hare, *Lepus variabilis*, and of some of its varieties.

mountain-holly (moun'tăn-hol'i), *n.* A North American plant, *Nemopanthes Canadensis*, a branching shrub with ash-gray bark.

mountain-laurel (moun'tăn-lâ'rel), *n.* **1.** *Kalmia latifolia*. See cut under *Kalmia*.—**2.** *Umbellularia Californica*.—**3.** A plant of the genus *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*).

mountain-leather (moun'tăn-leтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *mountain-cork*.

mountain-licorice (moun'tăn-lik'ō-ris), *n.* A European species of trefoil, *Trifolium alpinum*.

mountain-linnet (moun'tăn-lin'et), *n.* A small fringilline bird of Europe, *Linota montium*, the twite.

mountain-lion (moun'tăn-lī'ọn), *n.* The cougar, *Felis concolor*. See cut under *cougar*. [Western U. S.]

> There deer, bears, *mountain-lions*, antelope, and turkeys are in abundance. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 878.

mountain-lover (monn'tăn-luv'ėr), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Oreophila*, Nuttall's name of the genus.] A proposed name for plants of the genus *Pachystima*.—**Canby's mountain-lover**, *P. Canbyi*, a shrub with deep-colored evergreen leaves, discovered in the mountains of Virginia in 1868.

mountain-magnolia (moun'tăn-mag-nō'lią), *n.* See *Magnolia*.

mountain-mahoe (moun'tăn-mä'hō), *n.* See *mahoe*.

mountain-mahogany (moun'tăn-mą-hog'ą-ni), *n.* See *mahogany*.

mountain-man (moun'tăn-man), *n.* A trapper: so called in the Rocky Mountains. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

mountain-mango (moun'tăn-mang'gō), *n.* See *mango*.

mountain-maple (moun'tăn-mā'pl), *n.* See *maple*[1].

mountain-meal (moun'tăn-mēl), *n.* Same as *bergmehl*.

mountain-milk (moun'tăn-milk), *n.* A very soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

mountain-mint (moun'tăn-mint), *n.* See *mint*[2].

mountainous (moun'tăn-us), *a.* [Formerly also *mountanous*; < OF. *montaigneux*, F. *montagneux* = Sp. *montañoso* = Pg. *montanhoso* = It. *montagnoso*, < LL. *montaniosus*, mountainous, < L. *montana*, neut. pl., mountainous regions: see *mountain*.] **1.** Abounding in mountains: as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

> The Country is not *mountanous*, nor yet low, but such pleasant plaine hils, and fertile valleyes.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 115.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; towering.

> What custom wills, in all things should we do 't,
> The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
> And *mountainous* error be too highly heapt
> For truth to o'er-peer. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 127.

> On Earth, in Air, amidst the Seas and Skies,
> *Mountainous* Heaps of Wonders rise.
> *Prior*, On Ex. iii. 14, st. 7.

3†. Inhabiting mountains; barbarous.

> In . . . destructions by deluge and earthquake, . . . the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

mountainousness (moun'tăn-us-nes), *n.* Mountainous character or condition.

> Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it.
> *Brerewood*.

mountain-parsley (moun'tăn-pärs'li), *n.* **1.** The plant *Peucedanum Oreoselinum*.—**2.** The parsley-fern of Europe, *Cryptogramme* (*Allosorus*) *crispa*.

mountain-pepper (moun'tăn-pep'ėr), *n.* The seeds of *Capparis Sinaica*.

mountain-plum (moun'tăn-plum), *n.* A tree, *Ximenia Americana*.

mountain-pride (moun'tăn-prīd), *n.* A tree of Jamaica: same as *May-pole*, 3.

mountain-rhubarb (moun'tăn-rō'bärb), *n.* The plant *Rumex alpinus*.

mountain-rice (moun'tăn-rīs), *n.* **1.** An upland rice grown without irrigation in the Himalayas, Cochin-China, and some districts of the United States and Europe.—**2.** Any of the several grasses of the genus *Oryzopsis*.

mountain-rose (moun'tăn-rōz), *n.* The alpine rose, *Rosa alpina*.

mountain-sandwort (moun'tăn-sand'wėrt), *n.* See *sandwort*.

mountain-sheep (moun'tăn-shēp), *n.* The common wild sheep of the Rocky and other North American mountains; the bighorn, *Ovis montana*.

mountain-soap (moun'tăn-sōp), *n.* A clay-like mineral, having a greasy feel, which softens in water and is said to have been used as a soap: it is generally regarded as a variety of halloysite.

mountain-sorrel (moun'tăn-sor'el), *n.* A plant of the genus *Oxyria*.

mountain-sparrow (moun'tăn-spar'ō), *n.* The tree-sparrow, *Passer montanus*.

mountain-spinach (moun'tăn-spin'ăj), *n.* A tall erect plant, *Atriplex hortensis*, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, a native of Tatary. It is cultivated in France, under the name *arroche*, for the sake of its large succulent leaves, which are used as spinach. Also called *garden-orach*.

mountain-sweet (moun'tăn-swēt), *n.* New Jersey tea. See *Ceanothus*.

mountain-tallow (moun'tăn-tal'ō), *n.* A mineral substance having the color and feel of tallow. It occurs in a bog on the borders of Loch Fyne in Scotland, in a Swedish lake, and in geodes in the Glamorgan coal-measures. Also called *hatchettite*, *hatchettin*.

mountain-tea (moun'tăn-tē), *n.* The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

mountain-tobacco (moun'tăn-tō-bak'ō), *n.* A composite plant, *Arnica montana*.

mountainward (moun'tăn-wärd), *adv.* [< *mountain* + *-ward*.] In the direction of mountains; toward the mountains.

There is a fine view of the country seaward and *mountainward*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 355.

mountain-witch (moun'tăn-wich), *n.* A wood-pigeon, *Geotrygon sylvatica*. *P. H. Gosse*.

mountain-wood (moun'tăn-wůd), *n.* A variety of asbestos. See *asbestos*, 3.

Mountain wood occurs in soft, tough masses; it has a brown colour, much resembling wood, and is found in Scotland, France, and the Tyrol. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 341.

mountance†, *n.* [ME. *mountaunce, montaunce*, < OF. *montance, mountance*, a rising, amount, < *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.* Cf. *mountenancc*.] Amount; extent.

Of al the remenant of myn other care
Ne sette I nat the *mountaunce* of a tare.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 712.

Everyche of hem hath be Zere the *mountance* of 6 score Floreynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 38.

mountant (moun'tant), *a.* [< F. *montant*, mounting, ppr. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[1], *v.* Cf. *montant*.] High; raised: a quasi-heraldic epithet.

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you are not oathable —
Although, I know, you'll swear.
Shak., T. of A., Iv. 3. 135.

mountebank (moun'tē-bangk), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *mountibank*; < It. *montambanco, montimbanco*, earlier *monta in banco* (Florio), a mountebank, < *montar' in banco*, play the mountebank (Florio), lit. mount on a bench: *montare*, mount; *in*, on; *banco*, bench: see *mount*[2], *in*[1], *bank*[1], *bench*. Cf. *saltimbanco*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A peripatetic quack; one who prescribes and sells nostrums at fairs and similar gatherings.

We see the weakness and credulity of men is such as they will often prefer a *mountebank* or witch before a learned physician. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 190.

The front looking on the greate bridge is possess'd by *mountebanks*, operators, and puppet-players.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 3, 1644.

Perhaps the latest *mountebank* in England was about twenty years ago, in the vicinity of Yarmouth. He was selling "cough drops" and infallible cures for the asthma.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 217.

Hence — **2.** Any impudent and unscrupulous pretender; a charlatan.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

I tremble for him [William IV.]; at present he is only a *mountebank*, but he bids fair to be a maniac.
Greville, Memoirs, July 30, 1830.

3. The short-tailed African kite, *Helotarsus ecaudatus*: so called from its aërial tumbling. =Syn. 1. *Empiric*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of mountebanks; sham; quack: as, a *mountebank* doctor.

Observed ye, yon reverend lad
Mak's faces to tickle the mob;
He rails at our *mountebank* squad —
It's rivalry just I' the job.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

2. Produced by quackery or jugglery.

Every *mountebank* trick was a great accomplishment there [in Abyssinia].
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lxxiv.

Mountebank shrimp. See *shrimp*.

mountebank (moun'tē-bangk), *v.* [< *mountebank*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat by unscrupulous and impudent arts; gull.

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 132.

2. To introduce or insinuate by delusive arts or pretensions.

Men of Paracelsian parts, well complexioned for honesty: . . . such are fittest to *Mountebanke* his [Beelzebub's] Chimistry into sicke Churches and weake Judgements.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To play the mountebank: with indefinite *it*.

Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And *mountebank it* in the public ways,
Till she becomes a jest.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 4.

mountebankery (moun'tē-bangk-ėr-i), *n.* [< *mountebank* + *-ery*.] The practices of a mountebank; quackery; unscrupulous and impudent pretensions.

Whilst all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state *mountebankery*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 509.

mountebanking (moun'tē-bangk-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mountebank*, *v.*] Mountebankery.

Do not suppose I am going, sicut meus est mos, to indulge in moralities about buffoons, paint, motley, and *mountebanking*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, De Juventute.

mountebankish (moun'tē-bangk-ish), *a.* [< *mountebank* + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of a mountebank; quackish; knavish.

A Saturnian merchant born in Rugilla, whom for his cunningness in negotiating, and for some Hocos-pocos and *mountebankish* tricks, I transformed to a fox.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 87. (*Davies*.)

mountebankism (moun'tē-bangk-izm), *n.* [< *mountebank* + *-ism*.] Same as *mountebankery*.

mounted (moun'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *mount*[2], *v.*] **1.** Raised; especially, set on horseback: as, *mounted* police; specifically, in *her.*, raised upon two or more steps, generally three: said especially of a cross. — **2.** Elevated; set up. — **3.** Furnished; supplied with all necessary accessories.

She is a little haughty;
Of a small body, she has a mind well *mounted*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

Mounted Andrew†, a merry-andrew or mountebank. *Davies*.

While *mounted Andrews*, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks, alarum all the drowsy crowd.
Verses prefixed to *Kennet's* tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly.

Mounted cornet, in *organ-building*. See *cornet*[1], 1 (c). — **Mounted power**, a horse-power designed for service without dismounting. *E. H. Knight*. — **Mounted work**, silverware of which the ornaments are soldered on instead of being raised in relief from the body itself by chasing or repoussé work.

mountee† (moun'tē), *n.* Same as *mounty*.

mountenance† (moun'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *mountenance*, also *mowntenaunce, montenancc*, an erroneous form (appar. simulating the form of *maintenance*) of *mountance*: see *mountance*.] Amount; space; extent. Compare *mountance*.

The *montenans* of dayes three,
He herd bot awoghyne of the flode.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

Man can not get the *mount'nance* of an egg-shell
To stay his stomach. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

mounter (moun'tėr), *n.* [< *mount*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *monteur*.] 1. One who mounts or ascends. — **2.** One who furnishes or embellishes; one who applies suitable appurtenances or ornaments: as, a *mounter* of fans or canes. — **3**†. An animal mounted; a monture.

And forward spurr'd his *mounter* fierce withal,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 96.

mountie†, *n.* See *mounty*.

mounting (moun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mount*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of rising or ascending; especially, the act of getting on horseback; ascent; soaring.

There was *mounting* 'mong Græmes of the Netherby clan;
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran. *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

It was in solitude, among the flowery ruins of ancient Rome, that his highest *mountings* of the mind, his finest trances of thought, came to Shelley.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 261.

2. The act or art of setting stuffed skins of animals in a natural attitude; taxidermy. — **3.** That which serves to mount anything, as a sword-blade, a print, or a gem: see *mount*[2], *v.*, 7. — **4.** That which is or may be mounted for use or ornament: as, the *mountings* for an angler's rod. — **5.** Same as *harness*, 5.

mounting (moun'ting), *a.* In *her.*, rising or climbing: applied to beasts of chase when they are represented in the position called rampant in case of a beast of prey. Compare *mountant*.

mounting-block (moun'ting-blok), *n.* A block, generally of stone, used in mounting on horseback.

mountingly (moun'ting-li), *adv.* By rising or ascending; so as to rise high.

But leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly* I touch'd the stars, methought.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, ii. 1.

mounting-stand (moun'ting-stand), *n.* A small table containing a sand-bath, heated by a lamp, and having adjustable legs and other conveniences for mounting objects for examination with a microscope.

mountlet† (mount'let), *n.* [< OF. *montelet*, dim. of *mont*, mountain: see *mount*[1] and *-let*.] A small mountain; a hill.

Those snowie *mountelets*, through which doe creepe
The milkie riuers that ar inly bred
In siluer cisternes. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victorie, st. 50.

mount-needlework (mount'nē'dl-wėrk), *n.* Decorative needlework, embroidery, etc., wrought upon a foundation which is mounted on a panel or stretched in a frame. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Mount Saint†. An obsolete card-game.

Coeval with Gleek we find *Mount Saint* or more properly Cent, in Spanish Cientos, or hundred, the number of points that win the game. . . . *Mount Saint* was played by counting, and probably did not differ much from Picquet, or picket, as it was formerly written, which is said to have been played with counters.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 435.

mounture†, *n.* [< ME. *mounture, mountour, monture*, < OF. *monture*, F. *monture* = It. *montatura*, < ML. as if **montatura*, a mounting, < *montare*, mount: see *mount*[2]. Cf. *monture*.] **1.** A mounting.

The *mounture* so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I ace faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.

2. A horse or other animal to be ridden; a mount.

After messe a morsel he & his men token,
Miry watz the mornyng, his *mounture* he askes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

Most writers agree that Porus was four cubits and a shaft length high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in hight and bigness to be proportionable for his *mounture*, albeit it were a very great elephant.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 584.

3. A throne.

And in the myddes of this palays is the *mountour* for the grete Cane that is alle wrought of gold and of precyous stones and grete perles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 217.

mounty† (moun'ti), *n.* [Also *mountie, mountee*; < OF. *montée*, a mounting, rising, prop. pp. of *monter*, mount: see *mount*[2], *v.*] In *hawking*, the act of rising up to the prey that is already in the air.

The sport which for that day Basilius would principally show to Zelmane was the *mountie* at a hearn.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

mour†, *n.* A variant of *more*[4].

mourdant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mordant*.

Mouriria (mō-rir'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *mouririchiri*, native name in Guiana.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the polypetalous order *Melastomaceæ* and of the tribe *Memecyleæ*, all other genera of which have the ovary with more than one cell. About 30 species are known, found from Mexico to Brazil, especially in Guiana. They bear small rosy-yellow or white flowers, rigid sessile opposite leaves, and round coriaceous berries. *M. myrtilloides* of the West Indies is called *small-leafed ironwood*, and, with the genus in general, *silverwood*.

mourn[1] (mōrn), *v.* [< ME. *mournen, mornen, murnen*, < AS. *murnan, meornan* = OS. *mornian, mornōn* = OHG. *mornēn* = Goth. *maurnan* = Icel. *morna*, grieve, mourn. Connection with G. *murren* = Icel. *murra*, murmur, grieve, L. *murmurare*, murmur, and with L. *mœrere, mœrore, mœreri*, be sad, grieve, mourn, Gr. *μέρμνα*, care, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To express grief or sorrow; grieve; be sorrowful; lament.

Allsaundrine anon attelede to hire boure,
& *morned* neigh for mad for Mellors hire ladi.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1760.

Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. Mat. v. 4.

A plentifull Harueat found not labourers to lune it, but shed it selfe on the ground, and the cattell *mourned* for want of milkers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 631.

2. To display the appearance of grief; wear the customary habiliments of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 1. 17.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then *mourn* a year.
Pope, Elegy to an Unfortunate Lady, l. 56.

=Syn. 1. *Grieve*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To grieve for; lament; bewail; deplore.

As when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once.
Milton, P. L., xi. 760.

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

I go at least to bear a tender part,
And *mourn* my lov'd one with a mother's heart.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 84.

2. To convey or express grief for.

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That *mourns* the lovely Rosabelle.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

mourn[1]†, *a.* [ME. *murne*: see *mourn*[1], *v.*] Sorrowful.

Ther let we hem sojourne,
And speke we of chaunces hard and *murne*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 308. (*Halliwell*.)

mourn[1]†, *n.* [< *mourn*[1], *v.*] Sorrow.

Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon,
A pretty peat to drive your *mourn* away.
Greene and Lodge, Looking-Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 124. (*Davies*.)

mourn[2]†, *v. i.* [Found first in the verbal noun *mourning*; prob. orig. as a noun, **mourne*, er-

ronconsly, in farriers' use, for **mourue* (being confused with the E. *mourn*[1]), < OF. *mourue, mourrue*, older *morue*, in pl. *mourues, mourrues, morues*, hemorrhoids or piles, also the mumps and a disease of horses; prob. (like *piles*), with ref. to the shape of hemorrhoids, < L. *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*[4]. Confusion with OF. *mort*, death (as asserted in the quot. from Topsell), seems improbable; but there may have been confusion with OF. *morve*, mucus of the nose, as used in the name of a disease of horses, "les *morves* de petit point, a kind of frenzie in an horse, during which he neither knows any that have tended him, nor hears any that come near him" (Cotgrave). There seems to have been confusion also with *mose*, the expression *to mose in the chine* being equivalent to *to mourn of the chine*: see *mose*[1]. None of the expressions appear in literary use except in allusive slang; and their origin was appar. never clearly known.] To have a kind of malignant glanders: said of a horse, and allusively of persons, in the phrase *to mourn of the chine* or *mourning of the chine*. Compare *to mose in the chine* (under *mose*[1]), and see *mourner*[2].

The Frenche-man saythe "mort de langue, et de eschine sount maladyes saunce medicine," the *mournynge* of the tongue and *of the chyne* are diseases without medicyne.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (1534).

This word *mourning of the chine* is a corrupt name borrowed of the French toong, wherein it is called *mote* [later editions *morte*] *deschien*, that is to say, the death of the backe. Because many do hold this opinion, that this disease doth consume the marrow of the backe.
Topsell, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 184.

This Louer, fuller of passions than of pence, began (when hee entred into the consideration of his owne estate) to *mourne of the chyne*, and to hang the lippe.
Greene, Never too Late.

mourner[1] (mōr'nėr), *n.* 1. One who mourns or laments.

Because man goeth to his long home, and the *mourners* go about the streets. Eccles. xii. 5.

2. One employed to attend funerals in a habit of mourning.

And the *mourners* go home, and take off their hatbands and scarves, and give them to their wives to make aprons of. *E. B. Ramsay*, Rem. of Scottish Life, p. 20.

3. Anything associated with mourning.

The *mourner*-yew and builder-oak were there.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 961.

4. In certain localities, at a funeral, one who is recognized as belonging to the circle of those most afflicted by the death and has a special place accordingly. [Colloq.]—**Indian mourner.** Same as *sad-tree*.

mourner[2]† (mōr'nėr), *n.* [< *mourn*[2] + *-er*[1]; with allusion to *mourner*[1].] One who has the mourning of the chine. [Slang.]

He's chin'd, he's chin'd, good man; he is a *mourner*.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 3.

mournful (mōrn'fûl), *a.* [< *mourn*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Sorrowful; oppressed with grief.

The future pious, *mournful* Fair, . . .
Shall visit her distinguish'd Urn.
Prior, Ode on Death of Queen Mary.

2. Denoting or expressing mourning or sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief: as, *mournful* music; a *mournful* aspect.

Yet cannot she rejoyce,
Nor frame one warbling note to pass out of her *mournfull* voyce. *Gascoigne*, Flowers, Lamentation of a Lover.

Yet seemed she to appease
Her *mournefull* plaintes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 54.

No funeral rite, nor man in mourning weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

3. Causing sorrow; deplorable; doleful: as, a *mournful* death.—**Syn.** Lugubrious, doleful, afflictive, grievous, lamentable, deplorable, woful, melancholy.

mournfully (mōrn'fûl-i), *adv.* In a mournful manner; sorrowfully; as one who mourns.

What profit is it that we have kept his ordinance, and that we have walked *mournfully* before the Lord of hosts?
Mal. iii. 14.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak *mournfully*.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 151.

mournfulness (mōrn'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition of being mournful; sorrow; grief; the state of mourning; the quality of sadness.—2. An appearance or expression of grief.

mournful-widow (mōrn'fûl-wid'ō), *n.* Same as *mourning-bride*.

mourning[1] (mōr'ning), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mournyng, moorning, mornyng*, < AS. *murnung*, mourning, verbal n. of *murnan*, mourn: see *mourn*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. The act of lamenting or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

I . . . ne had al owtterly foryeten the wepinge and the *mournynge* that was set in myn herte.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

But when my *mournings* I do think upon,
My wormwood, hemlock, and affliction,
My soul is humbled in rememb'ring this.
Donne, Lamentations of Jeremy, iii. 19.

And at end of day
They reached the city, and with *mourning* sore
Toward the king's palace did they take their way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. The outward tokens or signs of sorrow for the dead, such as the draping of buildings in giving expression to public sorrow, the wearing of garments of a particular color, the use of black-bordered handkerchiefs, black-edged writing-paper and visiting-cards, etc. The color customarily worn on such occasions differs at different times and in different countries: in China and Japan, for instance, white is the mourning color, and basted unhemmed garments the style. At present in Europe and America the customary color is black, or black slightly relieved with white or purple, black crape playing an important part especially in the mourning worn by women. Sometimes a distinctive garment, such as the widow's cap, is added.

No Athenian, through my means, ever put on *mourning*.
Langhorne, tr. of Plutarch's Pericles.

And even the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 942.

To be in mourning, to be under the regulations and restraints, as regards dress, social intercourse, etc., which, and for such length of time as, custom or fashion prescribes on the occasion of the death of a relative or some one held in peculiar respect.

II. *a.* Having to do with mourning for the dead; of such kind as is used in mourning for the dead: as, a *mourning* garment; a *mourning* hat-band.

Six dukes followed after, in black *mourning* gownds.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 78).

mourning[2]†, *n.* See *mourn*[2].

mourning-bride (mōr'ning-brīd'), *n.* The sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*: so called when its flowers are deep purple or crimson, but they are sometimes rose-colored or even white.

mourning-brooch (mōr'ning-brōch), *n.* A brooch of jet or other suitable material, worn by women as a sign of mourning.

mourning-cloak (mōr'ning-klōk), *n.* 1. A cloak formerly worn by persons following a funeral, usually hired from the undertaker.—2. A butterfly, *Vanessa antiopa*.

mourning-coach (mōr'ning-kōch), *n.* 1. A coach used by a person in mourning, black in color, and sometimes covered outside as well as inside with black cloth, the hammer-cloths also being black.

It was the fashion to use a *mourning coach* all the time mourning was worn, and this rendered it incumbent upon people to possess such a vehicle; consequently they were frequently advertised for sale.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 176.

2. A closed carriage used to convey mourners on the occasion of a funeral.

mourning-dove (mōr'ning-duv), *n.* The common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura carolinensis*: so called from its plaintive cooing. See cut under *dove*.

mourning-livery (mōr'ning-liv'ėr-i), *n.* Livery worn by men-servants in commemoration of the death of a member of a master's family.

mourningly (mōr'ning-li), *adv.* In the manner of one who mourns.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 34.

mourning-piece (mōr'ning-pēs), *n.* A picture intended as a memorial of the dead. It represents a tomb or an urn inscribed with the name of the deceased, with weeping-willows, mourners, and other funereal accessories.

They go to sea, you know, and fall out o' the riggin', or get swamped in a gale, or killed by whales, and there ain't a house on the island, I expect, but what's got a *mourning-piece* hangin' up in the front room.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 48.

mourning-ring (mōr'ning-ring), *n.* A ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person. Such rings were commonly inscribed with the name and the dates of birth and death of the person commemorated. The custom of wearing them is almost obsolete.

mourning-stuff (mōr'ning-stuf), *n.* A lusterless black textile material, such as crape, cashmere, or merino, regarded as especially fitted for mourning-garments.

mourning-widow (mōr'ning-wid'ō), *n.* 1. A dusky-petaled geranium of central and western Europe, *Geranium phæum*.—2. Same as *mourning-bride*.

mournival†, *n.* See *murnival*.

mournsome (mōrn'sum), *a.* [< *mourn*[1] + *-some*.] Mournful. [Recent and rare.]

Then there came a mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*, not a sound to be afraid of.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

mouse (mous), *n.*; pl. *mice* (mīs). [< ME. *mous, mus* (pl. *mys, myse*, rarely *musus*), < AS. *mūs* (pl. *mȳs*) = D. *muis* = MLG. *mūs*, LG. *mus* = OHG. MHG. *mūs*, G. *maus* = Icel. *mūs* = Sw. Dan. *mus* = L. *mūs* (*mūr-*) = Gr. *μύς* (*μυ-*) = OBulg. *myshĭ* = Bulg. *mishka* = Serv. *mish* = Bohem. *mysh* = Pol. *mysz* = Russ. *mishĭ* = Pers. (> Turk.) *mūsh* = Skt. *mūsha* (> Hind. *mūsā, mūsī*), dim. *mūshika* (Pali *musiko*), a rat, a mouse; prob. 'stealer,' < √ *mus*, Skt. √ *mush*, steal. Hence ult. (< L. *mūs*) *muscle*[1], *muscular*, etc.] 1. A small rodent quadruped, *Mus musculus*, of the family *Muridæ*: a name extended to very many of the

Mouse (*Mus musculus*).

smaller species of the same family, the larger ones being usually called *rats*. Mice proper, belonging to the genus *Mus*, are indigenous to the Old World only, though *M. musculus* has been introduced and naturalized everywhere. The native mice of America all belong to a different section of *Muridæ* called *Sigmodontes*, and to such genera as *Hesperomys*. See cuts under *deer-mouse, Arvicola*, and *Evotomys*. [*Mouse*, like *rat*, enters into many compounds indicating different species or varieties of murines, and many other small quadrupeds, not of the same family, or even of the same order: as, harvest-*mouse*, meadow-*mouse*, field-*mouse*. See these words.]

Now yif thou saye a *mous* amonges oothor *musus* [var. *myse*] that chalengede to hymself-ward ryht and power over alle other *myeus* [var. *myse*], how gret scorn woldisthow han of it! *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

2. Some animal like or likened to a mouse, as a shrew or bat. See *shrew-mouse*.

And there ben also *Myse* als grete as Houndes; and zalowe *Myse* als grete as Ravenes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 291.

3. A moth of the family *Amphipyridæ*.—4. Some little bird: used in composition: as, sea-*mouse* and sand-*mouse*, the dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. [Local, Eng.]—5. A familiar term of endearment.

Let the bloat king . . . call you his *mouse*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 183.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A knob formed on a rope by spun-yarn or parceling, to prevent a running eye from slipping. (*b*) Two or three turns of spun-yarn or rope-yarn about the point and shank of a hook, to keep it from unhooking. Also called *mousing*.—7. A particular piece of beef or mutton below the round; the part immediately above the knee-joint. Also called *mouse-piece* and *mouse-buttock*.—8. A match used in blasting.—9. A swelling caused by a blow; a black eye. [Slang.]—**Economist mouse.** See *economist*.—**Hare-tailed mouse.** Same as *lemming*.—**Leathern mouse**, a bat.—**Long-tailed mouse**, one of the *Murinæ*, as the common European wood-mouse, *Mus sylvaticus*, or the American deer-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*: so called in distinction from the short-tailed field-mice, voles, or *Arvicolinæ*.—**Pharaoh's mouse.** Same as *Pharaoh's rat* (which see, under *rat*).

mouse (mouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moused*, ppr. *mousing*. [< *mouse*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To hunt for or catch mice.

Your puss, demure and pensive, seems
Too fat to *mouse*. *F. Locker*, My Neighbour Rose.

2. To watch or pursue something in a sly or insidious manner.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A *mousing*, learned New Hampshire lawyer.
H. Cabot Lodge, Daniel Webster, p. 107.

3. To move about softly or cautiously, like a cat hunting mice; prowl.

When we were not on the water, we both liked to *mouse* about the queer streets and quaint old houses of that region. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 62.

II. *trans.* 1. To tear as a cat tears a mouse.

And now he feasts, *mousing* the flesh of men.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 354.

2. To hunt out, as a cat hunts out mice. [Rare.]

He preached for various country congregations, and usually returned laden with boxes and bundles of literary odds and ends, *moused* from rural attics and bought or begged for his collection. *New York Evangelist*, Oct. 20, 1864.

3. *Naut.*, to pass a few turns of a small line round the point and shank of (a hook), to keep it from unhooking.

mouse-barley (mous′bär″li), *n.* *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.

mouse-bird (mous′bêrd), *n.* Any bird of the African genus *Colius;* one of the colies: so called from their color.

mouse-bur (mous′bėr), *n.* See the quotation, and *Martynia.*

On our way across the camp we saw a great quantity of the seeds of the Martynia proboscidea, *mouse-burrs*, as they call them, devil's claws or toe-nails.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

mouse-buttock (mous′but″o̤k), *n.* Same as *mouse*, 7.

mouse-chop (mous′chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum murinum.*

mouse-color (mous′kul″o̤r), *n.* The gray color of a mouse.

mouse-colored (mous′kul″o̤rd), *a.* Having the gray color of a mouse, or a color somewhat similar; dark-gray with a yellowish tinge, the color of the common mouse.

mouse-deer (mous′dēr), *n.* A chevrotain or tragulid: a small deer-like ruminant of the family *Tragulidæ.*

mouse-dun (mous′dun), *a.* See *dun*[1].

mouse-ear (mous′ēr), *n.* 1. A species of hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*, found throughout Europe and northern Asia. It is a low herb with tufted radical leaves and leafy barren creepers, its heads of lemon-colored flowers borne on leafless scapes. Also called *mouse-ear hawkweed.*

2. One of various species of scorpion-grass or forget-me-not of the genus *Myosotis:* so called in allusion to their short soft leaves. See *Myosotis.*—**Golden mouse-ear**, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species with golden-red corymbed heads.—**Mouse-ear chickweed.** See *chickweed.*—**Mouse-ear cress**, *Sisymbrium Thaliana.*—**Mouse-ear everlasting**, a common composite plant of North America, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, with whitish heads in small corymbs, blooming very early in the spring. Also called *plantain-leafed everlasting.*—**Mouse-ear hawkweed.** See def. 1.—**Mouse-ear scorpion-grass**, *Myosotis palustris.*

mouse-fall† (mous′fâl), *n.* [ME. *mousfalle, mowsefelle, mowsfalle;* < *mouse* + *fall.*] A mouse-trap which falls on the mouse.

mouse-fish (mous′fish), *n.* An antennarioid fish, *Pterophryne histrio*, which is party-colored, and chiefly inhabits the Sargasso Sea, where it builds a sort of nest. The skin is smooth and provided with tag-like appendages, the mouth is oblique, the ventral fins are long, and the dorsal and anal fins are well developed. Also called *marbled angler, frogfish*, and *toad-fish.* See cut under *Pterophryne.*

mouse-grass (mous′grȧs), *n.* 1. A grass, *Aira caryophyllea*, having short soft leaves. [Local, Eng.]—2. Another grass, *Dichelachne crinita*, of similar habit. [Australia.]

mouse-hawk (mous′hâk), *n.* The rough-legged bustard. See *Archibuteo.* [New Eng.]

mouse-hole (mous′hōl), *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass, or so small that nothing larger than a mouse may pass in or out; a very small inlet or outlet.

If you take us creeping into any of these *mouse-holes* of sin any more, let cats flay off our skins.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

mouse-hound (mous′hound), *n.* A weasel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mouse-hunt (mous′hunt), *n.* 1. A hunting for mice.—2†. A mouser; one who watches or pursues, as a cat does a mouse.

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4. 11.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the strings, and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and *Moushunts* of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

mousekin (mous′kin), *n.* [< *mouse* + *-kin.*] A little or young mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*," says gray Grimalkin.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxviii.

mouse-lemur (mous′lē″mėr), *n.* A small kind of lemur of the genus *Chirogaleus*, as *C. milii* or *C. coquereli.* See *Galagininæ*, and cut under *Chirogaleus.*

mouse-mill (mous′mil), *n.* See *mill.*

mouse-owl (mous′oul), *n.* The short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus* or *accipitrinus.*

mouse-pea (mous′pē), *n.* See *Lathyrus.*

mouse-piece (mous′pēs), *n.* Same as *mouse*, 7.

mouser (mou′zėr), *n.* An animal that catches mice; specifically, a cat: commonly used with a qualifying term to describe the proficiency of the animal as a mouse-catcher.

When you have plenty of fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the poor cat, if she be a good *mouser.*
Swift, Advice to Servants, ii.

Owls, you know, are capital *mousers.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 28.

mouse-roller (mous′rō″lėr), *n.* In *printing*, an inking-roller which jumps up to take ink, and then jumps back to put this ink on the inking-table.

mousery (mous′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mouseries* (-iz). [< *mouse* + *-ery.*] A place where mice abound; the breeding-grounds of large numbers of mice or voles.

The disturbance of this populous *mousery* by the visits of owls.
F. A. Lucas, The Auk, V. 280.

mouse-sight (mous′sīt), *n.* Myopia; short-sightedness; near-sightedness.

mousetail (mous′tāl), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, especially *M. minimus:* so named from the shape of the elongated fruiting receptacle.

mousetail-grass (mous′tāl-grȧs), *n.* 1. One of the foxtail-grasses, *Alopecurus agrestis.*—2. Another grass, *Festuca Myurus.*

mouse-thorn (mous′thôrn), *n.* The star-thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*, in the form commonly known as *C. myacantha.* The involucre bears long spines.

mouse-trap (mous′trap), *n.* [< ME. *mowse-trap;* < *mouse* + *trap*[1].] 1. A trap for catching mice.—2. A certain mathematical problem. It is as follows: Let a given number of objects be arranged in a circle and counted round and round, and let every one against which any multiple of a given number is pronounced be thrown out when this happens; then, which one will be left to the last?—**Mouse-trap switch**, in *elect.*, an automatic switch which is shifted from one position to another when the current passing through the coil of a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit, in which case the released armature draws away a detent and allows the movement of the switch.

mouse-trap (mous′trap), *v. t.* [< *mouse-trap, n.*] To catch, as a mouse, in a trap; entrap.

mousie (mou′si), *n.* A diminutive of *mouse.* [Scotch.]

But, *Mousie*, thou art no thy lane,
In proving foresight may be vain.
Burns, To a Mouse.

mousing (mou′zing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Mouse-catching; given to catching mice.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place,
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 13.

II. *n.* 1. The act of watching for or catching mice.—2. *Naut.*, same as *mouse*, 6.—3. In a loom, a ratchet-movement.

mousing-hook (mou′zing-hůk), *n.* A clasp-hook or other form of hook for ropes or harness having a latch or mousing-contrivance to lock a rope or ring in the hook.

mousquetaire (mös-ke-tār′), *n.* [F.: see *musketeer.*] 1. A musketeer.—2†. A turn-over collar, usually of plain starched linen, and broad, worn by women about 1850.—3. A cloak of cloth, trimmed with ribbons or narrow bands of velvet, and having large buttons, worn by women about 1855.—**Mousquetaire glove**, a glove with long loose top, and without lengthwise slit, or with a very short opening at the wrist: so called as resembling a military glove.

mousseline (mö-se-lēn′), *n.* [F., lit. muslin: see *muslin.*] A very thin glass used for claret-glasses, etc.

mousseline-de-laine (mö-se-lēn′dė-lān′), *n.* [F.: *mousseline*, muslin; *de*, of; *laine* (< L. *lana*), wool: see *muslin, de*[2], *lanary.*] An untwilled woolen cloth made in many colors and printed with varied patterns. Also called *muslin-de-laine.*

mousseline-glass (mö-se-lēn′glȧs), *n.* See *muslin-glass.*

moustache, *n.* See *mustache.*

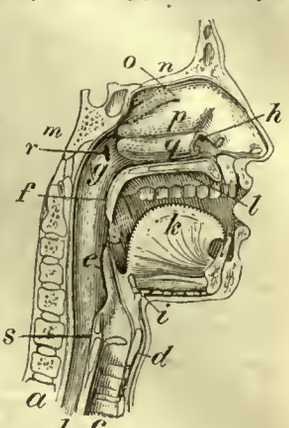
mousy (mou′si), *a.* [< *mouse* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or relating to a mouse or the color or smell of a mouse.—2. Abounding with mice.

mout (mout), *v.* The earlier, now only dialectal, form of *molt*[2].

moutard†, *n.* [ME. *mowtard;* < *mouten, mowten*, molt: see *molt*[2].] A molting bird. *Prompt. Parv.*

mouter†, *n.* A Middle English form of *molt*[2].

mouth (mouth), *n.* [< ME. *mouth, muth,* < AS. *mūth* = OS. *mūth* = OFries. *mund, mond* = D. *mond* = MLG. *munt*, LG. *mund* = OHG. *mund*, MHG. *munt*, G. *mund* = Icel. *munnr, mūdhr* = Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* (> E. dial. *mun*) = Goth. *munths*, mouth.] 1. The oral opening or ingestive aperture of an animal, of whatever character and wherever situated; the os, or oral end of the alimentary canal or digestive system. The mouth is in the head in most animals, and serves for taking in food, mastication, deglutition, and the utterance of the voice. In nearly all vertebrates the mouth is composed of upper and under jaws and associate parts, and consequently opens and shuts vertically; in many the orifice is closed by fleshy movable lips, and the cavity is furnished with teeth and a tongue. Appropriate salivary and mucous glands moisten the interior, which is lined with epithelium. In most invertebrates, as the enormous assemblage of arthropods, the basis of the mouth is clearly seen to be modified limbs, and the jaws work sidewise. In other cases the mouth, though definite in position and character in each case, varies too widely to be defined excepting as the ingestive orifice. In protozoans any part of the body may act as a temporary mouth; and in many worms there is never any mouth or special digestive system, food being absorbed directly through the integument. The most complicated mouths are found among insects and crustaceans (see cut under *mouth-part*). See *os*[2], *stoma*, and cuts under *medusiform, Actinozoa, Haliphysema, anthozoöid, Aurelia*, and *house-fly.*



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Mouth, Nose, etc., taken a little to the left of the middle line. *a*, cervical vertebræ; *b*, gullet or esophagus; *c*, windpipe or trachea; *d*, larynx; *e*, epiglottis; *f*, uvula; *g*, opening of left Eustachian tube; *h*, opening of left lacrymal duct in the nose; *i*, hyoid bone; *k*, tongue; *l*, hard palate; *m*, *n*, base of cranial cavity; *o*, *p*, *q*, superior, middle, and inferior turbinate bones. The pharynx extends from *r* to *s*.

Made hem to be vn-armed and waish theire *mouthes* and theire visages with warme water.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

Hys *mowthe*, hys nose, hys eyn too,
Hys berd, hya here he ded also.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

2. Specifically—(*a*) The human mouth regarded as the channel of vocal utterance.

Assoyne . . . excuse sent by the *mouth* of another for non-appearance when summoned.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 464.

Now that he is dead, his immortall fame aurviveth, and flouriaheth in the *mouthes* of all people.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The interior hollow of the mouth; the buccal cavity: as, inflammation of the *mouth* and throat. (*c*) The exterior opening or orifice of the mouth; the lips: as, a well-formed *mouth;* a kiss on the *mouth.* (*d*) In *entom.*, the mouth-parts collectively; the oral organs or appendages which are visible externally: as, the trophi of a mandibulate *mouth.*—3. Anything resembling a mouth in some respect. (*a*) The opening of anything hollow, for access to it or for other uses, as the opening by which a vessel is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; the opening by which the charge issues from a firearm; the entrance to a cave, pit, or den; the opening of a well, etc.; the opening in a metal-melting furnace from which the metal flows; the slot in a carpenters' plane in which the bit is fitted; the surface end of a mining-shaft or adit; etc.

Turn thou the *mouth* of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 403.

(*b*) The part of a river or other stream where its waters are discharged into the ocean or any large body of water; a conformation of land resembling a river-mouth.

It [the river Po] disgorgeth itself at length into the gulfe of Venice, with sixe greate *mouths.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

(*c*) The opening of a vise between its cheeks, chops, or jaws. (*d*) In *fort.*, the interior opening of an embrasure. It may be either rectangular or trapezoidal in form. Some military writers call this opening the *throat* of the embrasure, and apply the term *mouth* to the exterior opening. See *embrasure*[1]. (*e*) In an organ-pipe, the opening in the side of the pipe above the foot, between the upper and the lower lip. See *pipe.* (*f*) In *ceram.*, a name given to one of the fireplaces of a pottery-kiln. The kilns for firing the biscuit have several of these mouths built against them externally, and a flue from each mouth leads the flames to a central opening, where they enter the oven. (*g*) The cross-bar of a bridle-bit, uniting the branches or the rings as the case may be.

4. A principal speaker; one who utters the common opinion; an oracle; a mouthpiece.

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

5. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouths* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv. 108.

6. Flavor; taste in the mouth: said of beer.—**By mouth**, or **by word of mouth**, by means of spoken as distinguished from written language; by speech; viva voce.

But did not the apostles teach aught *by mouth* that they wrote not?
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 26.

Down in the mouth, dejected; despondent; "blue." [Colloq.]

The Roman orator was *down in the mouth*, finding himself thus cheated by the money-changer.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 369.

From hand to mouth. See *hand*.—**Full, imperfect, masticatory, etc., mouth.** See the adjectives.—**Mandibulate mouth.** Same as *masticatory mouth*.—**Mark of mouth.** See *mark*[1].—**Mouth-glue.** See *glue*.—**Mouth of a plane,** the space between the cutting edge of a plane-iron and the part of the plane-stock immediately in front of the iron, through which the shavings pass in hand-planing.—**Mouth of a shovel,** the part of a shovel which in use first begins to receive the charge or load; the front edge of a shovel. This part is frequently made of steel, such shovels being called *steel-mouthed*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*[1].—**To carry a bone in the mouth.** See *bone*[1].—**To crook the mouth.** See *crook*.—**To give mouth to,** to utter; express.—**To have one's heart in one's mouth.** See *heart*.—**To laugh out of the other side of one's mouth.** See *laugh*.—**To look a gift-horse in the mouth.** See *gift-horse*.—**To make a mouth,** or **to make mouths,** to distort the mouth in mockery; make a wry face; pout.

Ay do, persever, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 238.

To make or **have one's mouth water.** See *water*.—**To make up one's mouth for.** See *make*[1].—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth.** See *lion*.—**To stop one's mouth,** to put one to silence.

mouth (mouᴛʜ), *v.* [< ME. *mouthen*; < *mouth*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To utter.

Thanne Mercy ful myldly *mouthed* thise wordes:
"Threw experience," quod she, "I hope they shal be saued." *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 150.

2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, or with more regard to sound than to sense.

Speak the speech . . . trippingly on the tongue; but if you *mouth* it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the town-crier spoke my lines. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 3.

I hate to hear an actor *mouthing* trifles.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxi.

3. To touch, press, or seize with the mouth or lips; take into the mouth; mumble; lick.

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and informous lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the *mouthing* of the dam.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

He *mouthed* them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 231.

Psyche . . . hugged and never hugg'd it [her infant] close enough,
And in her hunger *mouth'd* and mumbled it.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. To reproach; insult.

Then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens.
Blair, The Grave.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud voice; speak affectedly; vociferate; rant: as, a *mouthing* actor.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*,
I'll rant as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 306.

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate.
Addison, Cato, i. 8.

2. To join mouths; kiss. [Rare.]

He would *mouth* with a beggar, though she smelt brown bread and garlick. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 194.

3. To make a mouth; make a wry face; grimace.

Well I know when I am gone
How she *mouths* behind my back.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

mouthable (mou'ᴛʜa-bl), *a.* [< *mouth* + *-able*.] That can be readily or fluently uttered; sounding well.

And other good *mouthable* lines.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 640.

mouth-arm (mouth'ärm), *n.* One of the oral arms or processes from the mouth of a jelly-fish or other hydrozoan. *Science*, V. 258.

mouth-blower (mouth'blō"ėr), *n.* A common blowpipe.

mouth-case (mouth'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa that covers the mouth.

mouthed (moutht), *p. a.* Furnished with a mouth: mainly used in composition, to note some characteristic of mouth or of speech, as in *hard-mouthed, foul-mouthed, mealy-mouthed*.

A iangler, and euill *mouthed* one.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

And set me down, and took a *mouthed* shell
And murmur'd into it, and made melody.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

mouther (mou'ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who mouths; an affected declaimer.

mouth-filling (mouth'fil"ing), *a.* Filling the mouth.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good *mouth-filling* oath.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 259.

mouth-foot (mouth'fůt), *n.* A mouth-part which consists of a modified foot or limb; a foot-jaw or maxilliped: generally in the plural.

mouth-footed (mouth'fůt"ed), *a.* Having mouth-feet; having foot-jaws or maxillipeds; specifically, stomatopodous.

mouth-friend (mouth'frend), *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended or false friend.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends!*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 99.

mouthful (mouth'fůl), *n.* [< *mouth* + *-ful*.] 1. As much as the mouth will contain or as is put into the mouth at one time.

A' [a whale] plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last devours them all at a *mouthful*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 35.

2. A small quantity.

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 499.

mouth-gage (mouth'gāj), *n.* An instrument consisting mainly of graduated bars and slides, used by saddlers for measuring the width and height of a horse's mouth, as a guide in fitting a bit.

mouth-glass (mouth'glås), *n.* A small hand-mirror used in dentistry for inspecting the teeth and gums, etc.

mouth-honor (mouth'on"or), *n.* Respect or deference expressed without sincerity.

Curses, not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 27.

mouthing (mou'ᴛʜing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mouth*, *v.*] Rant.

These threats were the merest *mouthing*, and Judas knew it very well. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 895.

mouthing (mou'ᴛʜing), *p. a.* Ranting.

Akenside is respectable, because he really had something new to say, in spite of his pompous, *mouthing* way of saying it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 180.

mouthing-machine (mou'thing-ma-shēn"), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a swaging-machine for striking up the mouths or tops of open-top tin cans, to receive the covers, and also for crimping the bottoms of the cans.

mouthless (mouth'les), *a.* [< ME. **mouthles*, < AS. *mūthleás*, < *mūth*, mouth, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *mouth* and *-less*.] Having no mouth; astomatous.

mouth-made (mouth'mād), *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with those *mouth-made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing!
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 30.

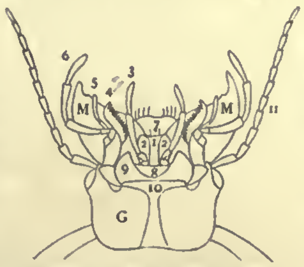
mouth-organ (mouth'ôr"gan), *n.* 1. Pan's-pipes, or a harmonica.

A set of Pan pipes, better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*. *Dickens*, Sketches. (*Davies.*)

2. In *zoöl.*, one of the parts or appendages of the mouth.

The degraded *mouth-organs* of the Sugentia.
A. S. Packard.

mouth-part (mouth'pärt), *n.* An appendage or organ that enters into the formation of the mouth of an insect, crustacean, myriapod, etc. See also cuts under *house-fly*, *hyoid*, and *mosquito*.



Mouth-parts of a Beetle (*Harpalus caliginosus*), viewed from the under side.
M, M, the mandibles; *G*, gena, or cheek; 1, glossa, and 2, 2, the paraglossæ, together composing the ligula; 3, labial palp; 4, lacinia; 5, galea; 6, maxillary palp (4, 5, 6 composing the maxilla); 7, a small part of the labrum visible; 8, mentum; 9, submentum; 10, gula; 11, antenna (9, 8, 3, 2, and 1 together compose the labium or under lip and its appendages).

mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* 1. In an instrument or utensil made to be inserted or applied to the mouth, the part which touches the lips or is held in the mouth, as in a musical instrument, a tobacco-pipe, cigar-holder, etc. See cut under *clarinet*.—2. One who delivers the opinions of others; one who speaks on behalf of others: as, the *mouthpiece* of an assembly.

I come the *mouthpiece* of our King to Doorm.
Tennyson, Geraint.

mouth-pipe (mouth'pīp), *n.* 1. That part of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied.—2. An organ-pipe having a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm. *E. H. Knight.*

mouth-ring (mouth'ring), *n.* The oral or esophageal nervous ring of an echinoderm.

mouthroot (mouth'röt), *n.* The goldthread, *Coptis trifolia.* The root is a tonic bitter, and is used in some places for the cure of sore mouth.

mouthy (mou'thy), *a.* [< *mouth* + *-y*[1].] Loquacious; ranting; affected.

Another said to a *mouthy* advocate, Why barkest thou at me so sore? *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 148.

A turgid style of *mouthy* grandiloquence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

mouton (mö-ton'), *n.* [OF., a coin so called from the paschal lamb on the obverse, lit. 'a sheep': see *mutton*.] A gold coin current in France in the fourteenth century, having types similar to those of the agnel, and weighing about

Obverse. Reverse.
French Mouton of Henry V. of England.

70 grains; also, a gold coin with similar types (sometimes called *agnel*) struck by Edward III. and Henry V. of England for their French dominions. The mouton of Edward weighed about 70 grains, that of Henry about 40 grains.

mouzah (mö'zä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a village with its surrounding or adjacent township.

mouzle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

movability (mö-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also *moveability*; < *movable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The quality or property of being movable; movableness.

movable (mö'va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *moveable*; < ME. *movabylle, moevable, mevable*, < OF. *movable, mouvable* = Pr. *movable* = Sp. *movible* = Pg. *movivel* = It. *movibile*, < L. as if **movibilis*, contr. *mōbilis* (> ult. E. *moble*[1], *mobile*[1], q. v.), < *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of being moved from place to place; admitting of being lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; hence, as applied to property, personal.

To the thridde his goodes *meuable*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 586.

A stick and a wallet were all the *moveable* things upon this earth that he could boast of. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

2. Capable of being transposed or otherwise changed in parts or details: as, in printing, a form of *movable* type.—3. Changing from one date to another in different years: as, a *movable* feast.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* festivals of the Christian Church are regulated.
Holder.

4†. Fickle; inconstant.

Lest thou shouldest ponder the path of life, her ways are *moveable*, that thou canst not know them. Prov. v. 6.

Movable bars, the cross-bars of a printers' chase which are detachable.—**Movable dam.** Same as *barrage*.—**Movable do.** See *do*[4] and *solmization*.—**Movable feast.** See *feast*[1], 1.—**Movable kidney.** Same as *floating kidney* (which see, under *kidney*).—**Movable ladder.** See *ladder*.—**Movable property,** personal property.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that can be moved, or that can readily be moved.

The firste *moevable* of the eighte spere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

2. Specifically (generally in the plural), personal property; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. Movable things are those which could be removed or displaced without affecting their substance, whether the displacement might be effected by their own proper force or by the effect of a force external to them. *Goudsmit.* In Scots law, movables are opposed to heritage; so that every species of property, and every right a person can hold, is by that law either heritable or movable.

If you want a greasy paire of silke stockings also, to shew yourselfe in at Court, they are to be had too amongst his *moveables*. *Nash*, Four Letters Confuted.

Books of travel have familiarized every reader with the custom of burying a dead man's *movables* with him.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

3. An article of furniture, as a chair, table, or the like, resting on the floor of a room.

An ample court, and a palace furnish'd with the most rich and princely *moveables*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 11, 1644.

It's much if he looks at me; or if he does, takes no more Notice of me than of any other *Moveable* in the Room.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

Heirship movables. See *heirship*.

movabled†, *a.* [< *movable* + *-ed*².] Furnished.

They entered into that straw-thatched cottage, scurvily built, naughtily *moveabled*, and all besmoked.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17. (*Davies.*)

movableness (mö′va-bl-nes), *n.* [Also *moveableness*; < *movable* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of movement.

movably (mö′va-bli), *adv.* [Also *moveably*; < *movable* + *-ly*².] In a movable manner or state; so as to be capable of movement.

moval (mö′val), *n.* [< *move* + *-al*.] Movement; removal.

And it remov'd, whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

move (möv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moved*, ppr. *moving*. [Early mod. E. also *moove*, *mieve*; < ME. *moven*, *moeven*, *meven*, *mefen*, < OF. *mover*, *mouver*, *muver*, also *moveir*, *muveir*, *movoir*, F. *mouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *mover* = It. *movere*, *muovere*, < L. *movere*, move, = Skt. *miv*, push. Hence ult. (< L. *movere*) E. *amove*, *remove*, *promote*, *remote*, *mobile*, *moble*¹, *mob*², *mote*⁶, *motile*, *motion*, *motor*, *motive*, *amotion*, *emotion*, *commotion*, *moment*, *mutine*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means; carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; set in motion; stir; impel: as, the wind *moves* a ship; the servant *moved* the furniture. Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of (a piece) in the course of play: as, to *move* the queen's bishop.

Were she the prize of bodily force,
Himself beyond the rest pushing could *move*
The chair of Idris. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

My liege, I *move* my bishop. *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol.

2. To excite to action; influence; induce; incite; arouse; awaken, as the senses or the mental faculties or emotions.

But Medea *mouet* hym a moneth to lenge.
Then leuyt thal the lond and no leue toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 986.

The Sowdon anon he ganne his counceil to *meve*
Of that mater that towchid hym soo nere.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1760.

I *moved* the king my master to speak in the behalf of my daughter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 75.

I little thought, good Cousin, that you of all Men would have *moved* me to a Matter which of all Things in the World I most decline. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 225.

I told him that my business was to Cachoa, where I had been once before; that then I went by Water, but now I was *moved* by my curiosity to travel by Land.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 94.

3. To rouse or excite the feelings of; provoke; stir up: used either absolutely or with a phrase or preposition to indicate the nature of the feelings roused: as, he was *moved* with or to anger or compassion. Used absolutely: (*a*) To affect with anger; irritate.

Be not *mooued* in case thy friend tell thee thy faultes full playne:
Requyte him not with malityce great, nor his good will disdayne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Being *moved*, he strikes whate'er is in his way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 623.

(*b*) To affect with tender feelings; touch.

She gan him soft to shrieve,
And wooe with fair intreatie, to disclose
Which of the Nymphes his heart so sore did *mieve*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 26.

My poor mistress, *moved* therewithal,
Wept bitterly. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 175.

"Trust in God" is trust in the law of conduct; "delight in the Eternal" is, in a deeply *moved* way of expression, the happiness we all feel to spring from conduct.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

(*c*) To agitate or influence by persuasion or rhetorical art.

Seeing their power to *move* the masses, the pontiffs accumulated privileges upon them. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 78.

These tidings produced great excitement among the populace, which is always more *moved* by what impresses the senses than by what is addressed to the reason.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To propose; bring forward; offer formally; submit, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly: now used only in such phrases as to *move* a resolution, or to *move* that a proposal be agreed to.

I durste *meue* no mateere to make him to iangle.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 113.

I speak this of a conscience, and I mean and *move* it of a good will to your grace and your realm.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Let me but *move* one question to your daughter.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 74.

This . . . he *moved* as a sixth article of compact.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 115.

5. To submit a question, motion, or formal proposal to.

The pastor *moved* the governour if they might without offence to the court examine other witnesses.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 375.

6†. To address one's self to; call upon; apply to; speak to about an affair.

I have heard yᵗ when he hath been *moved* in the bussines he hath put it of from him selfe, and referred it to yᵉ others. *John Robinson*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth [Plantation, p. 48.

The Florentine will *move* us
For speedy aid. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 6.

7†. To complete the course of.

After the monethis were *meuyt* of the mene true,
Then waknet vp were and myche wale sorow!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8182.

8. To cause to act or operate: as, to *move* the bowels.—**Syn. 2.** To influence, actuate, persuade, prompt, incite, induce, incline, instigate.—**3.** To stir, agitate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass from place to place; change position, continuously or occasionally: as, the earth *moves* round the sun.

The *moving* waters, at their priestlike task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.
Keats, Last Sonnet.

2. To advance as in a course of development or progress.

Al of nouȝt hast maad to *meeue*,
Bothe heuen & earthe, day & nyȝt.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

One far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation *moves*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To change one's place or posture consciously, or by direct personal effort: often in a specified direction from or to an indicated place.

The Janizary seemed to be much afraid, talked often of the heat of the weather, and would not *move* until he knew they [the Arabs] were gone, and which way they went. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 132.

He generally says his prayers without *moving* from his shop. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 189.

4. To walk; proceed; march.

While still *moving* in column up the Jacinto road he met a force of the enemy, and had his advance badly beaten and driven back upon the main road.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 412.

There was nothing of the superb gait with which a regiment of tall Highlanders *moves* behind its music, solemn and inevitable, like a natural phenomenon.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 202.

5. To carry one's self, with reference to demeanor, port, or gait: as, to *move* with dignity and grace.

He *moves* a god, resistless in his course,
And seems a match for more than mortal force.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 557.

Katie never ran; she *moved*
To meet me. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

6. To change residence: as, we *move* next week. —**7.** To take action; begin to act; act.

As this affair had happened, it might have been of bad consequences to have *moved* in it at Damascus, so I took no further notice of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

God *moves* in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform.
Cowper, Light Shining out of Darkness.

8. In *chess*, *draughts*, and some similar games, to change the position of a piece in the course of play: as, whose turn is it to *move*?

Check—you *move* so wildly. *Tennyson*, Becket, Prol.

9. To bow or lift the hat; salute. [Colloq.]

At least we *move* when we meet one another.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

10. In *music*, of a voice or voice-part, to progress from one pitch to another; pass from tone to tone.

move (möv), *n.* [< *move*, *v.*] **1.** A change of position or relation. Specifically, in *chess*, *draughts*, etc.: (*a*) A change of the position of a piece made in the regular course of play.

The signora did not love at all, but she was up to any *move* on the board. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxvii.

(*b*) The right or turn to move a piece: as, it is my *move* now.

Becket. It is your *move*.
Henry. Well—there. [Moves.]
Tennyson, Becket, Prol.

2. A proceeding; a course of action: as, he hoped by that *move* to disconcert his opponents.

An unseen hand makes all their *moves*.
Cowley, Destiny.

On the move, moving or migrating, as animals; active or progressive.—**To have the move**, in *draughts*, to occupy the situation in which that player is who can first force his adversary to offer a man to be taken.—**To know a move or two**, or **to be up to a move**, to be smart or sharp; be acquainted with tricks. [Slang.]—**Syn.** *Movement*, etc. See *motion*.

moveable, moveableness, etc. See *movable*, etc.

move-all†, *n.* The name of a game, apparently like "my lady's toilet." *Davies.*

Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of *move-all*? *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, i. 2.

moveless (möv′les), *a.* [< *move* + *-less*.] Not moving; immovable; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 144.

Moveless as an image did she stand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 216.

movement (möv′ment), *n.* [< OF. *movement*, F. *mouvement* = Sp. *movimiento* = Pg. It. *movimento*, < ML. *movimentum*, movement, < L. *movere*, move: see *move*, *v.* Cf. *moment*, *momentum*.] **1.** The act or condition of moving, in any sense of that word.

Sound and *movement* are so correlated that one is strong when the other is strong, one diminishes when the other diminishes, and the one stops when the other stops.
Blaserna, Sound, p. 7.

The circumstances of awakening from sleep, wherein *movement* as a general rule appears to precede sensation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 298.

2. A particular act or motion; figuratively, a quality or effect as of motion.

Forces are not communicated by one thing to another; only *movements* can be communicated.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 58.

The *movements* of living things have direct reference to consciousness, to the satisfaction of pleasures, and to the avoidance of pains.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

That crenellated palace from whose overhanging cornice a tall, straight tower springs up with a *movement* as light as that of a single plume in the bonnet of a captain.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, i.

3. Action; incident.

The dialogue is written with much vivacity and grace, and with as much dramatic *movement* as is compatible with only two interlocutors. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

4. A course or series of actions or incidents moving more or less continuously in the direction of some specific end: as, the antislavery *movement*; a reactionary *movement*.

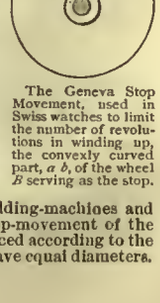
The whole modern *movement* of metaphysical philosophy. *J. D. Morell.*

That much-misunderstood *movement* of old times known and ridiculed as euphuism was in reality only a product of this instinct of refinement in the choice of terms.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 425.

5. The extent or value of commercial transactions for some specified time or place: as, the *movement* in coffee is insignificant.

The total *movement* of bonds held for national banks was $87,967,300. *Rep. Sec. Treas.* (1880), I. 58.

6. A particular form or arrangement of moving parts in mechanism: as, the *movement* of a watch (that is, all that part of a watch that is not the case); the *movement* of an organ or a pianoforte.—**7.** *Milit.*, a change of position of a body of troops in tactical or strategical evolutions.—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) Motion; melodic progression. See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Rhythm; meter; accentual character: as, a march *movement*. (*c*) Tempo; pace; relative speed of performance: as, with a quick *movement*. (*d*) A principal division or section of an extended work, like a sonata or a symphony, having its own key, tempo, themes, and development, more or less distinct from the others.—**Amœboid movements**, **Brownian movement**, **ciliary movement**, **circus movements**. See the qualifying words.—**Geneva movement**, in clockwork, calculating-machinery, and recording-mechanism, a peculiar system of wheelwork, consisting of a notched wheel and a single-toothed wheel (which may be smaller than the notched wheel), the spaces between the notches on the wheel *B* being made concave on the perimeter, and the concave parts being arcs of circles having the same radius as the toothless part of the perimeter of the wheel *A*. The wheels are so centered in relation with each other that, in rotating, the tooth of the wheel *A* engages a notch in the wheel *B*, moving the latter radially, and after the tooth releases itself from the notch the perimeter of the wheel *A* engages with the adjacent concave in the wheel *B* and locks the latter, restraining it from moving till the wheel *A* has again brought its single tooth around into engagement with the next notch in the wheel *B*. The latter is thus moved once and locked at each turn of the wheel *A*. If the wheel *B* has ten notches, it will turn once, and can thus be made to carry or record one for every ten turns of the wheel *A*, and in this form it is much used in various measuring-, counting-, and adding-machines and recording-instruments. Where a stop-movement of the wheel *B* is desired, the notches are spaced according to the movement required, and the wheels have equal diameters.



The Geneva Stop Movement, used in Swiss watches to limit the number of revolutions in winding up, the convexly curved part, *a b*, of the wheel *B* serving as the stop.

This form of the movement is used in watch-work, and is sometimes called *stop-wheel*.—**Grave, muscular,** etc., **movement.** See the adjectives.—**Movement of plants,** the spontaneous activity of plants, abundantly attested in a great variety of ways, and latterly the subject of an important branch of vegetable physiology. Most unicellular plants (bacteria, etc.) possess proper motions of their own, not distinguishable from those of animals, and the same is true of the spores of algæ and the spermatozoöids of most cryptogams. For the movements of the more highly organized plants, see *circumnutation, geotropism, heliotropism, apogeotropism, apheliotropism, diageotropism, diaheliotropism,* etc.—**Oxford Movement,** a name sometimes given to a movement in the Church of England toward High-church principles, as against a supposed tendency toward liberalism and rationalism: so called from the fact that it originated in the University of Oxford (1833–41). See *Tractarianism, Puseyism.*—**Syn.** *Move,* etc. See *motion.*

movement-cure (möv'ment-kūr), *n.* The use of selected bodily movements with a view to the cure of disease; kinesitherapy.

movent† (mō'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *movant,* F. *mouvant* = Sp. *moviente* = Pg. It. *movente,* < L. *movent(-)s,* ppr. of *movere,* move: see *move.*] I. *a.* Moving; not quiescent.

To suppose a body to be self-existent, or to have the power of Being, is as absurd as to suppose it to be self-*movent,* or to have the power of motion.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 1.

II. *n.* That which moves anything.

But whether the sun or earth be the common *movent* cannot be determin'd but by a farther appeal.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix.

mover (mō'vėr), *n.* [< *move* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *moveor, moveur, mouveur* = Sp. Pg. *movedor* = It. *movitore,* mover.] 1. One who or that which imparts motion or impels to action.

O thou eternal *Mover* of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 19.

2. One who or that which is in motion or action.

In all nations where a number are to draw any one way, there must be some one principal *mover.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

3. A proposer; one who submits a proposition or recommends anything for consideration or adoption: as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

Attempts were made by different members to point out the absence from the resolution of any specific or tangible charge, or to extract from the *mover* some declaration that he had been informed or believed that the President had been guilty of some official misconduct.
G. T. Curtis, Buchanan, II. 248.

4. One whose business is to move furniture and other household goods, as from one place of residence to another. [Colloq.]—**First mover.** (*a*) The primum mobile; that formerly supposed sphere of the heavens which carries all the others, and in which are fixed the fixed stars.

Do therefore as the planets do: move always and be carried with the motion of your *first mover,* which is your sovereign; a popular judge is a deformed thing.
Bacon, Charge to the Judges in the Star-chamber.

(*b*) The first cause.—**Prime mover.** See *prime.*

moveress† (mō'vėr-es), *n.* [ME. *moveresse;* < *mover* + *-ess.*] A female mover; a stirrer of debate and strife.

Amyddes saugh I Hate stonde,
That for hir wrathe, yre, and onde,
Semede to ben a *moveresse.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 149.

moving (mō'ving), *p. a.* 1. Causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing: as, the *moving* cause of a dispute. —2. Exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Have I a *moving* countenance? is there harmony in my voice?
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story.
Coleridge, Love.

Action of a moving system. See *action.*—**Moving fillister.** See *fillister.*—**Moving force,** in *mech.* See *momentum.*

moving (mō'ving), *n.* [< ME. *moevyng;* verbal n. of *move, v.*] Movement; motion; impulse.

First *moeryng* is cleped *moeryng* of the first moevable of the eighte spere, which *moevyng* is fro est to west.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

How many kinds of motion or *moving* be there? Six: that is to say, Generation, Corruption, Augmentation, Diminution, Alteration, and *Moving* from place to place.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, I. xxii.

movingly (mō'ving-li), *adv.* In a moving manner; in a manner to excite the feelings, especially the tender feelings; pathetically.

movingness (mō'ving-nes), *n.* The power of moving; the quality of exciting the feelings, especially the tender feelings; affectingness.

There is a strange *movingness* . . . to be found in some passages of the Scripture.
Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture, p. 242.

moving-plant (mō'ving-plant), *n.* An East Indian plant, *Desmodium gyrans.* Also called *telegraph-plant.*

mow[1] (mō), *v.*; pret. *mowed,* pp. *mowed* or *mown,* ppr. *mowing.* [Sc. *maw;* < ME. *mowen, mawen* (pret. *mew*), < AS. *māwan* (pret. *meów*) = OFries. *mēa* = D. *maaijen* = MLG. *meien, meigen, mēgen,* LG. *maien, meien* = OHG. *mājan, māan, mān,* MHG. *mæjen, mægen, mewen,* G. *mähen* = Sw. *meja* = Dan. *meie* (< G. ?), reap; not recorded in Goth.; cf. Icel. *mā,* blot out, wear out, destroy; < √ *mā, mē,* seen also in Gr. (with *a*-copulative) *ἀμᾶν,* reap, *ἀμητος,* a reaping, harvest, and in L. (with formative *-t*) *metere,* reap; cf. Ir. *meithle,* reaping, reapers. Hence ult. *meadow, mead*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To cut down (grass or grain) with a sharp implement; cut with a scythe or (in recent use) a mowing-machine; hence, to cut down in general.

He has got somebody's old two-hand sword, to *mow* you off at the knees.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The many-leaved locks
Of thriving Charvel, which the bleating Flocks
Can with their daily hunger hardly *mowe*
So much as daily doth still newly growe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. To cut the grass from: as, to *mow* a meadow. —3. To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

He will *mow* all down before him, and leave his passage poll'd.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 214.

II. *intrans.* To cut down grass or grain; practise mowing; use the scythe or (in modern use) mowing-machine.

An ill mower, that *mows* on still, and never whets his scythe.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 96.

mow[2] (mou), *n.* [< ME. *mowe, muge,* < AS. *mūga, mūha,* a heap or pile of hay, mow, = Icel. *múgr, múgi,* a swath, a crowd (lit. a heap), = Norw. *muga, mua, mue* = Sw. dial. *muga, muva,* a heap, esp. of hay; akin to *muck*[1], q. v. Cf. ML. *muga, mugium,* a mow (< AS.).] 1. A heap or pile of hay, or of sheaves of grain, deposited in a barn; also, in the west of England, a rick or stack of hay or grain.

O, pleasantly the harvest moon,
Between the shadow of the *mows,*
Looked on them through the great elm-boughs!
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

2. The compartment in a barn where hay, sheaves of grain, etc., are stored.

mow[2] (mou), *v. t.* [< *mow*[2], *n.*] To put in a mow; lay, as hay or sheaves of grain, in a pile, heap, or mass in a barn: commonly with *away.*

mow[3]†, *v. i.* [ME. *mowe, mowen,* inf. and pres. ind. plural of *may*[1]: see *may*[1]. Cf. *moun*[1].] To be able; may. See *may*[1].

For who is that ne wold hire glorifie
To *mowen* swich a knyght don lyve or dye?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1594.

But that may not be upon lease than wee *mowe* falle toward Hevene, fro the Erthe, where wee ben.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 184.

mow[4]†, *n.* [ME., also *mowe, moze, maze,* < AS. *māg, māge,* a kinswoman: see *may*[3].] A kinswoman; a sister-in-law. *Prompt. Parv.*

mow[5] (mō), *n.* [Formerly also *moe;* < ME. *mow, mowe,* < OF. *moue, moe,* F. *moue,* a grimace, < MD. *mouwe,* the protruded under lip in making a wry face.] 1. A grimace, especially an insulting one; a mock.

Of the buffettes that men gaveu hym [Christ], of the foule *mowes* and of the repreves that men to hym seyden.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Each one, tripping on his toe,
Will be here with mop and *mow.*
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 47.

And other-whiles with bitter mockes and *mowes*
He would him scorne.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 49.

2†. A jest; a joke: commonly in the plural.

And whan a wight is from her whiel ythrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the *mowe.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 7.

Yett was our meeting meek enengh,
Begun wi' merriment and *mowes.*
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

The men could weill thair wapones weild;
To melt them was no *mowes.*
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 224).

Nae mowes, no joke. [Scotch.]

mow[5] (mō), *v. i.* [Formerly also *mowe;* < ME. *mowen;* < *mowe*[5], *n.*] To make mouths or grimaces; mock. Compare *mop*[1].

Summe at me *mowis,* somme at me amylis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 185.

Sometime like apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 9.

mow[6] (mou or mö), *n.* A Chinese land-measure, equal to about one sixth of an English acre. Also spelled *mou.*

mowburn (mou'bėrn), *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow through being placed there before being properly cured: said of hay or grain. Not only the straw, but the seed or kernel is injured by mowburning, this greatly impairing the nutritive value of hay or grain, and unfitting grains for malting.

mower[1] (mō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *mowere, mawer,* < AS. **māwere,* < *māwan,* mow: see *mow*[1] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who mows.

And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the *mower* whets his sithe.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 66.

2. A mowing-machine.—**Front-cut mower,** a mowing-machine in which the cutting mechanism is in front, and the team or power which impels it is behind. Except for clover-headers and lawn-mowers, this arrangement has not been much used in modern machines. Also called *propeller-mower.*

mower[2] (mō'ėr), *n.* [< *mow*[5] + *-er*[1].] One who mows, mocks, or makes grimaces.

mowing[1] (mō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of cutting with a scythe.—2. Land from which the crop is cut.

"And be off lying in the *mowing,* like a patridge, when they come after ye. That's one way to do business," said Hepsy.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

mowing[2] (mou'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[2], *v.*] The process of placing or storing hay or grain in a mow.

mowing[3]†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *mow*[3], *v.*] Ability.

It is opin and cler that the power ne the *mowinge* of shrewes nis no power.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 2.

mowing[4] (mō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *mowynge;* verbal n. of *mow*[5], *v.*] Grimacing; mocking.

mowing-machine (mō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for mowing grass. The terms *mowing-machine, harvester,* and *reaper* are in a measure interchangeable. While essentially the same machine, the mowing-machine or mower is used for cutting grass and clover, and the reaper for cutting grain. Both mowers and reapers, more properly the latter, are harvesters. The mowing-machine is essentially a vehicle fitted with some form of gearing for transmitting the motion of the axle to a set of reciprocating knives. An arm projects from the vehicle and carries a series of points or finger-like guards, in and between which play a series of lance-shaped knives. This bar is made to travel close to the ground while the shearing action of the row of reciprocating knives between the guards mows down the grass. A track-clearer or wing at the end of the bar guides the cut grass toward the machine, so that a clear track will be formed for the tread-wheel at the next passage of the mower in the field. Mowers have one driving-wheel or two, and either a fixed and rigid cutter-bar or, more often, a bar hinged so that it can be turned up out of the way when not in use for mowing.

mowl, *n.* A dialectal form of *mold*[2].

mow-land (mō'land), *n.* [< *mow*[1] + *land*[1].] Grass-land; meadow-land. [New Eng.]

mowlet, *v.* A Middle English form of *mold*[2].

mowledt, mowldet, *p. a.* Middle English forms of *mold*[2].

mow-lot (mō'lot), *n.* A piece of ground or a field in which grass is grown. [Local.]

I kept him [a colt] here in the *mow-lot.*
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

mown[1]. A past participle of *mow*[1].

mown[2]†, *v. i.* Same as *moun*[2].

mowntanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain.*

mowret, *n.* A Middle English variant of *mire*[2].

mowset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mouse.*

mowthet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mouth.*

mow-yard (mou'yärd), *n.* [< *mow*[2] + *yard*[2].] A rickyard; a stackyard.

We've been reaping all the day, and we'll reap again the morn,
And fetch it home to *mow-yard,* and then we'll thank the Lord.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix., Exmoor Harvest-Song.

mowyer (mō'yėr), *n.* [< *mow*[1] + *-yer.*] 1†. One who mows; a mower.—2. The long-billed or sickle-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris. G. Trumbull.* See cut under *curlew.* [Cape May, New Jersey.]

moxa (mok'sä), *n.* [Chin. and Jap.] 1. A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of *Artemisia Moxa,* used as a cautery.—2. The plant from which this substance is obtained.—3. In *med.,* a vegetable substance, either cut or formed into a short cylinder, which when ignited will burn without fusing, used as a cautery or a counter-irritant by being applied to the skin.—**Galvanic moxa,** platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, and used as a moxa.

moxibustion (mok-si-bus'chon), *n.* [< *moxa* + (*com*)*bustion.*] In *med.,* the act or process of burning or cauterizing by means of moxa or a moxa.

moya (moi'ä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Mud poured out from a volcano during the time of an eruption. The name is a local one, and was originally given

to the dark carbonaceous mud poured out from the volcanic vents near Quito. These flows are also called *mud-lava*, and by the Italians *lava d'acqua* or *lava di fango*. The term *moya* is used chiefly by writers on South American geology.

moyenne† (moi-en′), *n.* [OF., fem. of *moien, moyen*, middle, mean: see *mean*³.] A size of cannon formerly in use, about 10 feet long.

moyle¹†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *moil*¹.

moyle²†, *n.* See *moil*².

moyleret, *n.* A Middle English form of *mulier*¹.

moyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moire*.

moyst†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *moist*.

moysture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moisture*.

moyther (moi′ᵺėr), *v.* A variant of *moither*, for *moider*.

Mozambican (mō-zam-bē′kạn), *a.* [< NL. *Mozambica* (< *Mozambique*: see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Mozambique, a Portuguese possession on the east coast of Africa.—**Mozambican subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, south of the Libyan subregion, and extending perhaps to Sofala. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 758.

Mozambique gram. See *gram*³.

Mozarab (mō-zar′ab), *n.* [< Sp. *Mozárabe*, < Ar. *Mostareb*, < *te'arrab*, become an Arab, < *arab*, Arab: see *Arab*.] One of those Christians in Spain who lived among and measurably assimilated themselves to the Moslems, but continued in the exercise of their own religion.

Mozarabian (mō-zạ-rā′bi-ạn), *a.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ian*]. Same as *Mozarabic*.

Mozarabic (mō-zar′a-bik), *a.* [< *Mozarab* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mozarabs: as, *Mozarabic* Church, architecture, liturgy, etc.—**Mozarabic liturgy, Mozarabic mass**, the ancient national liturgy of the Spanish church. In its present form, which shows some assimilation to the Roman mass, this liturgy was restored and revised by Cardinal Ximenes in A. D. 1500, and is still in use in the chapel of a college at Toledo founded by him, and in a few other chapels or churches. The Roman liturgy was made compulsory in Spain, with the exception of a few churches, about A. D. 1100, and in the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the national liturgy had fallen into almost entire disuse. The inappropriate epithet *Mozarabic*—that is, 'Arabizing'—may have been given to this liturgy from its longer retention in that part of Spain which was held by the Moors, or may have been meant as an unfavorable reflection upon it by the friends of the Roman rite. Apart from obvious Roman insertions, this liturgy is found to agree with canons of early Spanish councils, especially that of Toledo in A. D. 633, and with an account of the Spanish liturgy given by St. Isidore of Seville at about the same date. The Mozarabic liturgy closely resembles the Gallican liturgies, belongs with them to the Ephesine, Gallican, or Hispano-Gallican group of liturgies, and, as the only full and complete extant member of that group, serves as its type and representative. Among the marked peculiarities of this liturgy are—(1) the nature, arrangement, and unequaled variability of its parts; (2) its Oriental affinities, such as remains of the epiclesis, proclamations by the deacon, the position of the pax, the presence of the Sancta Sanctis, etc.; (3) the elaborate ritual of the fraction; and (4) the use of a peculiar nomenclature for the parts, considerably different even from that of the Gallican uses, as, for instance, *officium* for *introit*, *sacrificium* for *offertory anthem*, *illation* for *preface*, etc. See *Ephesian, Gallican, liturgy*.—**Mozarabic office**, the office for the canonical hours according to the ancient Spanish rite, as given in the breviary published by Ximenes in A. D. 1502.—**Mozarabic rite**, the Mozarabic office and liturgy.

Mozartean (mō-zär′tē-ạn), *a.* [< *Mozart* (see def.) + *-e-an*.] Of or pertaining to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91), an Austrian musical composer, or resembling his style.

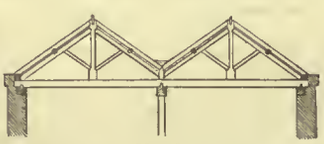
mozetta (mō-tset′tä), *n.* [< It. *mozzetta*, < *mozzo*, cut short.] A short ecclesiastical vestment or cape which covers the shoulders and can be buttoned over the breast, and to which a hood is attached. It is worn by the pope, cardinals, bishops, abbots, and some other prelates who are especially privileged by custom or papal authority. It is, however, a distinctive mark of a bishop.

mozing (mō′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **moze*; origin obscure.] The operation of gigging. See *gigging*¹.

M. P. An abbreviation of *Member of Parliament*.

Mr. An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mister*.

M-roof (em′röf), *n.* A kind of roof formed by the junction of two simple pitched roofs with



M-roof.

a valley between them, so that in transverse section it resembles the letter M.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress* or *Missis*.

MS. An abbreviation of *manuscript*.

M. S. In *music*, an abbreviation of *mano sinistra*, 'the left hand,' noting a note or passage to be played with the left hand.

MSS. An abbreviation of *manuscripts*.

Mt. An abbreviation of *mount*.

M-teeth (em′tēth), *n. pl.* In a saw, teeth placed in groups of two, so as to resemble the letter M.

muable† (mū′a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *muable*, < OF. *muable*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable* and *muc*, *mew*³.] Mutable; changing; changeable.

Alle the progression of *muable* nature.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

mubble-fubbles† (mub′l-fub″lz), *n. pl.* [Also *muble-fuble*; a slang term.] A causeless depression of spirits; the blue-devils. [Old slang.]

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy. *Lyly*, Mydas, v. 2. (*Nares.*)

mucate (mū′kāt), *n.* [< *muc*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by the union of mucic acid with a base.

muce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muse*³.

mucedin, mucedine (mū′se-din), *n.* [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus: see *mucedinous*.] 1. A fungus of the family *Mucedineæ*.—2. A nitrogenous constituent of wheat gluten, soluble in alcohol.

Mucedineæ (mū-se-din′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus: see *mucedinous*.] A family of microscopic hyphomycetous fungi. They are molds and mildews growing upon living or decaying animal or vegetable substances, and contributing to their decay. They appear as a downy coating composed of minute thread-like white or colored bodies.

mucedinous (mū-sed′i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *mucedo* (*mucedin-*), mucus (< L. *mucus*, mucus), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of mold or mildew; resembling mold.

much (much), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *muche, moche, myche, miche*, abbr. from *muchel, mochel, mychel, michel*, assibilated form of *mukel, mikel* (> E. *mickle, muckle*), < AS. *micel, mycel*, great, much: see *mickle*.] I. *a.*; compar. *more*, superl. *most*. 1†. Great in size; big; large.

And Antor, that hadde this childe norisshed till he was a *moche* man of xv yere of age, he hadde hym trewly norisshed, so that he was faire and *mochc*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 97.

2. Great in quantity or extent; abundant.

In that Lond is fulle *mochelle* waste.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 198.

If thou well observe
The rule of—Not too *much*, by temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, . . .
So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

My *much* business hath made me too oft forget Mondays and Fridays. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 453.

When many skin-nerves are warmed, or *much* retinal surface illuminated, our feeling is larger than when a lesser nervous surface is excited. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 8.

[In this sense *much* is sometimes used ironically, implying little or none.

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and here *much* Orlando! *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 3. 2.

Much wench! or *much* son!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.]

3†. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people.
Num. xx. 20.

4†. High in position, rank, or social station; important.

He ne lafte not for reyn ne thonder
In sikneese nor in meschief to visite
The ferreste in his parisshe, *moche* and lite.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Much of a muchness. See *muchness*.—**Too much for one**, more than a match for one: as, he was *too much for me*. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* 1. A large quantity; a great deal.

And over al this yet seyde he *muchil* more.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1992.

Unto whomsoever *much* is given, of him shall be *much* required. Luke xii. 48.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mæcenas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden*.

The parents seldom devote *much* of their time or attention to the education of their children.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 63.

2. A great, uncommon, or serious thing; something strange, wonderful, or considerable.

It was . . . *much* that one that was so great a lover of peace should be so happie in warre.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 234.

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man should die for love,
And with their mistress join'd in close debate. *Dryden*.

To make much of. See *make*¹.

much (much), *adv.* [< ME. *muche, moche, myche, miche*, abbr. form of *muchel, mochel*, etc., assibilated form of *mukel, mikel*, < AS. *micel, micle, miclum*, adv., prop. acc. sing., and dat. sing. and pl., of *micel*, adj.: see *much, a.*] 1. In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; far.

Soche on myght *moche* helpe us to be-gile his pepill, like as the prophetes be-giled us. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David.
1 Sam. xix. 2.

Upon their plaines is a short wodde like heath, in some countries like gaile, full of berries, farre *much* better than any grasse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

They do not *much* heed what you say.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

There seemed to be a combination among all that knew her, to treat her with a dignity *much* beyond her rank.
Swift, Death of Stella.

Read *much*, but do not read many things.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 317.

2†. Very.

And he hadde take the semblaunce of a *moche* olde man.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

It [Æsop's Fables] is a *moche* pleasant lesson.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 10.

This figure hath three principall partes in his nature and vse *much* considerable.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd
(A *much* unskilful, but well-meaning guide).
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 225.

In this sense *much* was formerly often used ironically, implying denial.

With two points on your shoulder? *much!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 143.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Ay, *much!* when I have neither barn nor garner.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

In present use, *much* or *very much* corresponds, before a comparative or a superlative with *the*, to *very* before a positive: thus, *very great*, but *much* or *very much greater*, *much* or *very much the greatest*.

Thou art *much mightier* than we. Gen. xxvi. 16.

To strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much less* to be despair'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 495.

3. Nearly: usually emphasizing the sense of indefiniteness.

I heare saie, you haue a sonne, *moch* of his age.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

Much like a press of people at a door.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1301.

Men's thoughts are *much* according to their inclination.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

All left the world *much* as they found it.
Sir W. Temple.

[The adverb *much* is very often prefixed to participial forms, etc., to make compound adjectives: as, *much*-abused, *much*-enduring, *much*-debated.]—**Much about.** See *about*.—**Much about it**, nearly equal; about what it is or was. [Colloq.]—**Much at one**, nearly of equal value, effect, or influence.

The prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth. *Dryden*.

Not so much as, not even.

Our Men entered the Town, and found it emptied both of Money and Goods; there was *not so much as* a Meal of Victuals left for them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 144.

much (much), *v. t.* [< *much*, *a.* Cf. ME. *muchelen*, < AS. *micelian*, become great: see *mickle, v.*] 1. To make much; increase.—2. To make much of; coax; stroke gently. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

muchel†, **muchell**†, *a., n.*, and *adv.* Same as *much*.

muchelhede†, *n.* [ME., < *muchel* + *-hede*, -head.] Greatness; size.

Of fairnesse and of *muchelhede*,
Bute thu ert a man and heo a maide.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

mucherus, *n.* Same as *mochras*.

mucheter†, **muchiter**†, *n.* Same as *muckender*.

muchly (much′li), *adv.* Greatly; much. [Obsolete or slang.]

Went gravelie dight to entertaine the dame
They *muchlie* lov'd, and honour'd in her name.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 17 B. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

muchness (much′nes), *n.* The state of being much; large quantity.

We have relations of *muchness* and littleness between times, numbers, intensities, and qualities, as well as spaces.
W. James, Mind, XII. 15.

Much of a muchness, nearly of like account; of about the same importance or value; much the same: a trivial colloquial expression.

Oh! child, men 's men; gentle or simple, they 're *much of a muchness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxi.

much-what† (much′hwot), *adv.* Nearly; almost.

This shews man's power and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xii. § 1. (*Nares.*)

much-what† (much′hwot), *n.* [< ME. **much-hwat, much-quat*; < *much* + *what*.] Nearly everything; everything.

Thus thay meled of *much-quat* til myd-morn paste.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1280.

mucic (mū'sik), *a.* [< *muc(us)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from gums. Specifically applied to an acid ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by the oxidizing action of dilute nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, pectin bodies, or mannite. It forms a white crystalline powder, difficultly soluble in cold water.

mucid (mū'sid), *a.* [= It. *mucido*, < L. *mucidus*, moldy, < *mucere*, be moldy or musty, < *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] Musty; moldy. *Bailey.*

mucidness (mū'sid-nes), *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. *Ainsworth.*

mucidous (mū'si-dus), *a.* Same as *mucid.* [Rare.]

muciferous (mū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Secreting mucus; muciparous.

The *muciferous* system of many deep-sea fishes is developed in an extraordinary degree.
Günther, Encyc. Brit., XII. 684.

mucific (mū-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *facere*, make.] Muciparous; muciferous.

muciform (mū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *forma*, form.] In *med.*, having the character of mucus; resembling mucus.

mucigen (mū'si-jen), *n.* [< *muci(n)* + *-gen*, producing.] A clear substance secreted by the cells of mucous membranes and of certain glands, and which becomes converted into mucin.

mucigenous (mū-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *muciparous.*

Out of the breeding-season none of these *mucigenous* cells are to be found in the kidneys. *Nature*, XXXIX. 168.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* [< F. *mucilage* = Sp. *mucilago* = Pg. *mucilagem* = It. *mucellaggine*, *mucilagine*, mucilage, < LL. *mucilago*, *muccilago* (*-gin-*), a moldy, musty juice, < L. *mucere*, be moldy or musty: see *mucid*, *mucus*.] 1†. Moldiness; mustiness; rottenness; a slimy mass.

The hardest seeds corrupt and are turned to *mucilage* and rottenness, . . . yet rise again, in the spring, from squalor and putrefaction, a solid substance.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 196.

2. Gum extracted from the seeds, roots, and bark of plants. It is found universally in plants, but much more abundantly in some than in others. The marsh-mallow root, tubers of orchids, the bark of the lime and elm, the seeds of quinces and flax, are examples of plant-products rich in this substance. In the arts the name is applied to a great variety of sticky and gummy preparations, some of which are merely thickened aqueous solutions of natural gum, which is easily extracted from vegetable substances by hot water; while others are preparations of dextrine, glue, or other adhesive materials, generally containing some preservative substance or compound, as creosote or salicylic acid.

3. In *chem.*, the general name of a group of carbohydrates, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5n$. The mucilages have the common property of swelling enormously in water, so that they are in a condition near to solution, leaving no jelly-like mass as many gums do. Members of the group differ greatly in properties, some being closely related to the gums, others to cellulose. Their chemical constitution is not yet determined.—**Animal mucilage.** Same as *mucus*, 1.—**Mucilage-canals**, special mucilage-secreting passages or canals observed in many plants, as those traversing the parenchyma of the pith and cortex of the *Marattiaceæ*, the stems of the *Cycadaceæ*, the posterior side of the leaves of some species of *Lycopodium*, etc.—**Mucilage-reservoirs.** Same as *mucilage-canals.*

mucilage-cell (mū'si-lāj-sel), *n.* An individual cell secreting mucilage, as those which occur in various ferns, mosses, etc.

mucilage-slit (mū'si-lāj-slit), *n.* In *bot.*, in the *Anthocerotæ*, a slit on the under surface of the thallus, with no special guard-cells, and leading like a stoma into an intercellular space filled with mucilage. *Goebel.*

mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< F. *mucilagineux* = Sp. Pg. *mucilaginoso* = It. *mucellaginoso*, *mucilaginoso*, < LL. as if **mucilaginosus*, < *mucilago*: see *mucilage*.] 1. In *anat.*, muciparous; secreting a glairy or viscid substance like mucus: specifically applied to synovial membranes, certain of whose fringed vascular processes were called *mucilaginous glands* by Clopton Havers in 1691. [Obsolete.]—2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and slightly viscid; partaking of the nature of mucilage: as, a *mucilaginous* gum.—**Mucilaginous extracts**, in *chem.*, extracts which dissolve readily in water but scarcely at all in alcohol, and undergo spirituous fermentation.—**Mucilaginous glands.** See *gland.*—**Mucilaginous sheath**, an envelop or coat of mucilage surrounding the filaments of certain algæ, occurring particularly in the *Conjugatæ.*

mucilaginousness (mū-si-laj'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucilaginous; sliminess; stickiness.

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous body found in all connective tissue, and the chief constituent of mucus. It is a glutinous substance, soluble in weak alkalis, but not in water.

mucinoid (mū'si-noid), *a.* [< *mucin* + *-oid.*] Resembling mucin.

mucinous (mū'si-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mucin.

muciparous (mū-sip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *muciparc*, < L. *mucus*, mucus, + *parere*, bring forth.] Secreting or producing mucus. Also *mucigenous.*

Mucivora (mū-siv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *mucus*, a moldy juice (see *mucus*), + *vorare*, devour.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon plant-juices. *Desvoidy.*

mucivore (mū'si-vōr), *n.* [< NL. *Mucivora*, q. v.] A mucivorous insect.

mucivorous (mū-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Mucivora* + *-ous.*] Feeding upon the juices of plants, as *Mucivora.*

muck[1] (muk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *muck*, *muk*, *mok*, *mokke*, *mukke*, < Icel. *myki* = Dan *mög*, dung (whence ult. E. *midding*, *midden*, q. v.); cf. Dan. *muk*, grease. Prob. orig. 'heap' (cf. a similar sense of *dung*): cf. Norw. *mukka* = Sw. dial. *mākka* = Dan. *mokke* (Aasen), a heap, pile: not connected with AS. *meox*, dung, for which see *mix*[2], *mixen.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Dung in a moist state; a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck*
Besmear the roots. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

Hence—2. Manure in general.

And money is like *muck*, not good except it be spread.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

3. A wet, slimy mass; a mess. [Colloq.]

One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments upon this occasion in a very coarse manner, when she observed that by the living jingo she was all of a *muck* of sweat.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

Beer . . . which is made of noxious substitutes [for the proper constituents], and which is fitly described in the Eastern counties by the somewhat vigorous word *muck*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 126.

4. Money: so called in contempt.

He married her for *muck*, she him for lust;
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must.
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611). (*Nares.*)

Swamp-muck, imperfect peat; the less compact varieties of peat, especially the paring or turf overlying peat.

II. *a.* Resembling muck; mucky; damp. [Provincial or rare.]—**Muck iron.** See *iron.*

muck[1] (muk), *v.* [< ME. *mukke*, manure with muck, remove muck from; < Icel. *mykja* = Dan. *mögе*, manure with muck, Icel. *moka* = Sw. *mocka* = Dan. *muge*, remove muck from; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To manure.—2. To remove muck or manure from.

I can always earn a little by . . . *mucking* out his stable.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 489.

II. *intrans.* To labor very hard; toil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

muck[2] (muk), *n.* An erroneous form, due to mistaking the adverb *amuck* for a noun with the indefinite article. See *amuck.*

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1188.

Ran a Malayan *muck* against the times.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

muck-bar (muk'bär), *n.* An iron bar which has been passed through the muck-rolls only.

muckender†, **muckinder**† (muk'en-dèr), *n.* [Also *muckinger*, *mucketer*, *muckiter*, corrupt forms, appar. simulating *muck*[1], of *moccador*, *mockador*: see *moccador.*] A handkerchief used like the modern pocket-handkerchief, but generally carried at the girdle.

The new-erected altar of Cynthia, to which all the Paphian widows shall after their husbands' funerals offer their wet *muckinders*. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iv. 1.

Be of good comfort; take my *muckinder*
And dry thine eyes.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

mucker[1] (muk'èr), *n.* [< ME. *mukker*; < *muck*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who removes muck from stables, etc. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *v.* [< ME. *muckeren*, *muckren*, *mokeren*; appar. freq. of *muck*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To hoard up; heap.

Lord, trow ye a coveytous or a wreeche,
That blameth love, or halt of it despite,
That of the pens that he gan *mokre* [var. *moke*] and theche,
Was ever yet igeve him saich delite,
As is in love in o pointe in soon plyte?
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1375.

But as sone as thy backe is turned from the preacher, then runest on with al thy forcasting studies, to *muckre* vp ryches. *J. Udall*, On Jas. i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a mess or muddle of any business; muddle; fail. [Prov. Eng.]

By-the-bye, Welter has *mucked*; you knew that by this time. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xiv.

2. To be dirty or untidy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mucker[2] (muk'èr), *n.* [< *mucker*[2], *v.*] A heavy fall as in the mire or muck. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon; only four more doing it, and one receiving a *mucker*. *Kingsley*, 1852 (Life, I. 349). (*Davies.*)

mucker[3] (muk'èr), *n.* [< G. *mucker*, a sulky person, a hypocrite, < *mucken*, mutter, grumble.] 1. In Germany, a person of canting and gloomy religious tendencies; specifically [*cap.*], one of a sect accused of immoral practices, adherents of J. W. Ebel, a clergyman in Königsberg, Prussia, about 1810–39. Hence—2. A person lacking refinement; a coarse, rough person. [Slang.]

muckerer† (muk'èr-èr), *n.* [< ME. *mokerere*; < *mucker*[2] + *-er*[1].] A miser; a niggard.

Avarice maketh alwey *mokereres* to ben hated.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 5.

muck-fork (muk'fôrk), *n.* A dung-fork; a fork for distributing manure.

muck-heap (muk'hēp), *n.* [< ME. *mukkehepe*; < *muck*[1] + *heap.*] A dunghill.

muck-hill (muk'hil), *n.* [< ME. *mukhil*, *mochil*; < *muck*[1] + *hill*[1].] A dunghill.

muckibus (muk'i-bus), *a.* [Appar. < *muck*[1] + *-ibus*, a L. termination as in *omnibus* and (assumed) in *circumbendibus*, etc.] Confused or muddled with drink; tipsy; maudlin. [Old slang.]

She [Lady Coventry] said . . . if she drank any more, she should be *muckibus*. *Walpole*, Letters, III. 10.

muckinder†, *n.* See *muckender.*

muckiness (muk'i-nes), *n.* Filthiness; nastiness.

muckinger†, *n.* Same as *muckender.*

muckintogs, muckingtogs (muk'in-, muk'ing-togz), *n.* [A corruption of *mackintosh*, simulating *mucky* (weather) and *togs*, toggery.] A mackintosh. [Vulgar.]

A little "gallows-looking chap," . . .
With a carpet-swab and *mucking-togs*, and a hat turned up with green. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

muckiter†, *n.* Same as *muckender.*

muckle (muk'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mickle.*

muckle-hammer (muk'l-ham'èr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer for spalling or sealing off small flakes of granite.

muck-midden (muk'mid'n), *n.* A dunghill. [Scotch.]

muck-pit (muk'pit), *n.* A pit for manure or filth.

Thou must be tumbled into a *muckpit*.
Dekker, Wonderful Year.

muck-rake (muk'rāk), *n.* A rake for scraping muck or filth. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress.

muckret, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*[2].

muck-rolls (muk'rōlz), *n. pl.* The first pair of rolls in a mill for rolling iron. The iron is passed through these rolls, and afterward finished by another pair of rolls, called *merchant train* or *puddle-bar train.*

mucks, *n.* See *mux*[2].

muck-sweat (muk'swet), *n.* Profuse sweat. *Dunglison.*

mucksy, *a.* See *muxy.*

muck-thrift (muk'thrift), *n.* A miser. *D. Jerrold.*

muck-worm (muk'wèrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck.—2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean devices.

Misers are *muck-worms*, silk-worms beaus,
And death-watches physicians.
Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

O the money-grubbers! Sempiternal *muckworms!*
Lamb.

mucky (muk'i), *a.* [< *muck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling muck; filthy; vile.

Thereafter all that *mucky* pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 27.

mucky (muk'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muckied*, ppr. *muckying.* [< *mucky*, *a.*] To soil.

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, "lest," as she said, "I should *mucky* it."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

mucocele (mū'kō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] An enlarged lacrymal sac; a tumor that contains mucus.

mucodermal (mū-kō-dèr'mal), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin: see *dermal.*] Of or pertaining to the skin and mucous membrane.

mucoid (mū'koid), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling mucus or mucous tissue.

The membrane is coated in places with a scanty *mucoid* exudation. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 605.

Mucoid degeneration. See *degeneration*. — **Mucoid tissue**, mucous tissue.

mucopurulent (mū-kō-pū′rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *purulentus*, purulent: see *mucus* and *purulent*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and pus: as, a *mucopurulent* discharge (a discharge in which these two substances are present).

muco-pus (mū′kō-pus), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *pus*, matter of a sore.] In *pathol.*, a morbid liquid product containing a considerable amount of mucin and numerous leucocytes.

mucor (mū′kor), *n.* [< L. *mucor*, mold, moldiness, < *mucere*, be moldy: see *mucid*.] 1. Moldiness; mustiness. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, typical of the suborder *Mucoreæ*; the true molds. The reproduction is asexual, by the formation of numerous spores in a relatively large sporangium, and sexual, by the conjugation of two hyphæ, which gives rise to a zygospore. The most common species is *M. Mucedo*. See *mold*[2]. 3. In *med.*, mucus.

Mucoreæ (mū-kō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mucor* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Mucorini*, typified by the genus *Mucor*. They are mostly saprophytic, occurring on bread, fruits, saccharine fluids, excrement of animals, etc. Sometimes called *Mucorei*.

Mucorini (mū-kō-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mucor* + *-ini*.] An order of zygomycetous fungi, the typical genus of which is *Mucor*. Sometimes written *Mucoraceæ*.

mucosa (mū-kō′sä), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*: see *mucous*.] A mucous membrane. More fully called *membrana mucosa*.

mucose (mū′kōs), *a.* [< L. *mucosus*: see *mucous*.] Same as *mucous*.

mucoserous (mū-kō-sē′rus), *a.* [< L. *mucus*, mucus, + *serum*, serum: see *serous*.] Of or pertaining to mucus and serum. A mucoserous discharge consists of serum containing mucus in considerable quantity.

mucosity (mū-kos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mucosité* = Sp. *mucosidad* = Pg. *mucosidade* = It. *mucosità*; as *mucose*, *mucous*, + *-ity*.] 1. Mucousness; sliminess. — 2. A fluid containing or resembling mucus.

mucososaccharine (mū-kō-sō-sak′a-rin), *a.* [< L. *mucosus* (see *mucous*) + *saccharum*, sugar: see *saccharine*.] Partaking of the properties of mucilage and sugar.

mucous (mū′kus), *a.* [= F. *muqueux* = Sp. *mucoso*, *mocoso* = Pg. It. *mucoso*, < L. *mucosus*, slimy, < *mucus*, slime, mucus: see *mucus*.] 1. Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous. — 2. Secreting a slimy substance; pituitary: as, the *mucous* membrane. — **Mucous canals**, in *ichth.* See the quotation.

In most, if not all, fishes the integument of the body and of the head contains a series of sacs, or canals, usually disposed symmetrically on each side of the middle line, and filled with a clear gelatinous substance. . . . These sensory organs are known as the "organs of the lateral line," or *mucous canals*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Mucous fever, fish, glands, ligament. See the nouns. — **Mucous layer.** See *mesoblast*. — **Mucous membrane.** See *membrane*. — **Mucous tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue. The cells may be round, branching, or fusiform, and the intercellular substance is of jelly-like consistence and contains mucin. Mucous tissue forms the chief bulk of the navel-string, or umbilical cord, in which case it is called the *jelly of Wharton*. The vitreous humor of the eye also consists mainly of this tissue.

mucousness (mū′kus-nes), *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess. *Johnson*.

mucro (mū′krō), *n.*; pl. *mucrones* (mū-krō′nēz). [L., a sharp point, esp. of a sword.] A tip; a spine or spine-like process; a mucronate part or organ; a sharp tip or point.

True it is that the *mucro* or point thereof inclineth unto the left. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, an angular projection on the margin or surface of a hard part, as on the thighs or the tips of the elytra; an angular process shorter than a spine. (*b*) In *bot.*, a short and abrupt point of a leaf or other organ. — **Mucro cordis**, the lower pointed end of the heart.

Mucronate Tail-feather of Chimney-swift. *a*, the mucro.

mucronate (mū′krō-nāt), *a.* [= F. *mucroné* = Pg. *mucronado* = It. *mucronato*, < L. *mucronatus*, pointed, < *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucro*.] Narrowed to a point; ending in a tip; having a mucro: as, a *mucronate* feather, shell, leaf; a *mucronate* process.

mucronated (mū′krō-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *mucronate*.

mucronately (mū′krō-nāt-li), *adv.* In a mucronate manner; in or with a tip or pointed end.

mucrones, *n.* Plural of *mucro*.

mucroniferous (mū-krō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *mucronate*.

mucronulate (mū-kron′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *mucronulatus*, < **mucronulus*, dim. of L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucronule*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, minutely mucronate; having a little point, as the carpels of *Sida mucronulata*.

Mucronulate Leaflet of *Vicia sativa*. *a*, the mucronule.

mucronule (mū′krō-nūl), *n.* [< NL. **mucronulus*, dim. of L. *mucro*(*n*-), a sharp point: see *mucro*.] A small mucro.

muculent† (mū′kū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *muculentus*, full of mucus, < L. *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] 1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous. *Bailey*. — 2. Resembling mucus; mucoid; gelatinous; cellulose. *Behrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), v.

Mucuna (mū-kū′nä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), < *mucuna*, the Brazilian name of one of these plants.] A genus of leguminous climbing herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, characterized by showy flowers with the banner smaller than the wings or the acute keel, and anthers of two shapes. About 22 species are known, usually climbing high, natives of warm climates throughout the globe, with clusters of purplish or yellowish flowers, leaves of three leaflets, and fleshy pods, usually clothed with stinging hairs. The cowhage or cowitch of New South Wales is *M. gigantea*. For *M. pruriens*, see *cowhage*, 1.

mucus (mū′kus), *n.* [< L. *mucus*, *muccus* (= Gr. *μύκος*, found only in grammarians, and perhaps after the L. word), mucus, slime; cf. Gr. *μύκης*, snuff of a wick, *μύξα*, mucus, akin to *ἀπο-μύσσειν*, wipe away, L. *mungere*, blow the nose, Skt. √ *much*, release.] 1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals. It is characterized by the presence of considerable quantities of mucin. Also called *animal mucilage*. 2. In *bot.*, gummy matter soluble in water. — 3. The slime of fish. — **Mucus-glands.** See *mucous glands*, under *gland*.

mucyline (mū′si-lin), *n.* [< *muc*(*ilage*) + *-yl* + *-ine*[2].] A sizing for woolen yarn. It is a solution in water of a paste compounded of stearin, soap, glycerin, and sulphate of zinc.

mud (mud), *n.* [< ME. *mud*, *mod*, *mudde*, < MLG. *mudde*, LG. *mudde*, *mod* = Sw. *modd*, mud, mire; cf. MHG. *mot*, G. *mott*, peat (see *moat*[1]). Hence ult. *mother*[2], q. v.] Moist and soft earth or earthy matter, whether produced by rains on the earthy surface, by ejections from springs and volcanoes, or by sediment from turbid waters; mire.

mud (mud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mudded*, ppr. *mudding*. [< *mud*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bury in mud or mire; cover or bedaub with mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed
Where my son lies. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 151.

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; stir the sediment in (liquors).

Mud not the fountain that gave drink to thee. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 577.

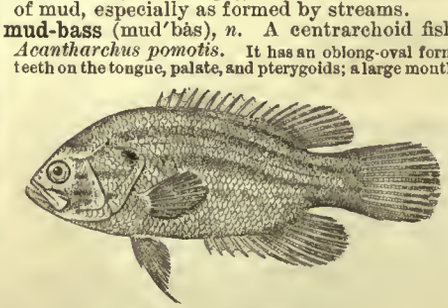
The fount of my teares, troubled and *mudded* with the toadlike stirring and longbreathed vexation of thy venimous enormities, is no longer a pure silver spring but a miry puddle for swine to wallow in. *Nash*, Christ's Tears.

II. *intrans.* To go in or under the mud, for refuge or warmth, as does the eel.

mudar, *n.* See *madar*.

mud-bank (mud′bangk), *n.* An accumulation of mud, especially as formed by streams.

mud-bass (mud′bas), *n.* A centrarchoid fish, *Acantharchus pomotis*. It has an oblong-oval form; teeth on the tongue, palate, and pterygoids; a large mouth;



Mud-bass (*Acantharchus pomotis*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

cycloid scales; convex caudal fin; and eleven spines in the dorsal and five in the anal fin. It is about 4 inches long, and is found in still fresh-water streams near the Atlantic coast of the United States from New Jersey to South Carolina.

mud-bath (mud′bath), *n.* A kind of bath connected with some mineral springs, consisting of mud transfused with saline or other ingredients, in which patients suffering from rheumatism, etc., plunge the whole or parts of the body with supposed good results: as, the *mud-baths* of St. Amand or of Barbotan, in France.

mud-bit (mud′bit), *n.* In *well-boring*, a chisel-edged tool used for cutting through dense strata of clay shale and the like.

mud-boat (mud′bōt), *n.* A boat for carrying off and discharging the mud dredged from a bar or river-channel.

mud-burrower (mud′bur″ō-ėr), *n.* A crustacean of the genus *Callianassa*.

mud-cat (mud′kat), *n.* A catfish, *Leptops olivaris*. See *Leptops*, 1.

mud-cock (mud′kok), *n.* A cock in a boiler used in blowing out the deposits of sediment; a purging-valve or -cock.

mud-cone (mud′kōn), *n.* A conical elevation of more or less decomposed material (lava and ashes) softened by water; a mud-volcano: of frequent occurrence in solfataric areas or regions of dying-out volcanism. See *mud-volcano*.

mud-coot (mud′-kōt), *n.* The common American coot, *Fulica americana*.

Mud-dauber (*Pelopæus lunatus*). (About natural size.)

mud-crab (mud′-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Panopæus*.

muddar, *n.* Same as *madar*.

mud-dauber (mud′dâ″bėr), *n.* A digger-wasp of the family *Sphegidæ*. See *blue-jacket*, 2.

mud-devil (mud′dev″l), *n.* A menopome.

muddify (mud′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muddified*, ppr. *muddifying*. [< *mud* + L. *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make muddy; cloud; soil.

Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet piety. *Walpole*, Lettera (1789), IV. 491. (*Davies*.)

muddily (mud′i-li), *adv.* 1. In a muddy manner; turbidly; with foul mixture. — 2. Obscurely; cloudily; confusedly.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*. *Dryden*.

muddiness (mud′i-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment: as, the *muddiness* of a stream. — 2. Obscurity; want of perspicuity.

mud-dipper (mud′dip″ėr), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Virginia.]

muddle (mud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muddled*, ppr. *muddling*. [Freq. of *mud*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. To bewilder; perplex.

Fagging at Mathematics not only fatigues, but hopelessly *muddles* an unmathematical man, so that he is in no state for any mental exertion. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 267.

3. To intoxicate partially; cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor: as, to *muddle* one's brains.

I was . . . often drunk, always *muddled*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4. To spend profitlessly; waste; misuse; fritter: usually with *away*.

His genius disengaged from those worldly influences which would have disenchanted it of its mystic enthusiasm, if they did not *muddle* it ingloriously *away*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 143.

5. To bring into a state of confusion; make a mess of. — 6. To mix; stir: as, to *muddle* chocolate or drinks.

II. *intrans.* 1. To contract filth; become muddy or foul.

He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift*, Dick's Variety.

2. To become confused, especially from drink. — 3. To potter about; wander confusedly.

There are periods of quiescence during which he not only feels comparatively well, but really acts well in the sense of *muddling* about, somewhat crippled it may be, but with a convalescent energy deserving praise. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 947.

muddle (mud′l), *n.* [< *muddle*, *v.*] 1. A mess; dirty confusion; filth. — 2. Intellectual confusion; cloudiness; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

We both grub on in a *muddle*. *Dickens*.

3. A kind of chowder; a pottle made with crackers. See *pottle*, 2.—**Mush muddle.** See *mush*1.

muddlehead (mud'l-hed), *n.* A confused or stupid person; a blockhead.

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence; but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect—they are *muddle-heads*.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, vi. (*Davies.*)

muddle-headed (mud'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having the brains muddled; stupidly confused or dull; doltish: the opposite of *clear-headed*.

What a precious *muddle-headed* chap you are!
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxx.

muddle-headedness (mud'l-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being muddle-headed; confusion; want of clearness of thought.

Such is the *muddle-headedness* of modern English spelling, which seems to be almost worshipped for its inconsistencies. *W. W. Skeat*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 32.

muddler (mud'lėr), *n.* A churning-stick for muddling chocolate or for mixing toddies.

mud-drag (mud'drag), *n.* An implement or a machine for clearing rivers and docks; a hedgehog. See *hedgehog*, 4.

mud-dredger (mud'drej'ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine.

mud-drum (mud'drum), *n.* A chamber placed below the steam-generating part of a steam-boiler, and communicating by an upper and a lower passage or passages with the water-space in the boiler. It is usually of cylindrical form (whence the name *drum*), and its function is to collect the sand or earthy matters deposited from the water which is fed to the boiler. The foreign substances so collected are removed from the mud-drum through hand-holes in it.

muddy (mud'i), *a.* [= MLG. *moddich*, *muddich*, LG. *muddig* = G. *mottig* = Sw. *moddig*; as *mud* + *-y*1.] 1. Abounding in, covered with, or containing mud; foul with mud; turbid, as water or other fluids; miry.

The true fountains of science out of which both painters and statuaries are bound to draw, . . . without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled: I mean the manner of their masters after whom they creep.
Dryden, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Consisting of mud or earth; hence, gross; impure; vile.

Such harmony is in immortal souls;
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 64.

3. Not clear or pure in color: as, a *muddy* green; a *muddy* complexion.—4. Cloudy in mind; confused; dull; heavy; stupid.

Dost think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation?
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 326.

5. Obscure; wanting in clearness or perspicuity: as, a *muddy* style of writing.

muddy (mud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muddied*, ppr. *muddying*. [< *muddy*, *a.*] 1. To soil with mud; dirty.

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat, that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and . . . is *muddied* withal. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 2. 23.

2. To cloud; make dull or heavy.

Excess . . . *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

muddy-brained (mud'i-brānd), *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

O, the toil
Of humouring this abject scum of mankind,
Muddy-brain'd peasants!
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

muddybreast (mud'i-brest), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, in the transition stage of its plumage. *G. Trumbull.*

muddy-headed (mud'i-hed'ed), *a.* Having a dull understanding; muddy-brained; muddle-headed.

Many boys are *muddy-headed* till they be clarified with age. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 100.

muddying (mud'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *muddy*, *v.*] A mode of fishing in which attendants stir up the muddy bottom of a lake or stream. [Southern U. S.]

As soon as the heat of summer has thoroughly warmed the waters of these lakes, and has somewhat reduced their volume, the season for *muddying* begins.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 371.

muddy-mettled (mud'i-met'ld), *a.* Dull-spirited.

A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 594.

mud-eel (mud'ēl), *n.* 1. A long slender salamander which lives in the mud, as *Siren lacertina* or *Muræenopsis tridactyla*. Also called *mud-puppy*. See *axolotl*.—2. An eel of any kind; especially, in New England, a yellow-bellied sluggish variety of the common eel, found in muddy water.

mudfish (mud'fish), *n.* A fish which lives or burrows in the mud. Specifically—(*a*) A dipnoan fish, *Protopterus annectens*, of the family *Lepidosirenidæ*. (*b*)

Mudfish (*Protopterus annectens*).

The Australian *Ceratodus forsteri*. (*c*) The North American bowfin, *Amia calva*. Also called *marsh-fish*. (*d*) Some or any species of the genus *Umbra* or family *Umbridæ*. Also called *mud-minnow*. (*e*) A former Anglo-American name in New York of a killifish, *Schoepff*. (*f*) A gobiine fish, *Gillichthys mirabilis*, remarkable for the great extension backward of the maxillary bones. It attains a length of 6 inches, and burrows in the mud between tide-marks, so that its burrow is exposed at low tide. It abounds along the coast of California. (*g*) A New Zealand fish of the family *Galaxiidæ*; the *Neochanna apoda*. *P. L. Sclater.* (See cuts under *Amiidæ*, *Lepidosiren*, *Umbra*, and *Gillichthys*.)

mud-flat (mud'flat), *n.* A muddy low-lying strip of ground by the shore, or an island, usually submerged more or less completely by the rise of the tide.

mud-frog (mud'frog), *n.* A European frog of the family *Pelobatidæ*, *Pelobates fuscus*.

mud-goose (mud'gös), *n.* Hutchins's goose, *Berniela hutchinsi*, of wide distribution in North America. It closely resembles the common wild or Canada goose, but is smaller and has fewer tail-feathers. *J. P. Giraud.* [Long Island, New York.]

mud-hen (mud'hen), *n.* 1. The common gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Local, U. S.] Also *mud-pullet*. [Florida.]—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.—3. Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*).—4. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridæ* and genus *Tapes*. It is common along the European coasts on sandy bottoms near low-water mark. See *hen*, *n.*, 4.

mud-hole (mud'hōl), *n.* 1. A place full of mud; a spot where there is mud of considerable depth; a depression where water and mud stand, as in a road.

All *mudholes* of course should be filled promptly at all times, so that no water may stand in the road.
The Century, XXXVIII. 956.

2. In steam-engines, an orifice with steam-tight covering in the bottom of a boiler, through which the sediment is removed. Also *mud-valve*.—3. A salt-water lagoon in which whales are captured. [Whalers' slang, California.]

mud-hook (mud'hůk), *n.* An anchor. [Slang.]

mudiet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *moody*.

mudir (mö-dēr'), *n.* [Also *moodir*; Ar. (> Turk.) *mudīr*, a manager, director, administrator, etc., < *adīr*, manage, inspect.] An administrator. Specifically—(*a*) In Turkey, the head of a "kasa," or canton. (*b*) In Egypt, the governor of a district called a *mudirieh*, or province.

mud-laff (mud'laf), *n.* Same as *laff*2.

mud-lamprey (mud'lam'pri), *n.* The young of the sandpride, *Petromyzon branchialis*.

mud-lark (mud'lärk), *n.* 1. A man who cleans out common sewers, or any one who fishes up small articles from the mud on the strands of tidal rivers. [Slang.]

The *mud-larks* collect whatever they happen to find, such as coals, bits of old iron, rope, bones, and copper nails that drop from ships while lying or repairing along shore.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 173.

2. A neglected or deserted child, who is allowed to run and play about the streets, picking up his living and his training anyhow; a street Arab; a gamin.—3. A kind of pipit, *Anthus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 317.

mud-lava (mud'lä'vą), *n.* Same as *moya*.

mud-minnow (mud'min'ō), *n.* Same as *mud-fish* (*d*). See *Umbridæ*.

mud-plantain (mud'plan'tān), *n.* See *Heteranthera*.

mud-plug (mud'plug), *n.* In steam-engines, a tapered screw-plug for filling a mud-hole.

mud-puppy (mud'pup'i), *n.* See *hellbender*, and *mud-eel*, 1.

mud-rake (mud'rāk), *n.* Oyster-tongs with long poles or handles. [New Jersey.]

mud-scow (mud'skou), *n.* A flatboat or barge for the transportation of mud, generally used in connection with dredges.

mud-shad (mud'shad), *n.* A fish of the family *Dorosomidæ*, *Dorosoma cepedianum*. It has a superficial resemblance to the shad. The snout is projecting and blunt; the mouth is small, inferior, and oblique; the maxillary bones are narrow, short, and simple; and the lower jaw is short, deep, and enlarged backward. It is very abundant in many parts of the United States, especially southward. It has many other names, as *winter-shad*, *stink-shad*, *hairy-back* or *thread-herring* (in North Carolina), and on the St. John's river *gizzard-shad* or *white-eyed shad*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

mudsill (mud'sil), *n.* 1. The lowest sill of a structure, resting on the ground.—2. A low-born, ignorant, contemptible person. [U. S.]

The term *mud-sill* is supposed to be used contemptuously in the Southern States to designate the lowest rank of the people: those who use nothing and have nothing to use but muscle for their maintenance; men who are uneducated and indifferent to education; men without other aspiration or ambition than that which incites them to appease their hunger and to ward off the blasts of winter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 39.

mud-snail (mud'snāl), *n.* Same as *pond-snail*.

mud-snipe (mud'snīp), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

mudstone (mud'stōn), *n.* A fine argillaceous rock, often containing more or less sand, somewhat harder than clay, and destitute of any distinct lamination. [Rare.]

mud-sucker (mud'suk'ėr), *n.* 1. An aquatic fowl which obtains its food from mud.

In all water-fowl . . . their legs and feet correspond to that way of life [swimming]; and in *mud-suckers* two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink.
Derham, Physico-Theology, vii. 1, note *w*.

2. A catostomoid fish. See *sucker*.

mud-swallow (mud'swol'ō), *n.* The cliff-swallow or eaves-swallow, *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, which builds its nest of pellets of mud. See cut under *eaves-swallow*.

mud-teal (mud'tēl), *n.* See *greenwing*.

mud-tortoise (mud'tôr'tis), *n.* Same as *mud-turtle*.

mud-turtle (mud'tėr'tl), *n.* A name given in the United States to various turtles which live in the mud or muddy water, as species of *Trionychidæ* and *Emydidæ*.

mud-valve (mud'valv), *n.* Same as *mud-hole*, 2.

mud-volcano (mud'vol-kā'nō), *n.* A conical hill or miniature volcano surrounding an orifice or crater, and the result of the pressure and escape from below of steam or gases, given out either continuously or at intervals. Such accumulations of mud are not uncommon in regions of dying-out volcanism, the material being the result of the softening and decomposition of the lava or ashes by solfataric agencies. Somewhat similar mud-cones or mud-volcanoes sometimes occur in regions not volcanic, where they appear to be caused by the combustion of sulphur or of coal.

mud-walled (mud'wâld), *a.* Having a wall of mud, or of materials laid in mud instead of mortar.

Folks from *Mud-wall'd* Tenement
Bring Landlords Pepper-Corn for Rent;
Present a Turkey, or a Hen,
To those might better spare them ten.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd, l. 19.

mud-wasp (mud'wosp), *n.* Same as *dauber* (*e*).

mudweed (mud'wēd), *n.* Same as *mudwort*.

mud-worm (mud'wėrm), *n.* A worm that lives in the mud, as a lugworm; specifically, one of the *Limicolæ*.

mudwort (mud'wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Limosella aquatica*. Also called *mudweed*.

muet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *mew*3.

Muehlenbergia (mū-len-bėr'ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), named after Rev. G. H. E. *Muehlenberg*, an eminent botanist of Pennsylvania, 1753–1815.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, known by its capillary awns, small spikelets, and grain tightly invested by the delicate glume. About 60 species are known, mostly of North America or the Andes, and a few in Asia. They are low grasses, sometimes forming a turf, with many-panicled flowers. On account of the early deciduous seed these grasses are called *dropseed*, especially *M. diffusa* (also called *nimble-will*). *M. capillaris*, an extremely delicate species, shares with various other grasses the name of *hair-grass*. The species have no marked agricultural worth.

Muellerian, *a.* See *Müllerian*.

muermo (mö-er'mō), *n.* [Chilian.] A fine rosaceous tree of Chili, *Eucryphia cordifolia*. It reaches a height of 100 feet. Its wood is preferred to all other in Chili for rudders and oars. Also called *ulmo*.

muet, *a.* A Middle English form of *mute*1.

muezzin (mū-ez'in), *n.* [Formerly also *mueddin*, *muetdin*; < Ar. *muezzin*, *muazzin* (prop. *muedhdhin*), a public crier who calls to prayer, < *mu-*, formative prefix, + *'azzana*, inform (cf. *'azan*, the call to prayer, *'uzn*, the ear), < *'azana*, hear. The consonant here represented by *z* is *dhāl*, prop. pronounced like *th* in E. *this*, but in Turk., Pers., etc., like E. *z*.] In Mohammedan countries, a crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque (when the mosque has one, otherwise from the side of the mosque) the regular hours of prayer. These hours are dawn, noon, four o'clock in the afternoon, sunset, and nightfall.

On which is a Tower, as with us a Steeple, whereupon the *Maetden* or Thalisman ascendeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 300.

The musical chant of the *muezzins* from the thousand minarets of Cairo sounds most impressively through the clear and silent air.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 32.

muff[1] (muf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *muffe*, < ME. **muffe* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < D. *mof*, a muff (> G. *muff*), = Sw. *muff* = Dan. *muffe;* prob., after F. *moufle*, etc. (see *muffle*[1]), < ML. **muffa*, dim. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, < OHG. **mouwa*, MHG. *mouwe* = LG. *moue*, *maue* = MD. *mouwe*, D. *maauw*, a wide, hanging sleeve. Hence *muffle*[1].] **1.** A cover into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm. It is commonly cylindrical and made of fur, but sometimes of velvet, silk, plush, etc., in bag shape or other fanciful design. The muff was introduced into France toward the close of the sixteenth century, and soon after into England. It was used by both men and women, and in the seventeenth century was often an essential part of the dress of a man of fashion; but it is now exclusively an article of female apparel.

In the early part of Anne's reign it was fashionable for men to wear *muffs*, as it had been ever since Charles the Second's time.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 156.

2. The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.* Also *muffet.*—**3.** A cylinder of blown glass ready for slitting and spreading open in the flattening-furnace to form a plate.—**4.** A joining-tube or coupler for uniting two pipes end to end.

muff[2] (muf), *v.* [= D. *muffen*, dote, = G. *muffen*, be sulky, sulk. Cf. freq. *muffle*[2] and *mumble*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mumble; speak indistinctly. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To perform clumsily or badly; fail, as in some attempt in playing a game; muddle; make a mess of.

I don't see why you should have *muffed* that shot.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, vi.

You know we consider him a rhetorical phenomenon. Unfortunately he always *muffs* anything he touches.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 737.

3. Specifically, in ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) when it comes into the hands.

II. *intrans.* To act clumsily or badly, especially in playing a game, as in receiving a ball into one's hands and failing to hold it.

muff[2] (muf), *n.* [Cf. D. *mof*, a clown, boor; from the verb.] **1.** A simpleton; a stupid or weak-spirited person. [Colloq.]

The Low Dutch call the High "*muffes*"—that is, étourdis as the French have it, or blockhead—upbraiding them with their heavinesse. *Sir J. Rearsby*, Travels (1657).

A *muff* of a curate. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

2. An inefficient apprentice craftsman.

These boys [who have no liking for their craft] often grow up to be unskilful workmen. There are technical terms for them in different trades, but perhaps the generic appellation is *muffs*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 377.

3. Anything done in a clumsy or bungling fashion, as a bad stroke of play in a game of ball; specifically, in ball-playing, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands.

muff-dog (muf'dog), *n.* A very small lap-dog, such as a woman can carry in her muff.

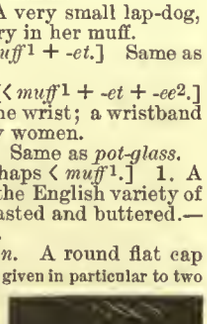
muffet (muf'et), *n.* [< *muff*[1] + *-et.*] Same as *muff*[1], 2.

muffetee (muf-e-tē'), *n.* [< *muff*[1] + *-et* + *-ee*[2].] A small muff worn over the wrist; a wristband of fur or worsted worn by women.

muff-glass (muf'glȧs), *n.* Same as *pot-glass.*

muffin (muf'in), *n.* [Perhaps < *muff*[1].] **1.** A light round spongy cake, the English variety of which is usually eaten toasted and buttered.—**2.** A small earthen plate.

muffin-cap (muf'in-kap), *n.* A round flat cap worn by men. The name is given in particular to two varieties: (*a*) A cheap cap of coarse woolen, worn by charity boys and occasionally by others. (*b*) A fatigue-cap worn by some regiments of the British army. [Eng.]


Muffineers, def. 2.

muffineer (muf-i-nēr'), *n.* [< *muffin* + *-eer.*] **1.** A dish in which to serve toasted muffins, crumpets, etc., so arranged as to keep them hot.—**2.** A vessel of metal with a perforated cover, used to sprinkle sugar or salt on muffins.

muffin-man (muf'in-man), *n.* A seller of muffins.

The *muffin-man* carries his delicacies in a basket, wherein they are well swathed in flannel, to retain the heat.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 214.

muffin-ring (muf'in-ring), *n.* A ring of iron or tin in which muffins are baked.

muffle[1] (muf'l), *n.* [< ME. **muffle* (in deriv. verb *muffle*), < MD. *moffel* (> G. *muffel*) = OF. *mofle*, *moufle*, a kind of mitten or muff, F. *moufle*, a muff, a muffle, = Sp. *mufla* = It. *muffola*, a muff or mitten, < ML. *muffula*, *moffula*, a muff, dim. of **muffa*, a muff: see *muff*[1].] **1†.** A muff for the hands.

This day I did first wear a *muffle*, being my wife's last year's *muffle*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 30, 1662. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A boxing-glove.

Just like a black-eye in a recent scuffle
(For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*).
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 92.

3. Same as *muffler* (*c*).—**4.** A cover or wrap, especially one used to deaden sound.

Yesterday morning he sent for the officer on guard, and ordered him to take all the *muffles* off the drums.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

5. In *chem.* and *metal.*, an arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, made to be placed over cupels and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes, though at the same time of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer.

In the coppilling of a fixed metall, which, as long as any lead or drosse or any sllay remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the *muffle*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 148. (*Davies.*)

6. A small furnace with a chamber in which pottery or porcelain painted with metallic colors is baked or fired.—**7.** A pulley-block containing several sheaves. *E. H. Knight.*—**Hard muffle-colors.** See *hard.*—**Muffle-painting,** ceramic decoration by painting which will not bear the heat of the porcelain-furnace, but is glazed or fixed at the lower temperature of the muffle. Painting upon enamel, whether the enamel is applied upon metal or a ceramic paste, is of this nature. Muffle-painting is divided into two kinds—hard muffle-painting, or demi-grand-feu, and ordinary or soft muffle-painting.

muffle[1] (muf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling.* [< ME. *muffelen*, conceal (the face); cf. D. *moffelen*, conceal, pilfer; from the noun (see *muffle*[1], *n.*); perhaps in part confused with *muffle*[2], *v.*] **1.** To infold or wrap up, especially in some cloth or woven fabric, so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; envelop or inwrap in some covering.

As though our eyes were *muffled* with a cloude.
Gascoigne, Chorusses from Jocasta, iii.

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

2. To blindfold.

Alas, that love, whose view is *muffled* still,
Should, without eyes, see pathways to his will!
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 177.

3. Figuratively, to wrap up or cover; conceal; involve.

The sable fumes of Hell's infernall vault . . .
Muffled the face of that profound Abyss.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

They were in former ages *muffled* up in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

4. To envelop more or less completely in something that deadens sound: used especially of bells, drums, and oars. See *muffled.*

The bells they were *muffled*,
And mournful did play.
The Death of Queen Jane (ballad).

5. To restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; put to silence.

Go, tell the Count Rousillon, and my brother,
We have caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*
Till we do hear from them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 100.

I wish you could *muffle* that 'ere Stiggins.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

=**Syn. 5.** *Muzzle*, etc. See *gag.*

muffle[2] (muf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *muffled*, ppr. *muffling.* [< D. *moffelen* = G. dial. *muffeln*, mumble; freq. of the verb represented by *muff*[2], *v.* Cf. *maffle.*] To mumble; mutter; speak indistinctly.

The Freedom or Apertness and vigour of pronouncing as . . . in the Bocca Romana and giving somewhat more of Aspiration; And . . . the closeness and *Muffling*, and . . . Laziness of speaking, . . . render the sound of their Speech considerably different.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 79.

muffle[3] (muf'l), *n.* [< F. *mufle*, the muffle, < G. *muffel*, a dog or other animal with large hanging lips.] The tumid and naked part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

muffled (muf'ld), *p. a.* **1.** Wrapped up closely, especially about the face; concealed from view; also, blinded by or as by something wrapped about the face and covering the eyes.

A plague upon him! *muffled!* He can say nothing of me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 134.

Muffled pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 160. (*Davies.*)

2. Dulled or deadened: applied to a sounding body or to the sound produced by it.

A sort of *muffled* rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 94.

Muffled drum. See *drum*[1].—**Muffled oars,** oars having mats or canvas put round their looms when rowing, to prevent them from making a noise against the tholes or in the rowlocks.

muffle-furnace (muf'l-fėr'nās), *n.* See *furnace.*

muffle-jaw (muf'l-jâ), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Uranidea richardsoni*, a kind of miller's-thumb.

muffler (muf'lėr), *n.* Anything used to muffle or wrap up. Specifically—(*a*) A sort of kerchief or scarf worn by women in the sixteenth century and later to cover the lower part of the face, the neck and ears, etc., either for protection against the sun or wind, or for partial concealment when in public. See *half-mask.*

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 73.

(*b*) A glove, generally without fingers but with a thumb; a mitten.

Threadbare *mufflers* of grey worsted, with a private apartment only for the thumb, and a common room or tap for the rest of the fingers. *Dickens*, Chimes, I.

(*c*) A wrapper or scarf for the throat, usually of wool or silk; a large silk handkerchief so used. Also *muffle.* (*d*) In *mech.*, any device for deadening sound: usually a chamber or box for inclosing cog-wheels or other noisy parts of machinery, or steam- or air-valves in which the sound of escaping steam and air is desired to be muffled, as in the automatic air-valves of steam-radiators, etc. In the pianoforte the muffler is a device for deadening the tones, usually consisting of a strip of soft felt, which can be inserted between the hammers and the strings by pulling a stop or lever.

mufflin (muf'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse: as, the long-tailed *mufflin*, *Acredula rosea.* [Local, Eng.]

mufflon, *n.* See *mouflon.*

mufti[1] (muf'ti), *n.* [< Ar. *muftī* (> Turk. Hind. *muftī*), a magistrate (see def. 1), one who gives a response, < *mu-*, a formative prefix, + *afti*, judge (> *fetwah*, a judgment, doom: see *fetwa*).] A Mohammedan law-officer whose duty it was to expound the law which the kadi was to execute.

mufti[2] (muf'ti), *n.* [Appar. for **mufti-dress*, the dress of a mufti, i. e. civil officer or civilian. See *mufti*[1].] In India, citizen's dress worn by officers when off duty: now commonly used in this sense in the British army.

He has no *mufti*-coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to Iodia in the year 1821.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

An officer of the station who accompanied us was dressed in *mufti*, so that, altogether, we presented by no means an imposing appearance.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 230.

mufty (muf'ti), *n.*; pl. *mufties* (-tiz). [Cf. *muff*[1].] The whitethroat: same as *muff*[1], 2.

mug[1] (mug), *n.* [< Icel. *mugga*, soft, drizzling mist. Cf. W. *mwg*, smoke, fume, *mwci*, *mwcan*, fog, mist; Gael. *mugach*, gloomy, cloudy. Cf. also Dan. *muggen*, musty, moldy, and Dan. *mög*, E. *muck*[1]; but these are hardly allied. Hence *muggy.*] A fog; a mist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mug[2] (mug), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mugge;* cf. Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup; Sw. *mugg*, an earthen cup; Norw. *mugge*, a mug (< E. ?).] **1.** A small cylindrical drinking-vessel, commonly with a handle; a small jug.

Beer-mug. — German pottery with pewter mountings; 18th century.

With *mug* in hand to wet his whistle. *Cotton.*

2. The contents of a mug; as much as a mug will hold: as, a *mug* of milk and water.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum,
Till all, tuned equal, send a general hum.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 385.

mug[3] (mug), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a slang use of *mug*[2]. It is supposed by some to be of Gipsy origin, ult. < Skt. *mukha*, the face.] **1.** The mouth or face.

Brougham is no beauty; but his *mug* is a book in which men may read strange matters—and take him as he stands, face and figure, and you feel that there is a man of great energy and commanding intellect.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec., 1834.

2. A grimace. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

mug[3] (mug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mugged*, ppr. *mugging.* [Formerly also *mog;* < *mug*[3], *n.*] To distort the face; make grimaces.

Wit hung her blob, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn,
And sullenly sat *mogging* o'er his urn.
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

The low comedian had *mugged* at him in his richest manner fifty nights for a wager. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 20.

To mug up. (*a*) To paint one's face. (*b*) To cram for an examination. [Slang, Eng.]

mug[4] (mug), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *green gram* (which see, under *gram*[3]).

muga (mö'gä), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. A silkworm of Assam in British India, *Antheræa assama*, partially domesticated. Also, erroneously, *munga*. —2. A kind of silk, the production of the muga silkworm in India, especially in the hill-country on the northeast coast, where the plants grow upon which the worms feed.

muge†, *n.* [< OF. *muge, mouge*, < L. *mugil*, a mullet: see *Mugil*.] A fish, the sea-mullet.

The fishe cald a *muge* which is sayde to feede herselfe with her own snotte.
G. Harvey, Trimming of Thomas Nashe.

muggar (mug'är), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of crocodile: as, the Siamese *muggar, Crocodilus siamensis*. Also *mugger*.

muggard (mug'ärd), *a.* [< *mug*[3] + *-ard*. Cf. G. *mucker*, a sulky person: see *mucker*[3].] Sullen; displeased. *Grose.*

mugger, *n.* Same as *muggar*.

mugget[1] (mug'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Chitterling.

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court,
Low bred on liver, and what clowns call *mugget*.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), The Remonstrance. (*Davies.*)

mugget[2]† (mug'et), *n.* [Also *mugwet, muguet*; < F. *muguet*, woodruff.] A name applied to various plants, especially to the woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) and the lily-of-the-valley.

muggins (mug'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A children's game of cards played by any number of persons with a full pack divided equally among the players. Each one in turn places a card face up in a pile in front of him, and if the top card of one player matches with the top card of some other player, that one of the two who first cries "*Muggins!*" adds his card to the pile of the other. This continues until all the cards are placed in one pile—the player who owns this being the loser.
2. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives or multiples of five. Each player putting down a domino with 5 or 10 spots on it, or one with such a number of spots as, united with those on the dominoes at either or both ends of the row, make 5 or a multiple of 5, adds the number so made to his score. The player first reaching 200 if two play, or 150 if more than two, wins the game.

muggish (mug'ish), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Same as *muggy*.

muggle† (mug'l), *n.* [Cf. *mug*[2].] A contest between drinkers to decide which of them can drink the most.

muggled (mug'ld), *a.* [Appar. an arbitrary var. of *smuggled*.] Cheap and trashy, as goods offered for sale as smuggled articles; sham. [Slang.]

Another ruse to introduce *muggled* or "duffer's" goods.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 44.

Muggletonian (mug-l-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Muggleton* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a sect founded in England by Ludowick Muggleton and John Reeve about 1651. The members of the sect believed in the prophetic inspiration of its founders, as being the two witnesses mentioned in Revelation xi. 3–6, and held that there is no real distinction between the persons of the Trinity, that God has a human body, and that Elijah was his representative in heaven when he descended to die on the cross. The last member of the sect is said to have died in 1868.

mugglingt (mug'ling), *n.* [< *muggle* + *-ing*.] The practice of drinking in rivalry.

muggs, *n. pl.* See *mugs*.

muggy (mug'i), *a.* [< *mug*[1] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part confused with *mucky*.] 1. Containing moisture in suspension; damp and close; warm and humid: as, *muggy* air.

Muggy still. An Italian winter is a sad thing, but all the other seasons are charming. *Byron*, Diary, Jan. 6, 1831.

2. Moist; damp; moldy.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist. *Mortimer.*

Also *muggish*.

Mughal (mö'gal), *n.* Same as *Mogul*.

mug-house (mug'hous), *n.* An ale-house.

Our sex has dared the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well-fought street.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.

mug-hunter (mug'hun'tėr), *n.* One who engages in sporting contests solely with the aim of winning prizes (which are frequently cups): an epithet of opprobrium or contempt. [Slang.]

mugiency† (mū'ji-en-si), *n.* [< *mugient*(*t*) + *-cy*.] A bellowing. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

mugient† (mū'ji-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *mugiente* = It. *mugghiante*, < L. *mugien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *mugire* (> It. *mugghiare*), bellow as a cow, hence also blare as a trumpet, rumble as au earthquake, roar as thunder, creak as a mast, etc.; cf. Gr. *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow; orig. imitative, like E. *moo*[1].] Lowing; bellowing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or . . . bumping.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

Mugil (mū'jil), *n.* [L., a mullet: see *mullet*[1].] The leading genus of *Mugilidæ*; the mullets.

Mugilidæ (mū-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mugil* + *-idæ*.] A family of percesocine fishes, typified by the genus *Mugil*; the mullets. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system, same as *Mugiloidei*. (*b*) In recent systems restricted to mugiliform fishes with only 24 vertebræ and rudimentary or very weak teeth, and in this sense accepted by nearly all modern authors. There are about 80 species, of 7 or 8 genera, mostly inhabiting tropical or subtropical regions either in salt or fresh water; but several extend much further, both north and south. Two at least are common in British waters, and two others abound along the Atlantic coast of the United States. None occur on the Pacific coast north of southern California. Most of the *Mugilidæ* feed almost entirely upon the organic matter contained in mud. The mud is worked for some time between the pharyngeal bones, which are peculiarly complicated; the indigestible parts are then ejected, and the rest is swallowed. See cut under *mullet*.

mugiliform (mū'ji-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a mullet; resembling the *Mugiliformes*.

Mugiliformes (mū'ji-li-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *mugiliform*.] Günther's eleventh division of *Acanthopterygii*. It includes *Mugilidæ*, *Atherinidæ*, and *Sphyrænidæ*.

mugiloid (mū'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mugil*, a mullet, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Mugiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mugilidæ* or *Mugiloidei*.
II. *n.* A mugiloid or mugiliform fish. *Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

Mugiloidei (mū-ji-loi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Cuvier's eleventh family (in French *Mugiloïdes*) of *Acanthopterygii*, comprising forms with the ventral fins abdominal or subabdominal in position, two dorsal fins, and small teeth. It included the *Mugilidæ*, *Tetragonuridæ*, and *Atherinidæ* of subsequent systems.

mugs, muggs (mugz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] The Teeswater breed of sheep. [Scotch.]

mugweed (mug'wēd), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption, simulating *weed*[1], of *mugget*: see *mugget*[2].] The cross-wort, *Galium cruciatum*. Also *golden mugweed*.

mugwet†, *n.* See *mugget*[2].

mugwort (mug'wėrt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *muggart, muggon*; < ME. *mugworte*, corruptly *mughwarde*, < AS. *mucgwyrt, mugwyrt*, a plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*, < **mucg, mycg*, midge, + *wyrt*, plant.] The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*; also, sometimes, *A. Absinthium*. In the United States the western mugwort is *A. Ludoviciana*, the leaves, as in *A. vulgaris*, white-tomentose beneath.—**East Indian mugwort**, *Cyathoclins lyrata*, related to *Artemisia*.—**West Indian mugwort**, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*.

mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* and *a.* [< Algonkin *mugquomp*, a great man, chief, captain, leader: used in Eliot's translation of the Bible (1661) to render the E. terms *captain, duke, centurion*, etc.]
I. *n.* 1†. An Indian chief; an Indian leader. Said to have been used among the Indians and whites of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
2. (*a*) A person of importance; a man of consequence; a leader. In this sense long in local use along the coast of Massachusetts and the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. Hence—(*b*) A person who thinks himself of consequence; a self-important man: a humorous or satirical use of the preceding. In this sense the word was also long in local use as above, and occasionally appeared in print (as in the Indianapolis "Sentinel," in 1872, and the New York "Sun," March 23d, 1884).

The great *Mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for county commissioner] was delivered of a speech upon the occasion, which was highly applauded by the great "Doctor Dum-never."
Tippecanoe Log-cabin Songster, May 29, 1840 (a later edition, dated July 4, 1840): issued "from the office of the 'Great Western.'"

[In a "song" following the above, in the "negro" dialect, the same person is referred to as "ole *mug*," and "honest, honest, *mugwump* coon."]

Then the great *mugwump* [a Democratic (Locofoco) candidate for Congress] was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded.
Solon Robinson, editorial in the "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ill., July 4, 1840.

We have yet to see a Blaine organ which speaks of the Independent Republicans otherwise than as Pharisees, hypocrites, dudes, *mugwumps*, transcendentalists, or something of that sort. *New York Evening Post*, June 20, 1884.

The educated men in all the university towns . . . are in open revolt now. . . . We presume they can be partially disposed of by calling them free-traders—all educated men are free-traders, it seems—and if any of them hold out after that, they can be called *mugwumps*.
The Nation, July 24, 1884, p. 61.

3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*, one of the Independent members of the Republican party who in 1884 openly refused to support the nominee (June 6th) of that party for the presidency of the United States, and either voted for the Democratic or the Prohibitionist candidate or abstained from voting. The word was not generally known in any sense before this time, but it took the popular fancy, and was at once accepted by the Independents themselves as an honorable title. [U. S. political slang in this sense and the next.]
4. In general, an independent.

For that large class of people—natural *mugwumps*—who regard the right of property as far above those of persons, economy seems commendable.
The American, XVI. 227.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a mugwump (in sense 2 (*b*)).

The faithful forty-seven [Locofoco voters] would do well to be careful how they follow the lead of this *mugwump* coon. *Solon Robinson*, editorial in "Great Western," [Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 8, 1840.

[See also note following the first quotation under I., 2 (*b*).]
2. Of or pertaining to a political mugwump (in sense 3 or 4).

The Democrats now are satisfied as to the strength of the *Mugwump* stomach. *The American*, XVI. 229.

mugwump (mug'wump), *v. i.* [< *mugwump*, *n.*] To act like a mugwump; assert one's independence. [Slang.]

They *mugwumped* in 1884.
New York Tribune, March 10, 1889.

mugwumpery (mug'wump-ėr-i), *n.* [< *mugwump* + *-ery*.] The principles or conduct of a mugwump in the political sense. [Slang.]

The second service . . . rendered to the community is in reminding the practitioners of the spoils system that they cannot in our day get rid of *Mugwumpery* and all that the term implies. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 378.

mugwumpism (mug'wump-izm), *n.* Same as *mugwumpery*.

Muhammadan, Muhammadanism, etc. See *Mohammedan*, etc.

Muharram (mö-har'am), *n.* [Ar.] A Moslem religious festival, held during the first month of the Mohammedan year. The ceremonies with the Shiah Moslems have special reference to the death of Hosain, grandson of Mohammed, who is looked upon by the Shiahs as a martyr; with the Sunnites they have reference to the day of creation. Also *Moharram*.

muir (mūr), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor*[1].

muir-duck (mūr'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

muir-ill (mūr'il), *n.* A Scotch form of *moor-ill*.

muirland (mūr'land), *n.* A Scotch form of *moorland*.

muir-poot (mūr'pöt), *n.* A young moor-fowl or grouse. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

mujik (mö'zhik), *n.* Same as *muzhik*.

mult†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mull*[1].

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *mulatte* = D. Dan. *mulat* = Sw. *mulatt* = F. *mulâtre* = It. *mulatto* = Pg. *mulato*, < Sp. *mulato*, a mulatto, equiv. to *muleto*, a mulatto, so called as of hybrid origin, lit. a mule, dim. of *mulo*, a mule: see *mule*.] **I.** *n.* One who is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro. The mulatto is of a yellow color, with frizzled or woolly hair, and resembles the European more than the African.
II. *a.* Of the color of a mulatto.

There were a dozen stout men, black as sable itself, about the same number of women of all shades of color, from deepest jet up to light *mulatto*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 84.

mulattress (mū-lat'res), *n.* [< *mulatto* + *-tress*.] A female mulatto.

mulberry (mul'ber'i), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *mulbery, moolbery*, prob. < AS. **mōrberie* (not recorded, but cf. *mōrbeám*, mulberry-tree; the AS. form **mūrberie*, often cited, is erroneous) = D. *moerbezie* = LG. *mulberic* = OHG. *mōrberi, mūrberi*, MHG. *mulbere*, G. *maulbeere* = Sw. *mullbär* = Dan. *morbær*, mulberry, the mulberry-tree, < **mōr*, ME. *more*, < L. *mōrum*, < Gr. *μόρον, μῶρον*, a mulberry; L. *mōrus*, Gr. *μορέα*, a mulberry-tree: see *more*[4] and *berry*[1]. The dissimilation of the first *r* to *l* is due to the following *r*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *mulberries* (-iz). 1. The berry-like collective fruit of

Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*).

the mulberry-tree.—2. Any tree of the genus *Morus*. The black mulberry, *M. nigra*, native somewhere in western Asia, has been known in Europe from antiquity. It yields a pleasant dark-colored fruit, and its leaves were formerly in extensive use for feeding silkworms. The white mulberry, *M. alba*, introduced from China much later, has almost superseded the black in silkworm-culture. It has been to some extent introduced into the United States. The red mulberry, *M. rubra*, a native of the United States, is the largest species of the genus. Its wood, which is very durable in contact with the soil, is used for posts, and for cooperage, ship- and boat-building, etc. Its leaves are less valued for silk-production than those of the other species, but its fruit is excellent. The Mexican mulberry, extending into Texas, etc., is *M. microphylla*.

3. One of several plants of other genera.—4. In *embryol.*, a mulberry-mass or mulberry-germ; a morula. See cut under *gastrulation*.—**Dwarf mulberry.** See *knoutberry* and *cloudberry*.—**French mulberry.** See *Callicarpa*.—**Indian mulberry**, a small tree, *Morinda citrifolia*. See *ach-root*, *al-root*, and *Morinda*.—**Mulberry-silkworm**, *Bombyx mori*, which feeds on the mulberry.—**Native mulberry** of Australia. See *Hedycarya*.—**Paper-mulberry.** See *Broussonetia*.

II. *a.* Relating to the mulberry (the tree or its fruit); having the shape or color of a mulberry (fruit).—**Mulberry calculus.** See *calculus*.

mulberry-faced (mul'ber-i-fāst), *a.* Having the face deep-red, the color of a mulberry.

> Vile as those that made
> The *mulberry-faced* Dictator's orgies worse
> Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

mulberry-germ (mul'ber-i-jėrm), *n.* Same as *mulberry-mass*.

mulberry-juice (mul'ber-i-jös), *n.* The Mori succus of the British Pharmacopœia; the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*: used in medicine as a refreshing, slightly laxative drink.

mulberry-mass (mul'ber-i-mȧs), *n.* In *embryol.*, a morula. Also *mulberry-germ*.

mulberry-rash (mul'ber-i-rash), *n.* The characteristic eruption of typhus fever.

mulberry-tree (mul'ber-i-trē), *n.* See *mulberry*, 2.

mulch, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* See *mulsh*.

mulct (mulkt), *n.* [= OF. *multe* = Sp. Pg. It. *multa*, < L. *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine, penalty; a word of Sabine origin.] 1. A fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

> Or if this superstition they refuse,
> Some *mulct* the poor Confessors' backs must bruise.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, v. 120.

> It seeks to saue the Soule by humbling the body, not by Imprisonment, or pecuniary *mulct*.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. A blemish; a defect.

> The abstract of what's excellent in the sex,
> But to their *mulcts* and frailties a mere stranger.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv. 5.

= **Syn. 1.** Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.

mulct (mulkt), *v. t.* [= OF. *multer*, F. *mulcter* = Sp. Pg. *multar* = It. *multare*, < L. *multare*, *mulctare*, fine, punish, < *multa*, *mulcta*, a fine: see *mulet*, *n.*] 1. To punish by fine or forfeiture; deprive of some possession as a penalty; deprive: formerly with either the crime or the criminal as object, now only with the latter: followed by *in* or *of* before the thing: as, to *mulct* a person *in* $300; to *mulct* a person *of* something.

> All fraud must be . . . soundly punished, and *mulcted* with a due satisfaction. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 6.

> "I will not spare you," was his favourite text;
> Nor did he spare, but raised them many a pound;
> Ev'n me he *mulct* for my poor rood of ground.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 130.

2†. To punish, in general.

> How many poor creatures hast thou *mulcted* with death, for thine own pleasure! *Bp. Hall*, A Meditation of Death.

mulctary (mulk'tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *mulcta*, a fine, penalty, + *-ary*.] Consisting of or paid as a pecuniary penalty; imposing such a penalty.

mulctuary (mulk'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [Irreg. for *mulctary*, the term. *-u-ary* appar. conformed to that of *sumptuary*, etc.] Same as *muletary*.

muldet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *mold*[4].

mule (mūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moil*, *moyle*; < ME. *mule*, *muile*, < OF. *mule*, F. *mule* = Sp. Pg. It. *mulo* = AS. *mūl* = D. *muil* = OHG. *mūl*, MHG. *mūl*, *mūle* = Icel. *mūll* = Sw. *mula* = Dan. *mule*; also, in comp., D. *muilezel* = MHG. *mūlesel*, G. *maulesel* = Dan. *mulæsel* = Sw. *mulåsna* (D. *ezel*, etc., ass: see *ass*[1]); MHG. *multier*, G. *maul-thier* = Dan. *muldyr* (OHG. MHG. *tier*, G. *thier*, Dan. *dyr*, beast, = E. *deer*); < L. *mūlus*, a mule. The E. *mule* does not come from the AS. *mūl*, which would give a mod. form **mowl* (cf. *owl*, < AS. *ūle*); it depends on the OF. or the orig. L.] 1. A hybrid animal generated between the ass and the horse. The cross is usually between a jackass and a mare, that between a stallion and a she-ass being called a *hinny*. The mule is a valuable product of artificial selection, in some respects superior to either parent, and is extensively bred in America (Kentucky, Missouri, Mexico, etc.), in Spain, in Poitou (France), etc. It retains to some extent the specific characters of the ass, in the comparatively large head, long ears, roached mane, slim tail, and narrow, pointed hoofs, but acquires much of the size, strength, and symmetry of the mare. The animal matures slowly, is very long-lived, little liable to disease, and able to do more work than a horse under hard treatment and poor fare. Being also very agile and sure-footed, it is serviceable as a pack-animal in countries where a horse could scarcely be used. The mule is not less docile and intelligent than the horse, and its strength is, in proportion to its size, probably greater. Mules are ordinarily incapable of procreation, and such seems to be always the case with the jack; but instances of impregnation of the hinny by the male ass or by a stallion are not rare.

> They drewe owt of dromondaries dyverse lordes,
> *Moyllez* mylke whitte, and mervaillous bestez,
> Elfaydes, and Arrabys, and olyfauntez noble,
> Ther are of the Oryent, with honourable kynges.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2287.

> So is the *mule*, whose paunch being full with sucking, she kickes her dam. *Dekker*, Catch Pole's Masque (1613).

2. A hybrid in general; a mongrel; a cross between different animals.

> No certain species, sure; a kind of *mule*
> That's half an ethnic, half a Christian.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *bot.*, a plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the fecundating element of another; a hybrid.

> Several *mules* have been produced between the species of this genus (Verbascum). *Loudon*.

5. In *spinning*, a machine invented by Samuel Crompton (completed 1779), in which the rovings are delivered from a series of sets of drawing-rollers to spindles placed on a carriage which travels away from the rollers while the thread is being twisted, and returns toward the rollers while the thread is being wound: so named because it was a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.—6. In *numis.*, a coin, token, or medal which, owing to mistake or caprice, consists of two obverse or two reverse types, or of which the obverse and reverse types are accidentally associated. Thus, a denarius having a head of Tiberius on each side, or a denarius having the head of Tiberius on the obverse and a reverse type struck from one of the coin-dies of Augustus, would be a *mule*.

> The encouragement given to the creation of new varieties [of English tradesmen's tokens in the eighteenth century] by combining obverse and reverse dies that had no real connection was satirized by a token bearing the reverse type of an ass [that is, a token-collector] and mula saluting each other, [and] having for the legend "Be assured, friend mule, you shall never want my protection." The very appropriate term *mule* was ever after applied to these illegitimate varieties.
> *T. Sharp*, Cat. of Chetwynd Coll. of Tokens, p. lv.

7. A slipper without heel-piece or quarter.—8. The foot of a wine-glass.—9. A disease in horses.

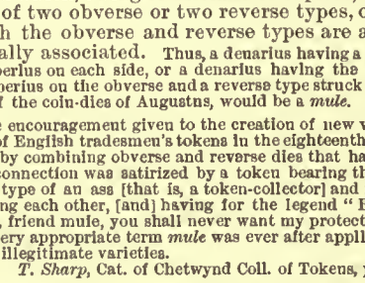
> There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat-tails, *mules*, kibes, pains, &c. *Rees*, Cyc.

mule-armadillo (mūl'är-ma-dil'ō), *n.* A book-name of *Dasypus hybridus*.

mule-canary (mūl'ka-nā'ri), *n.* A hybrid between the canary and some other finch.

mule-chair (mūl'chār), *n.* Same as *cacolet*.

mule-deer (mūl'dēr), *n.* The blacktail or black-tailed deer, *Cariacus macrotis*: so called from the large ears. It is decidedly larger and more stately than the Virginia or white-tailed deer, and is next in size to the



Blacktail, or Mule-deer (*Cariacus macrotis*).

wapiti and caribou among the North American *Cervidæ*. The tail is very short and slim, and mostly white, but with a black brush at the end. The antlers are characteristic, being doubly dichotomous—that is, the beam forks, and each tine forks again; whereas in *C. virginianus* the beam is curved and all the tines spring from it. The animal is the commonest deer in many wooded and mountainous parts of western North America, but is not found east of the great plains.

Head of Mule-deer Fawn.

mule-doubler (mūl'dub'lėr), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine upon which the operations of doubling and twisting are performed with many spindles, and which in general mechanism resembles the spinning-machine called *mule*.

mule-driver (mūl'drī'vėr), *n.* [= D. *muildrijver* = MHG. *mūltrīber* = Dan. *muldriver*.] A driver of mules; a muleteer.

muleherd†, *n.* [ME. *mulchyrde*; < *mule* + *herd*[2].] A keeper or driver of a mule or mules. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

mule-killer (mūl'kil'ėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *nigger-killer* and *grampus*. [Florida.]

mule-skinner (mūl'skin'ėr), *n.* A prairie mule-driver. [Western U. S.]

> *Mule-skinners*, stalking beside their slow-moving teams.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

mule-spinner (mūl'spin'ėr), *n.* One who spins with a mule.

mulet†, *n.* [< F. *mulet*, a mule, < *mule*, < L. *mulus*, a mule: see *mule*. Cf. *mulatto*.] A mule.

muleteer (mū-le-tēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *muleter*, *muliter*; < F. *muletier* (= Sp. *mulatero*, *muletero* = Pg. *mulateiro* = It. *mulattiere*), < *mulet*, a mule: see *mulet*.] A mule-driver.

> We agreed with certain Muccermen, so call they their *muliters* of Alleppo, to carry us unto Tripoly.
> *Sandys*, Travalles, p. 156.

mule-twist (mūl'twist), *n.* Cotton yarn spun on a machine called a mule. The yarn produced by mule-spinning is of more uniform quality than that spun on the original water-frame. See *mule*, 5, and *water-frame*.

mulewort (mūl'wėrt), *n.* A fern of the genus *Hemionitis*.

muley (mū'li), *a.* and *n.* [Also *mooly*, *moily*, *mooley*, *mulley*; origin uncertain; perhaps, through an OF. form *mulle* (?), < L. *mutilatus*, mutilated: see *mutilate*. Cf. *mull*[5].] **I.** *a.* Hornless: said of cattle.

> *Muley* cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years, and their descendants have also been uniformly polled. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 802.

II. *n.* 1. Any cow: a colloquial abbreviation of *muley cow*.—2. Same as *muley-saw*.

muley-axle (mū'li-ak'sl), *n.* A car-axle having no collars at the ends.

muley-head (mū'li-hed), *n.* The sliding guide-carriage of a muley-saw.

muley-saw (mū'li-sâ), *n.* A mill-saw which is not strained in a gate or sash, but has a rapid reciprocating motion, and has guide-carriages above and below. *E. H. Knight*.

mulga-grass (mul'gă-gras), *n.* See *Neurachne*.

Mulgedium (mul-jē'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1824), < L. *mulgere*, milk: see *milk*.] A section of the genus *Lactuca*; the blue lettuce, formerly regarded as a distinct genus. See *Lactuca*.

muliebrity (mū-li-eb'ri-ti), *n.* [< LL. *mulicbrita(t-)s*, womanhood, < L. *muliebris*, of woman, womanly, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] 1. Womanhood; the state of puberty in a woman.—2. Womanishness; womanliness.

> There was a little toss in their movement, full of *muliebrity*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 32.

[Rare in both uses.]

mulier[1] (mū'li-ėr), *n.* [Now only in legal use, in L. form; < ME. *mulicre*, *moillere*, *moylere*, < OF. *mulier*, *muller*, *moiler*, *moillier*, *muiller*, etc., = Sp. *mujer* = Pg. *mulher* = It. *moglie*, *mogliera*, *mogliere*, a woman, wife, < L. *mulier*, a woman. There is no probability in the old etym. (given by Isidore) which explains *mulier* as if **mollier*, < *mollis*, soft.] In *law*, a woman; a wife.

mulier[2] (mū'li-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *mulier*, < ML. (AL.) *mulier*, a child born in legitimate marriage, < L. *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] A legitimate son, in contradistinction to one born out of wedlock.—**Mulier puisne**, a younger son born

in wedlock and preferred before an elder brother born out of wedlock, who was called *bastard eigne*.

mulierly† (mū'li-ėr-li), *adv.* In the manner or condition of a mulier; in wedlock; lawfully.

To him, as next heire, being *mulierle* born.
Stanihurst, Chron. Ireland, an. 1558.

mulierose (mū'li-ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *mulierosus*, fond of women, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] Excessively fond of women. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. [Rare.]

mulierosity (mū"li-ę-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *mulierosita(t-)s*, fondness for women, < *mulierosus*, fond of women: see *mulierose*.] Excessive fondness for women. [Rare.]

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

Prithee tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle's *mulierosity*? *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

mulierty (mū'li-ėr-ti), *n.* [< OF. **mulierte* (?), < L. *mulierita(t-)s*, womanhood, < *mulier*, a woman: see *mulier*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) Lawful issue. (*b*) The position of one legitimately born.

mulish (mū'lish), *a.* [< *mule* + *-ish*[1].] Like a mule; having the characteristics of a mule; sullen; stubborn; also, of a hybrid character.

It [tragi-comedy] will continue a kind of *mulish* production, with all the defects of its opposite parents, and marked with sterility. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of headstrong youths were broken.
Cowper, Task, ii. 744.

mulishly (mū'lish-li), *adv.* In a mulish manner; stubbornly.

mulishness (mū'lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness.

muliter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muletcer*.

mull[1] (mul), *n.* [< ME. *mull, mol, molle, mul,* < AS. *myl* (rare), dust, = D. *mul* = MLG. *mul*, LG. *mull* = MHG. *mul* = Icel. *mōl*, dust; akin to AS. *molde*, etc., earth, mold (which has a formative *-d*), *melu*, meal, etc., < **malan* = OHG. *malan* = Icel. *mala*, etc., grind: see *mold*[1], *meal*[1], *mill*[1]. Cf. *mold*[1], with which *mull*[1] has appar. been in part confused (the Icel. *mold*, Sw. *mull*, Dan. *muld*, are cognate with E. *mold*[1]).] 1†. Dust; rubbish; dirt.

I am bot mokke & *mul* among.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 904.

2. Soft, crumbling soil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. [< *mull*[1], *v.*, 3.] A muddle; a mess; a failure: applied to anything that is involved or confused through mismanagement. [Colloq.]

The party was a *mull*. The weather was bad. . . . In fine, only twelve came. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. xii.

mull[1] (mul), *v. t.* [ME. *mul, mulen;* < *mull*[1], *n.* Perhaps in part due to *maul*[1].] 1. To reduce to dust; break into small pieces; crumb.

[A sister] that went by the cloyster, and as me thought scho bare meet *muled* [var. *croumed*] apon parchemyn.
Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246, note.

Here's one spits fire as he comes; he will go nigh to *mull* the world with looking on it.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

2. To rub, squeeze, or bruise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To confuse; mix up; muddle; make a mess of.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mulled*, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 239.

mull[2] (mul), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *múli*, a jutting crag, a promontory; otherwise < Gael. *maol*, a promontory, < *maol*, bare, bald.] A cape or promontory: as, the *mull* of Galloway; the *mull* of Kintyre. [Scotland.]

mull[3] (mul), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *mill*[1].

mull[4] (mul), *v.* [Appar. a back formation from *mulled ale* (and the later *mulled wine, cider*, etc.), *mulled ale* being an erroneous form of *muld-ale* or *mold-ale*, < ME. *mold-ale, molde-ale*, a funeral feast, < *molde*, the earth (the grave), + *ale*, ale, a feast: see *mold-ale*. Some confusion with *mull*[1], *v.*, or with F. *mouiller*, < L. *mollire*, soften, is supposed to have influenced the development of the word; and in the sense of 'keep stirring' the dial. *mull*[3] for *mill*[1] may be partly concerned.] I. *trans.* 1. To heat and spice for drinking, as ale, wine, or the like; especially, to make into a warm drink, sweetened and spiced.

Do not fire the cellar,
There 'a excellent wine in 't, captain; and though it be cold weather,
I do not love it *mull'd*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm,
To drink new cider, *mull'd* with ginger warm.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

The luncheon basket being quickly unpacked, the good priest warmed our food and produced a bottle of port wine, which he *mulled* for our benefit.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

2. To boil or stew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To stir; bustle; make a stir. [Rare.] —2. To work continuously at anything without making much progress; toil steadily and accomplish little; moil.

Milborne was not likely to act upon impulse, and there is even reason to believe he took much time *mulling* over the matter after it developed in his mind.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 188.

mull[5]† (mul), *n.* [Cf. *mulley, muley.*] A cow. Compare *muley*. *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689). (*Nares.*)

mull[6] (mul), *v. i.* [Perhaps contr. of *muggle*[1]. Cf. *mold*[2] (ME. *moulen, muwlen*, etc.).] To rain softly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mull[7] (mul), *n.* [Abbr. of *mulmul.*] A thin, soft kind of muslin used for dresses, trimmings, etc.: known as *India mull, French mull*, etc. Also *mulmul, mullmull.*

mullagatawny (mul"a-ga-tâ'ni), *n.* Same as *mulligatawny.*

mullah (mul'ä), *n.* Same as *molla.*

mullar, *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *muller*[1].—2. A stamp engraved in intaglio for making a salient impression in metal by percussion.

mullen, mullein (mul'en), *n.* [< ME. *moleyn*, < AS. *molegn*, defined as "mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*," by Cockayne, etc.; but *molegn*, also *molegen, moleng, moling*, is found only in glosses, explained by ML. *calmum* (among things appertaining to the table), *calmum* being elsewhere explained as the droppings of a candle which adhere to the sides of the candle or of the candlestick; by *galmum*, explained as a reduced form of *galbanum*, a gum-resin, or the plant producing it (see *galbanum*); by *galmilla, gamilla*, which glosses both *molegn* and *lim-mulegn* (*lim*, viscous substance, E. *lime*[1]); and by *galmulum*, which glosses *molegn-stycce* (*stycce*, piece). The term seems to have been transferred from the droppings of a candle to the weed, which is elsewhere compared to a candle-wick or candlestick or torch. Cf. "*herba liminaria* [read *luminaria*], *molcyn*, feltwort," in a ME. gloss; and see quotation and phrase *candle-wick mullen*, below. The origin of AS. *molegn* is unknown. The OF. *molaine, moulaine*, F. *molène*, mullen, appears to be < E. For the AS. form *molegn*, cf. AS. *holegn*, holly: see *hollen, holly*[1].] A well-known tall, stout weed, *Verbascum Thapsus*, with a long dense woolly raceme of yellow flowers, and thick, donsely woolly leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Verbascum*. An infusion of the leaves of the common mullen is used in domestic practice for catarrh and dysentery; while the name *bullock's* or *cow's lungwort* indicates another medical application. (For other uses, see *fish-poison* and *hag-taper*.) This plant has received numerous fanciful names, as *Adam's flannel, blanket-leaf, feltwort, flannel-flower, hare's-beard, ice-leaf, Jupiter's-staff.* The moth-mullein is *V. Blattaria*, a less stout plant, with the flowers yellow, or white tinged with purple. The white mullen is *V. Lychnitis*. These species are fully, or the last sparingly, naturalized in the United States from Europe.

Mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the leaf; *a*, the fruit.

Moulaine [F.], *mullen*, wooll-blade, long-wort, hares-beard, big-taper, torches. *Cotgrave.*

Candle-wick mullen, the common mullen: so called because anciently it was covered with tallow and used as a candle or torch. See *hag-taper.*

Mescheniere [F.], *candle wick mullein.* *Cotgrave.*

Mullen dock, the common mullen. See *dock*[1], 2.—**Mullen foxglove.** See *foxglove*.—**Mullen pink.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Petty mullen**, an old name for the common cowslip, *Primula veris.*

mullen-shark (mul'en-shärk), *n.* A shark-moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, whose larva feeds on the mullen.

muller[1] (mul'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *moleur, moulleur*, a grinder, < OF. *molre, mouldre, moulre*, F. *moudre*, < L. *molere*, grind, < *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*[1], *meal*[1], etc.] 1. The grinder in an amalgamating-pan, or any similar form of pulverizing and amalgamating apparatus.—2. An implement of stone or glass with which paints are ground by hand.

muller[2] (mul'ėr), *n.* [< *mull*[4] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who mulls wine, cider, etc.—2. A vessel in which wine or other liquor is mulled.

Müllerian[1] (mü-lē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Müller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to H. M. Müller (1820–64), professor at Würzburg.—**Müllerian fibers.** See *nutentacular fibers.*—**Müller's muscle**, or **Müller's palpebral muscle.** See under *muscle.*

Müllerian[2] (mü-lē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Müller* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to Johannes Müller (1801–58), a German physiologist. Also *Mullerian, Muellerian.*—**Müllerian duct.** See *duct of Müller*, under *duct.*

One commences at the anterior abdominal orifice of the primary duct, and has no further relations to the kidney. This is the *Müllerian duct.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 604.

Müller's fluid. See *fluid.*

Muller's glass. Same as *hyalite.*

mullet[1] (mul'et), *n.* [< ME. *molet, mulet*, < OF. *mulet*, F. *mulet*, a mullet, dim. of *mulle*, < L. *mullus*, the red mullet: see *Mullus.*] 1. A fish of the genus *Mugil* or of the family *Mugilidæ.* Of the true mullets the genus *Mugil* is the type. The characteristics are—a nearly cylindrical body covered with large scales; six branchiostegal rays; head convex above; the scales large; the muzzle short; an angular rise in the middle of the lower jaw, which fits into a corresponding hollow in the upper; and ciliiform teeth. The best-known species is the common gray mullet or great mullet (*M. capito*), found round the shores of the British islands, and in particular abundance in the Mediterranean. It grows to the length of from 12 to 20 inches, and exceptionally to nearly 3 feet. It is of a bottle-green color on the back, light on the sides, which are marked with longitudinal bands, and of a silvery white underneath. It frequents shallow water, and in spring and early summer often ascends rivers. It has the habit of rooting in the mud or sand in search of food. Another species, also known as the gray mullet (*M. cephalus*), a native of the Mediterranean, is distinguished by having its eyes half covered by an adipose membrane. It weighs usually from 10 to 12 pounds, and is the most delicate of all the mullets. A smaller species, the thick-lipped gray mullet (*M. chelo*), is common on the British coasts. Many other species, natives of the Mediterranean, India, and Africa, are much esteemed as food.

Gray or Striped Mullet (*Mugil cephalus* or *albula*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

The Indian Manat and the *Mullet* float
O'er Mountain tops, where yerst the bearded Goat
Did bound and brouz.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. A surmullet, or fish of the family *Mullidæ.* —3. The white sucker or red-horse, *Moxostoma macrolepidota.* [Local, U. S.]—4. One of various fishes of the family *Catostomidæ* and *Cyprinidæ* in the United States.—5. One of various species of the family *Sciænidæ* and genus *Menticirrus* along the coast of the United States.—**Black mullet**, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, a sciænid, the kingfish. See cut under *kingfish.*—**Blue mullet**, *Moxostoma coregonus*, a catostomid. [Morgantown, North Carolina.]—**Golden mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma macrolepidota*, or red-horse.—**Ground-mullet**, a sciænid, *Menticirrus alburnus*, the southern kingfish.—**Jumping mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma cernua.*—**King of the mullets.** See *king*[1].—**Long-headed mullet**, a cyprinid, *Squalius atrarius.*—**Red mullet**, one of various species of *Mullidæ.*—**Silvery mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma carpio.*—**Striped mullet**, a catostomid, *Minytrema melorops.* [Interior U. S.]—**Thick-headed mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma congesta.*—**Whitefish-mullet**, a catostomid, *Moxostoma coregonus.*

mullet[2] (mul'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mulet;* < ME. *molette*, < OF. *molette, mollette*, the rowel of a spur, a painter's grindstone, F. *molette*, a rowel, = Sp. Pg. *moleta*, mullet, = It. *molette*, pl., pincers (cf. It. *molla*, a millstone, mill-wheel, clock-wheel), < L. *mola*, a millstone: see *mill*[1].] 1. The rowel of a spur.

The brydyls reynys were of syike,
The *molettys* gylte they were.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 87. (*Halliwell.*)

2. In *her.*, a star-shaped figure having sometimes five, sometimes six points. It is thought to represent the rowel of a spur, but this is more particularly suggested by the mullet pierced (see below). The mullet is one of the common marks of cadency, and is taken to indicate the third son. Also *astroid* and *molette.*

Three Mullets in chief: arms of William, Lord Douglas.

3†. *pl.* Small tongs or pincers, especially those used for curling the hair.

Moiette [It.], *mullets*, fire-tongs, pincers. . . .
Pilatoro [It.], a pair of *mulets* to pull out haires with. *Florio.*

Where are thy *mullets*?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Mullet pierced, in *her.*, a star-shaped figure having a round hole in the middle. It is supposed to represent the rowel of a spur, and has usually five points.

mullet[2]† (mul'et), *v. t.* [< *mullet*[2], *n.*] To deck or adorn by means of mullets or curling-pincers.

Her ladiships browes must be *mullitted.*
Quarles, Virgin Widow (1656).

mullet-hawk (mul'et-hâk), *n.* The osprey or fish-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.*

mullet-smelt (mul'et-smelt), *n.* See *smelt.*

mullet-sucker (mul'et-suk″ėr), *n.* Same as *mullet*[1], 3.

mulley (mŭl'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as *muley.*

mullhead (mul'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mullidæ (mul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mullus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Mullus.* They have an oblong compressed body covered with large deciduous scales, unarmed opercular bones, no bony preopercular stay, and a pair of movable barbels at the throat. About 50 species inhabit tropical or subtropical seas, and one, the red mullet or surmullet, *Mullus surmuletus,* goes northward to the British and neighboring waters.

mulliegrums†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mulligrubs.*

Peter's successour was so in his *mulliegrums* that he had thought to have buffeted him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 172). (*Davies.*)

mulligatawny (mul″i-gạ-tâ'ni), *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tannīr,* lit. pepper-water.] A famous East Indian soup made of meat or fowl, strongly flavored with curry. Also spelled *mullagatawny.*

In *Mulligatawny* soup . . . Australian meat forms a very serviceable ingredient.
Saturday Rev. (London), May 24, 1873, p. 691.

mulligrubs (mul'i-grubz), *n.* [Formerly also *mulliegrums;* appar. a slang term, and perhaps as such of no definite origin.] 1. A pain in the intestines; colic. [Slang.]

Doctors for diseases of wind and doctors for diseases of water, doctors for *mulligrubs* and doctors for "miseries."
The Atlantic, XXI. 268.

2. Ill temper; sulkiness; the sulks: as, to have the *mulligrubs.* [Slang.]—3. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

mullingong (mul'in-gong), *n.* [Australian.] The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.* Also *malangong.* See cut under *duck-bill.*

mullion (mul'yọn), *n.* [A corruption of *munnion,* perhaps by some vague association with *mullet*[2], a five-pointed star: see *munnion.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A division, typically of stone, between the lights of windows, screens, etc. Mullions were first used toward the close of the twelfth century, and reached their most perfect development about the middle of the thirteenth century. In the later medieval architecture, while becoming constantly more elaborate in design and in moldings, and exhibiting much science in the methods of assembling, the mullions are artistically less satisfactory in their lines. The word is in the plural almost synonymous with *tracery.* See also cuts under *batement-light, geometric, decorated, flamboyant.* (*b*) One of the divisions between panels in wainscoting.

Formerly *monial.*

Renaissance Mullion.—Hôtel de Ville, Beaugency, France.

mullion (mul'yọn), *v. t.* [< *mullion, n.*] To form into divisions by the use of mullions.

mullioned (mul'yọnd), *a.* [< *mullion* + *-ed*[2].] Having mullions.

mullit†, *v. t.* See *mullet*[2].

mull-madder (mul'mad″ėr), *n.* An inferior quality of madder, consisting of the refuse sifted or winnowed out in the preparation of the finer qualities.

mullmull (mul'mul), *n.* See *mulmul.*

mull-muslin (mul'muz″lin), *n.* A muslin of the finest quality, thin, soft, and transparent, used for women's dresses and the like. The name is usually given to the English and other imitations of mull. See *mull*[7].

mullock (mul'ọk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mollocke,* < ME. *mullok,* dim. of *mul, mulle,* dust: see *mull*[1] and *-ock.*] 1. Rubbish; refuse; dirt; dung. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The *mullok* on an hepe yaweped was.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 385.

The Ethiopians gather together . . . a great deal of rubbeshe and *mullocke.*
Fardle of Facions (1555), vi. (*Cath. Ang.*)

2. In *mining,* rubbish; attle; mining refuse; that which remains after the ore has been separated. [Australia.]—3. A blundered piece of business; a mull or mess. [Prov. Eng.]—4. The stump of a tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mullus (mul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *mullus,* the red mullet. Cf. *mullet*[1].] The typical genus of *Mullidæ,* whose best-known species is the mullus of the ancients, now known as the *red mullet* or *surmullet, M. surmuletus.*

mulmul (mul'mul), *n.* [Also *mullmull;* < Hind. *malmal.*] Same as *mull*[7].

mulne, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mill*[1].

mulse (muls), *n.* [= Pg. It. *mulso, mulsa,* < L. *mulsum,* honey-wine, mead, neut. (sc. *vinum,* wine) of *mulsus,* pp. of *mulcere,* sweeten, lit. stroke, soothe, soften. Cf. *emulsion.*] 1. Sweet wine.—2. Wine sweetened artificially.

mulsh (mulsh), *a.* and *n.* [In technical use as noun and verb now commonly *mulch,* but prop. *mulsh* (cf. *Welch,* prop. and now usually *Welsh*); < ME. *molsh* = G. dial. *molsch, mulsch,* soft, mellow, rotten; cf. LG. *molschen, mulschen,* become weak; cf. AS. *molsnian,* also in comp. *ā-molsnian, for-molsnian, ge-molsnian,* molder, decay, rot, prob., with formative *-s,* < *molde,* earth, mold (cf. AS. *milds,* ME. *milsc, milce,* mildness, similarly formed, < *milde,* mild): see *mold*[1]. Less prob. < AS. *myl,* dust: see *mull*[1].] I. *a.* Soft; mellow: said of soil.

Thi vynes soile be not to *molsh* nor hardde,
But sumdel *molsh,* neither to fatte ne leene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

II. *n.* In *gardening,* strawy dung, or any other material, as leaves, loose earth, or hay, spread on the surface of the ground to protect the roots of newly planted shrubs or trees, of tender plants, etc.

mulsh (mulsh), *v. t.* [< *mulsh, n.*] To cover with mulsh. Also written *mulch.*

mult (mult), *v. t.* [< late ME. *multen* (ML. *multare*), a back formation (perhaps confused with L. *multare,* fine: see *mulct*) < *multer, multure* (ML. *molitura*), toll for grinding: see *multure.*] To take toll from for grinding corn. See *multure.*

mult-. See *multi-.*

multangular (mul-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [Also *multiangular;* = F. *multangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *multangular* = It. *moltangolare,* < L. *multangulus,* multangular (cf. LL. *multiangulum,* a polygon), < *multus,* many, + *angulus,* angle: see *angle*[3], *angular.*] Having many angles; polygonal.

multangularly (mul-tang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In multangular form; with many angles or corners.

multangularness (mul-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The character of being multangular or polygonal.

multanimous (mul-tan'i-mus), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *animus,* mind.] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character; showing mental energy or activity in many different directions; many-sided.

That *multanimous* nature of the poet, which makes him for the moment that of which he has an intellectual perception. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 314.

multarticulate (mul-tär-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [Also *multiarticulate;* < L. *multus,* many, + *articulus,* joint: see *article, articulate.*] Many-jointed; having or composed of many joints or articulations, as the legs and antennæ of insects, the bodies of worms, etc. Usually *multiarticulate.*

Apus glacialis presents an elongated vermiform body, terminated by two long *multiarticulate* setose styles.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 242.

multeity (mul-tē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. as if **multeita(t-)s,* < L. *multus,* much, many: see *multitude* and *-ity.*] Manifoldness; specifically, extreme numerousness; numerosity; multitudinousness; the character of existing in such great numbers as to give the averages of chance the character of certainty and law.

There may be *multeity* in things, but there can only be plurality in persons. *Coleridge.*

If it should appear that the field of competition is deficient in that continuity of fluid, that *multeity* of atoms, which constitute the foundations of the uniformities of physics. *F. Y. Edgeworth,* Mathematical Psychics.

multert, *n.* A Middle English form of *multure.*

multer-ark†, *n.* A vessel in which the multure or toll for grinding corn was deposited. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

multer-dish†, *n.* A dish or vessel used in measuring the amount of multure or toll for grinding. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 246.

multi-. [L. *multi-,* before a vowel *mult-,* combining form of *multus,* much, many: see *multitude.*] An element in many words of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much.'

multiangular (mul-ti-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Same as *multangular.*

multiarticulate (mul″ti-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *multarticulate.*

multiaxial (mul-ti-ak'si-al), *a.* [Prop. **multaxial,* < L. *multus,* many, + *axis,* an axle: see *axial.*] Having many or several axes or lines of growth. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 50.

multicamerate (mul-ti-kam'ẹ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *camera,* a chamber: see *camerate.*] Having many chambers or cells; multiloculate. *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 282.

multicapitate (mul-ti-kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *capitatus,* having a head: see *capitate.*] Having many heads; multicipital.

multicapsular (mul-ti-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [= F. *multicapsulaire* = Pg. *multicapsular* = It. *molticapsolare,* < L. *multus,* many, + (NL.) *capsula,* capsule: see *capsule, capsular.*] Having many capsules: used especially in botany.

multicarinate (mul-ti-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *carina,* a keel: see *carina, carinate.*] Having many keel-like ridges, as the shells of certain mollusks.

multicauline (mul-ti-kâ'lin), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *caulis,* a stem: see *caulis.*] Having many stems. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.

multicavous (mul-tik'ạ-vus), *a.* [= Pg. *multicavo,* < L. *multicavus,* many-holed, < *multus,* many, + *cavus,* hollow: see *cave*[1].] Having many holes or cavities.

multicellular (mul-ti-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cellula,* a small room: see *cellula, cellular.*] Having several cells; consisting of several cells; many-celled: as, a *multicellular* organism. Compare *unicellular.*

To enable this *multicellular* to be used as an inspectional instrument, . . . a mirror supported in a frame . . . is supplied. *Elect. Review* (Eng.), XXV. 525.

multicentral (mul-ti-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *centrum,* center: see *central.*] Having many centers; specifically, having many centers of organic activity or development, as nuclei.

The changes undergone by the nucleus in this rapid *multicentral* segregation of the parent protoplasm have not been determined.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 837.

multicharge (mul'ti-chärj), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + E. *charge.*] Having or capable of containing several charges: as, a *multicharge* gun. See *gun*[1].

multicipital (mul-ti-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *caput* (in comp. *-ciput*), head: see *caput, capital*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having many heads; multicapitate.

multicolor, multicolour (mul'ti-kul-ọr), *a.* [= F. *multicolore* = Pg. *multicolor* = It. *multicolore,* < L. *multicolor,* many-colored, < *multus,* many, + *color,* color: see *color.*] Having many colors. Also *multicolored.* [Rare.]

multicolorous (mul-ti-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< LL. *multicolōrus,* many-colored: see *multicolor.*] Of many colors; party-colored; pied.

multicostate (mul-ti-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *costa,* a rib: see *costate.*] 1. In *bot.*, palmately nerved. See *nervation,* and cut under *leaf.*—2. In *zoöl.*, having many ribs, ridges, or costæ.

multicuspid (mul-ti-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus,* much, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp.*] I. *a.* Having more than two cusps, as a tooth. Also *multicuspidate.*

II. *n.* A multicuspid tooth.

multicuspidate (mul-ti-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp, cuspidate.*] Same as *multicuspid.*

multicycle (mul'ti-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *cyclus,* a circle, a wheel: see *bicycle.*] A velocipede or "cycle" with more than three wheels; specifically, a form of velocipede first introduced to public notice in 1887, by a series of experiments at Aldershot in England, to test its value as a vehicle for infantry. It is intended to carry from five to twelve men. It has seven pairs of wheels, six pairs being actuated by twelve men, two men to a pair, the space over the axle between the wheels of the seventh pair being occupied as a baggage-van. The propulsion is performed entirely by the feet of the men, and the vehicle is steered by one man.

multidentate (mul-ti-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate.*] Having many teeth or tooth-like processes.—**Multidentate mandible.** See *mandible*[1].

multidenticulate (mul″ti-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus,* many, + *denticulus,* dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *denticulate.*] Having many denticulations or fine teeth.

multidigitate (mul-ti-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having many fingers, toes, or digitate processes.

multidimensional (mul'ti-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *dimensio(n-)*, dimension: see *dimension*, *dimensional*.] In *math.*, of more than three dimensions; *n*-dimensional.

Only mathematicians can work out systems of non-Euclidian geometry, or of *multidimensional* space.
R. A. Proctor, Gentleman's Mag., CCLIV. 36.

multifaced (mul'ti-fāst), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *facies*, face, + E. *-ed*[2].] Having many faces, as certain crystals; presenting many different appearances.

multifariet, *a.* [< LL. *multifarius*, manifold: see *multifarious*.] Same as *multifarious*.

As though we sent into the land of France
Ten thousand people, men of good puissance,
To werre vnto her hindring *multifarie*.
Haktuyt's Voyages, I. 197.

multifarious (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *multifario*, < LL. *multifarius*, manifold, < L. *multus*, many, + *-farius* = Gr. *-φάσιος*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, √ *φα*, show, appear. Cf. *bifarious*.] 1. Having great multiplicity; of great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.

Man is a complex and *multifarious* being, integrated of body and soul. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 7.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged in many rows or ranks.—3. In *law* (of a pleading in equity), combining in the same bill of complaint distinct and separate claims of distinct natures or affecting different persons not connected therein, which ought to be made the subject of separate suits. As the objection is founded on the inconvenience of trying together diverse matters, what is to be regarded as multifarious is largely discretionary with the trial court.

multifariously (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious way; with great diversity.

multifariousness (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being multifarious; multiplied diversity.

multiferous (mul-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *multifère* = Sp. *multifero*, < L. *multifer*, fruitful, < *multus*, much, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing much or many. *Bailey*, 1731.

multifid (mul'ti-fid), *a.* [= F. *multifide* = It. *multifido*, < L. *multifidus*, many-cleft, < *multus*, many, + *findere*, √ *fid*, cleave: see *fission*.] Having many fissions or divisions; cleft into many parts, lobes, or segments, as certain leaves: chiefly a zoölogical and botanical term.

multifidous (mul-tif'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *multifidus*: see *multifid*.] Same as *multifid*.

multifidus (mul-tif'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *multifidi* (-dī). [NL., < L. *multifidus*, many-cleft: see *multifid*.] In *anat.*, one of the muscles of the fifth or deepest layer of the back, consisting of many fleshy and tendinous fasciculi which pass obliquely upward and inward from one vertebra to another, the whole filling the groove between the spinous and transverse processes from the sacrum to the axis: more fully called the *multifidus spinæ*, and also *fidispinalis*.

multiflagellate (mul-ti-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *flagellum*, whip: see *flagellate*[1].] Possessing many flagella, or whip-like appendages: correlated with *uniflagellate*, *biflagellate*.

multiflorous (mul-ti-flō'rus), *a.* [= F. *multiflore* = Sp. Pg. It. *multifloro*, < LL. *multiflōrus*, abounding in flowers, < L. *multus*, many, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower*.] Many-flowered; having many flowers.

multiflue (mul'ti-flō), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + E. *flue*[1].] Having many flues, as the boiler of a locomotive. [A trade use.]

Multifoil.—Window of Apsidal Chapel, Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century.

multifoil (mul'ti-foil), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].] I. *a.* In *arch.*, *decoration*, etc., having more than five foils or areuate divisions: as, a *multifoil* arch.

II. *n.* Multifoil ornament.

In his architecture the tracery, scroll-work, and *multifoil* bewilder us, and divert attention from the main design. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 335.

multifold (mul'ti-fōld), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + E. *-fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

multiform (mul'ti-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiforme* = Sp. Pg. *multiforme* = It. *multiforme*, *moltiforme*, < L. *multiformis*, many-shaped, < *multus*, many, + *forma*, form.] I. *a.* Having many forms; highly diversiform; polymorphic.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*, and mix
And nourish all things. *Milton*, P. L., v. 182.

Multiform aggregates which display in the highest degree the phenomena of Evolution structurally considered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 36.

Multiform function, a function such that within a given area of the variable the latter can pass continuously through a cycle of values so that when it returns to its original value the function shall have a different value from that which it had at first. Also called *non-uniform function*.

II. *n.* That which is multiform; that which gives a multiplied representation or many repetitions of anything.

The word suits many different martyrdoms,
And signifies a *multiform* of death.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iii.

multiformity (mul-ti-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [= OF. *multiformite* = Sp. *multiformidad* = Pg. *multiformidade*, < LL. *multiformita(t-)s*, < L. *multiformis*, many-shaped: see *multiform*.] The character of being multiform; diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in one thing.

From that most one God flowes *multiformity* of effects; and from that eternall God temporall effects.
Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

If we contemplate primitive human life as a whole, we see that *multiformity* of sequence rather than uniformity of sequence is the notion which it tends to generate.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

multiformous (mul-ti-fôr'mus), *a.* [< *multiform* + *-ous*.] Same as *multiform*. [Rare.]

His *multiformous* places compell'd such a swarm of suitors to hum about him.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 204. (*Davies*.)

multiganglionate (mul-ti-gang'gli-on-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + (LL.) *ganglion*, a tumor: see *ganglion*.] Having many ganglia. *Huxley*.

multigenerate (mul-ti-jen'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] Generated in many ways. —**Multigenerate function**, in *math.*, a function not monogenous.

multigenerous (mul-ti-jen'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *multigeneris*, also *multigenerus*, of many kinds, < *multus*, many, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] Of many kinds; having many kinds.

multigranulate (mul-ti-gran'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *granulum*, a grain: see *granulate*.] Having or consisting of many grains.

multigyrate (mul-ti-jī'rāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *gyrus*, a circle, circuit, ring: see *gyrate*.] Having many gyres or convolutions; much convoluted, as a brain.

multijugate (mul-ti-jō'gāt), *a.* Same as *multijugous*.

multijugous (mul-ti-jō'gus), *a.* [< L. *multijugus*, *multijugis*, yoked many together, < *multus*, many, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, consisting of many pairs of leaflets.

multilaminate (mul-ti-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *lamina*, a thin plate of wood: see *laminate*.] Having many layers or laminæ.

multilateral (mul-ti-lat'e-ral), *a.* [Cf. F. *multilatère* = Sp. *multilátero* = Pg. *multilatero* = It. *moltilatero*; < L. *multus*, many, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. In *math.*, having more lines or sides than one. Hence—2. Generally, many-sided.

The whole poem represents the *multilateral* character of Hinduism. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iii. 8.

multilineal (mul-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [= Pg. *multilineal*, < L. *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *lineal*.] Having many lines.

multilinear (mul-ti-lin'ē-ar), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *linea*, a line: see *linear*.] Same as *multilineal*.

multilobate (mul-ti-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ate*[1]: see *lobate*.] Having many lobes; consisting of several lobes.

multilobed (mul'ti-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Having many lobes or lobe-like parts; multilobate.

multilobular (mul-ti-lob'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *lobulus*, lobule: see *lobular*.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mul-ti-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *multiloculaire* = Pg. *multilocular* = It. *moltiloculare*, < L. *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ar*[3]: see *locular*.] Having many cells, chambers, or compartments: as, a *multilocular* pericarp; a *multilocular* spore; *multilocular* shells. See *pluriloecular*.—**Multilocular crypt.** See *crypt*.

multiloculate (mul-ti-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *loculus*, a cell, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *multilocular*.

multiloquence (mul-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [= It. *moltiloquenza*, < L. *multus*, many, + *loquentia*, a talking, < *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak, talk: see *locution*.] Use of many words; verbosity; loquacity.

multiloquent (mul-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

multiloquous (mul-til'ō-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *moltiloco* = Pg. *multiloquo* = It. *moltiloquo*, < L. *multiloquus*, talkative, < *multus*, much, + *loqui*, speak, talk.] Same as *multiloquent*.

multiloquy†, (mul-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. *multiloquio* = It. *moltiloquio*, *multiloquio*, < L. *multiloquium*, talkativeness, < *multiloquus*, talkative: see *multiloquous*.] Same as *multiloquence*.

Multiloquy shews ignorance; what needs
So many words when thou dost see the deeds?
Owen's Epigrams (1667). (*Nares*.)

multinodal (mul-ti-nō'dal), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *nodal*.] Having many nodes, in any sense of that word.

multinodate (mul-ti-nō'dāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinodous (mul-ti-nō'dus), *a.* [< LL. *multinodus*, *multinodis*, having many knots, < L. *multus*, many, + *nodus*, knot: see *node*.] Same as *multinodal*.

multinomial (mul-ti-nō'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *multinomio*, < L. *multus*, many, + *nomen*, a name: see *nome*[3], *nomen*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *polynomial*.—**Multinomial theorem**, an extension of the binomial theorem.

multinominal (mul-ti-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nominal*.] Same as *multinominous*.

multinominous (mul-ti-nom'i-nus), *a.* [< LL. *multinominis*, many-named, < L. *multus*, many, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *name*[1].] Having many names or terms; multinominal; polyonymous.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples. *Donne*, Paradoxus.

multinuclear (mul-ti-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nuclear*.] Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleate (mul-ti-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleate*.] Having many or several nuclei, as a cell. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 125.

multinucleated (mul-ti-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *multinucleate*.

multinucleolate (mul-ti-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleolate*.] Having many or several nucleoli.

multiovulate (mul-ti-ō'vū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ovulum*, ovule: see *ovule*.] In *bot.*, containing or bearing many ovules.

multipara (mul-tip'a-rā), *n.*; pl. *multiparæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of *multiparus*: see *multiparous*.] In *obstet.*, a woman who has had two or more children, or who, having had one, is parturient a second time: opposed to *primipara*.

multiparity (mul-ti-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *multiparous* + *-ity*.] Plural birth; production of several at a birth.

multiparous (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* [= F. *multipare* = It. *moltiparo*, < NL. *multiparus*, giving or having given birth to many, < L. *multus*, many, + *parere*, bear.] 1. Producing many at a birth.

Creatures . . . that are feeble and timorous are generally *Multiparous*. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 138.

2. In *bot.*, many-bearing: said of a cyme with three or more lateral axes (the *pleiochasium* of Eichler).

multipartite (mul-ti-pär'tīt), *a.* [= F. *multipartite* = It. *multipartito*, < L. *multipartitus*, much-divided, < *multus*, much, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, < *pars* (*part-*), a part: see

part, *r.*] Divided or cleft into many parts; having several parts; multifid.

multiped, multipede (mul'ti-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multipède*; < L. *multipes* (*-ped-*), many-footed (> *multipeda*, a many-footed insect), < *multus*, many, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having many feet; polypous.

II. *n.* A many-footed or polypous animal.

multipinnate (mul-ti-pin'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, many times pinnate. See *pinnate*.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiple* = Sp. *múltiplo* = Pg. *multiplo* = It. *multiplo*, < ML. *multiplus*, manifold, < L. *multus*, many, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc., akin to E. *-fold*: see *-fold*, and cf. *duple*, *triple*, etc. Cf. *multiplex*, with diff. second element.] **I.** *a.* 1. Manifold; having many parts or relations.—2. Consisting of more than one completo individual.—**Law of multiple proportion**, in *chem.*, the law, first announced by Dalton, that, when a given quantity of an element A unites with several different quantities of B to form definite compounds, these several quantities of B will bear a simple ratio to each other.—**Multiple arc**, the system of connecting electric batteries, lamps, or other circuits to the leads or main conductors where terminals of each lamp or other circuit are connected to the leads, so as to form an independent arc or circuit between them. See *parallel circuit*, under *parallel*.—**Multiple contact drilling-machine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Multiple echoes**. See *echo*, 1.—**Multiple epidermis**, in *bot.*, an epidermis of several layers of superposed cells, resulting from the division of the original epidermal cells by partitions parallel to the surface.—**Multiple fruit**. See *fruit*, 4.—**Multiple images**. See *image*.—**Multiple integral**, in *math.*, a quantity which results from the performance of integration more than once, generally with reference to different variables.—**Multiple lines**, in *fort.*, several lines of detached works or ramparts arranged for the defense of a military position.—**Multiple neuritis**, a neuritis involving several nerves at once.—**Multiple point** or **tangent**, in *math.*, one which results from the coalescence of two points or tangents. The *multiple points* of curves are made up of the three kinds of double points: namely, the point where the curve crosses itself, the outlying point, and the cusp. In like manner, the *multiple tangents* are made up of three kinds of double tangents—the tangent from one real convexity to another, the outlying tangent with no real point of tangency, and the tangent at an inflection.—**Multiple pole**. Same as *multipolar*.—**Multiple star**. See *star*.—**Multiple values**, in *alg.*, symbols which fulfil the algebraic conditions of a problem when several different values are given to them, as the roots of an equation, certain functions of an arc or angle, etc.

II. *n.* In *arith.*, a number produced by multiplying another by a whole number: as, 12 is a *multiple* of 3, the latter being a *submultiple* or aliquot part of the former.—**Common multiple** of two or more numbers, a number that is divisible by each of them without remainder: thus, 24 is a *common multiple* of 6 and 4. The *least common multiple* is the smallest number of which this is true: thus, 12 is the *least common multiple* of 6 and 4. The same definitions apply to algebraic quantities.—**Multiple of gearing**, a train of gearing by which a specific power to accomplish a definite act or function is attained through change of speed-ratio. Thus, in powerful shears, etc., a high speed is changed to a low speed with great increase of pressure exerted through a small distance on the cutting blade; conversely, by a multiple of gearing a high speed with less pressure may be obtained.

multiplepoinding (mul'ti-pl-poin'ding), *n.* In *Scots law*, double poinding or double distress. It gives rise to an action by which a person possessed of money or effects which are claimed by different persons obtains an adjudication for settlement and payment: corresponding to *interpleader* in England and the United States. See *poinding*.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *múltiplice* = Pg. *multiplex*, *multiplice* = It. *multiplice*, *moltiplice*, < L. *multiplex* (LL. also *multiplicus*), manifold, < *multus*, many, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Manifold; multiple; multiplicate.

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiplex* ineptitudes of the semblance?

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 137. (*Davies*.)

2. In *bot.*, having petals lying over one another in folds. Also *multiplicate*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a set of objects.

multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *v. t.* [< *multiplex*, *a.*] To render multiplex; manifold. [Colloq.]

We have only described a comparatively simple form of the apparatus, and we ought to add that it admits of being easily duplexed, and even of being *multiplexed*.

The Engineer, LXVII. 532.

multipliable (mul'ti-plī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *multipliable*, < L. *multipliabilis*: see *multiply*. Cf. *multiplicable*.] Capable of being multiplied.

Good deeds are very fruitful, and, not so much of their nature as of God's blessing, *multipliable*.

Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, iii. § 78.

There is a continually increasing demand for popular art, *multipliable* by the printing-press, illustrative of daily events, of general literature, and of natural science.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 10.

multiplia'bleness (mul'ti-plī-a-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being multiplied.

multiplicable (mul'ti-pli-ka-bl), *a.* [= OF. *multiplicable*, *multipliable*, F. *multipliable* = Sp. *multiplicable* = Pg. *multiplicavel* = It. *moltiplicabile*, that may be multiplied, < L. *multiplicabilis*, multiplied, manifold, < *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply*.] Multipliable; capable of existing in many individual cases.

multiplicand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* [= F. *multiplicande* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicando* = It. *moltiplicando*, < L. *multiplicandus*, gerundive of *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply*.] In *arith.*, a number multiplied or to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier*. See *multiplication*, 2.

The two numbers given or assignd in every multiplication have each of them a peculier name, for the greater is called the *multiplicand* and the lesser is named the multiplier. *T. Hill*, Arithmetick (1600), fol. 23Q.

multiplicate (mul'ti-pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *multiplicado* = It. *moltiplicato*, < L. *multiplicatus*, pp. of *multiplicare*, multiply: see *multiply*.] 1. Consisting of many, or more than one.—2. In *bot.*, same as *multiplex*, 2.

multiplicated† (mul'ti-pli-kā-ted), *a.* [< *multiplicate* + *-ed*².] Multiplied; put in two or more folds.

The Persian "cap was linnen *multiplicated*."

Sir T. Herbert, Travels (1664), p. 319.

multiplication (mul'ti-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *multiplicacion*, < OF. *multiplicacion*, F. *multiplication*, < Sp. *multiplicacion* = Pg. *multiplicação* = It. *moltiplicazione*, < L. *multiplicatio*(*n-*), multiplication, < *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply: see *multiply*.] 1. The act or process of multiplying or of increasing in number; the state of being multiplied: as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

In hillea feet towarde Septentrion
Good humour hath *multiplicacion*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

It may be doubted whether any of us have ever yet realized the enormous change which has taken place in the conditions of national progress by the *multiplication* and diffusion of cheap books. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 499.

2. An arithmetical process in which one number, the *multiplier*, is considered as an operator upon another, the *multiplicand*, the result, called the *product*, being the total number of units in as many groups as there are units in the multiplier, each group being equal in number to the multiplicand; more generally, the operation of finding the quantity which results from substituting the multiplicand in place of unity in the multiplier. Thus, the multiplication of 4 by 5 gives 5 times 4, or the number of units in five groups of four units each; so the multiplication of $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ consists in finding $\frac{3}{4}$ not of unity, but of $\frac{2}{3}$ of unity. By a further generalization, multiplication in the higher mathematics is regarded as the process of bringing an operand under an operator. Thus, in quaternions, if u be the operation of turning a line in a given direction through a given angle, and if v be another similar versor, then uv, or the result of the multiplication of v by u, is the rotation which would result from turning a line first through v and then through u. In like manner, in the theory of differential equations, if D_x denote the operation of differentiation relatively to the variable x, and D_y denote the same operation relatively to the variable y, then the operation of differentiating first relatively to y and then relatively to x is regarded as the product of D_y by D_x, and is written D_xD_y. In the algebra of logical relations, the multiplication of one relative by another consists in putting the relates of the multiplicand disjunctively in place of the correlates of the multiplier. In other cases, multiplication consists in conjoining (in some specific way) each unit of the multiplier with each unit of the multiplicand: and this definition may be regarded as including every other. Thus, the multiplication of 2 feet of length by 3 feet of breadth is considered as giving 6 feet of area, in each of which square feet one unit of length is conjoined with one unit of breadth. So the momentum of a body having a motion of translation is said to be the product of the mass into the velocity—that is, is the result of imparting to each particle of the mass the whole of the given velocity. In the Boolian algebra, the product of two classes A and B is the whole of the class embraced by both—that is, it embraces all the individuals each of which reunites the characters of A and of B. In algebra, multiplication is denoted by writing the multiplier before the multiplicand, either directly, or with a cross (×) or a dot (.) interposed between them. All multiplication follows the distributive principle, expressed by the formula

$$(a+b)(c+d) = ac + bc + ad + bd.$$

Under certain restrictions, all multiplication follows the associative principle, expressed by the formula $a(bc) = (ab)c$. According to the nature of the conjunction of units, multiplication does or does not follow the commutative principle, expressed by the formula $ab = ba$.

3. Specifically, in *bot.*, increase in the number of parts of a flower, either (*a*) in the number of whorls or spiral turns, or (*b*) in the number of organs (pistils, stamens, petals, or sepals) in any whorl, circle, or spiral turn. Also called *augmentation*. See *chorisis*.—4†. The supposed art of increasing gold and silver by alchemical means. *Chaucer*.

It is ordained and stabliahed, That none from henceforth shall vse to multiply Gold and Silver; nor use the Craft of *Multiplication*; and if any the same do, and be thereof attaint, that he incur the Pain of Felony in this case. *Stat.* 5 *Hen. IV.*, cap. 5.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of encreasing those Metals, which in the Time of K. Henry IV was presum'd possible to be effected by means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compositions.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 111.

Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alcumistrie to bee practised, thereby to abait the king's coine.

Stow, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

Anagrammatic, commutative, internal multiplication. See the adjectives.—**Cross** or **duodecimal multiplication**. See *duodecimal*, *n.*, 2.—**Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits, and onward to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.—**Polar** or **external multiplication**, a multiplication in which the reversal of the order of the factors invariably reverses the sign of the product, while not altering its numerical value. Contrasted with *internal multiplication*.

multiplicative (mul'ti-pli-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multiplicatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *multiplicativo*; as *multiplicate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to multiply or increase; having the power to multiply numbers.

II. *n.* A numeral adjective describing an object as repeated a certain number of times or as consisting of a certain number of parts, such as *single*, *double* (*duplex*), *triple* (*treble*), *quadruple*, *quintuple*, or *twofold*, *threefold*, *fourfold*, *fivefold*.

multiplicator (mul'ti-pli-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *multiplicateur* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicador* = It. *multiplicatore*, < LL. *multiplicator*, a multiplier, < L. *multiplicare*, pp. *multiplicatus*, multiply: see *multiply*.] Same as *multiplier*, 2.

multiplicious† (mul-ti-plish'us), *a.* [< L. *multiplex* (*multiplici-*), multiplex, + *-ous*.] Manifold; multiplex.

The animal [amphisbæna] is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

This sense [smelling] . . . although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplicious* as of the eye or ear. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 4.

multiplicously† (mul-ti-plish'us-li), *adv.* In a manifold or multiplex manner.

multiplicity (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *multiplicité* = Sp. *multiplicidad* = Pg. *multiplicidade* = It. *moltiplicità*, < LL. *multiplicita*(*t-*)*s*, manifoldness, < L. *multiplex*, manifold: see *multiplex*.] 1. The state of being multiplex or manifold or various; the condition of being numerous.

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful.

N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. Many of the same kind; a large number.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods.

South, Sermons.

A *multiplicity* of laws give a judge as much power as a want of law, since he is ever sure to find among the number some to countenance his partiality.

Goldsmith, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

Multiplicity of a curve, the total number of multiple points, crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, or of their compound equivalents, belonging to it. Thus, a curve having no singularity except a ramphoid cusp has a multiplicity of 2, since a ramphoid cusp is equivalent to a simple cusp and a crunode.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line** with reference to a surface, the number of tangent planes to the surface from the line.

multiplier (mul'ti-plī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases in number.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

2†. An alchemist. Compare *multiplication*, 3.

Alchymists were formerly called *multipliers*, although they never could multiply; as appears from a statute of Henry IV. repealed in the preceding record.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 376.

3. The number in the arithmetical process of multiplication by which another is multiplied. Also *multiplicator*.—4. A flat coil of conducting wire used as the coil of a galvanoscope. The tendency to deflection is proportional nearly to the number of coils.—5. An arithmometer for performing calculations in multiplication. *E. H. Knight*.—6. A multiplying-reel; an attachment to an anglers' reel which gathers in the slack with multiplied speed at each revolution of the crank. See *reel*.—**Indeterminate, last**, etc., **multiplier**. See the adjectives.

multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *multiplied*, ppr. *multiplying*. [< ME. *multiplien*, *multiplyen*, *multeplien*, < OF. *multiplier*, *malteplier*, < F. *multiplier* = Sp. Pg. *multiplicar* = It. *multiplicare*, *moltiplicare*, < L. *multiplicare*, make manifold, multiply, increase, < *multiplex*, mani-

fold: see *multiplex*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make manifold; increase in number or quantity; make more by natural generation or reproduction, or by accumulation, addition, or repetition: as, to *multiply* men or horses; to *multiply* evils.

That God for hus grace goure grayn *multeplie*.
Piers Plowman, p. 135. (*Richardson.*)

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and *multiply* my signs and my wonders in the land of Egypt. Ex. vii. 3.

Therefore doth Job open his month in vain; he *multiplieth* words without knowledge. Job xxxv. 16.

When they are come to the bottome, another Cane presently presents it selfe, which terrifieth those that enter with the *multiplied* sounds of Cymbals and vncouth minstrelsie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 334.

Nothing but Groans and Sighs were heard around,
And Ecchо *multiply'd* each mournful Sound.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the operation of multiplication upon. See *multiplication*, 2.—3†. To increase (the precious metals) by alchemical means. See *multiplication*, 3.

An impostor that had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of *multiplying* gold.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 14, 1650.

Multiplying camera, gearing, glass, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or increase in number or extent; extend; spread.

Be fruitful and *multiply*. Gen. i. 22.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. Acts xii. 24.

As dangers and difficulties *multiplied*, she multiplied resources to meet them. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. In *arith.*, to perform the process of multiplication. See *multiplication*, 2.—3†. To increase gold or silver by alchemical means.

Whoso that listeth outen his folye,
Lat him come forth, and lerne *multiplye*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 282.

multiplying-lens (mul'ti-plī-ing-lenz), *n.* See *lens*.

multiplying-machine (mul'ti-plī-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of calculating-machine.

multiplying-wheel (mul'ti-plī-ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

multipolar (mul-ti-pō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *polus*, pole: see *polar*.] **I.** *a.* Having many poles, as a nerve-cell or a dynamo: opposed to *unipolar*, *bipolar*. See cut under *cell*, 5.—**Multipolar dynamo**, a dynamo in which more than one pair of magnetic poles are used.—**Multipolar telephone**, a magneto-telephone in which more than one pole is opposed to the membrane.

II. *n.* An electromagnetic machine in which several magnetic poles are used or exist. Also called *multiple pole*.

multipotent (mul-tip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *multipoten(t-)s*, very powerful, < *multus*, much, + *paten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] Having manifold power, or power to do many things. [Rare.]

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made
Of our rank feud. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 129.

multipresence (mul-ti-prez'ens), *n.* [< *multipresen(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. *presence*.] The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *Multipresence* of Christ's Body.
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome, i. iii. 3.

The mediæval schoolmen and modern Roman divines ascribe omnipresence only to the divine nature and person of Christ, unipresence to his human body in heaven, and a miraculous *multipresence* to his body and blood in the sacrament of the altar.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 75.

multipresent (mul-ti-prez'ent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*, *a.*] Being present in more places than one; having the property or power of multipresence.

multiradiate (mul-ti-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate*, *a.*] Having many rays; polyactinal.

multiradicate (mul-ti-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *multiradix* (*-radic-*), many-rooted (< L. *multus*, many, + *radix* (*radic-*), a root): see *radicate*.] Having many roots.

multiramified (mul-ti-ram'i-fīd), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, a branch, + *facere*, make: see *ramify*.] Much-branched; having many branches.

The Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader than any of the last-named *multiramified* families.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, i.

multiramose (mul-ti-rā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *ramus*, branch: see *ramose*.] Having many branches.

multiramous (mul-ti-rā'mus), *a.* Same as *multiramose*.

multisaccate (mul-ti-sak'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *saccus*, a sac: see *saccate*.] Having many sacs.

multiscient (mul-tish'ent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sciens* (*scient-*), ppr. of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Knowing many things; having much learning.

multisciousness (mul-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *multi-scius*, knowing much, < *multus*, much, + *scius*, knowing, < *scire*, know.] Having variety of knowledge. *Bailey*.

multisect (mul'ti-sekt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] Having many segments, as an insect or a worm.

multiseptate (mul-ti-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *septum*, a partition: see *septate*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having many septa, dissepiments, or partitions: as, *multiseptate* spores.

multiserial (mul-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *series*, series: see *serial*.] Having many series; arranged in many rows; multifarious; polystichous.

multiseriate (mul-ti-sē'ri-āt), *a.* Same as *multiserial*.

multisiliquous (mul-ti-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [= F. *multisiliqueux* = Sp. *multisiliicuoso*, < L. *multus*, many, + *siliqua*, siliqua: see *siliquous*.] Having many pods or seed-vessels.

multisonous (mul-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [= Pg. *multisono*, < L. *multisonus*, loud-sounding, < *multus*, much, + *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

multispiral (mul-ti-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *spira*, spire: see *spiral*.] Having many turns or whorls: applied in conchology (*a*) to spiral univalve shells of many whorls, and (*b*) to opercula of many concentric rings.

multistaminate (mul-ti-stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *stamen*, the thread of a warp (NL. stamen): see *staminate*.] In *bot.*, bearing many stamens.

multistriate (mul-ti-strī'āt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *stria*, a streak: see *striate*.] Having many striæ, streaks, or stripes.

multisulcate (mul-ti-sul'kāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *sulcus*, furrow: see *sulcate*.] Having many sulci or furrows; much-furrowed.

multisyllable (mul'ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [= It. *moltisillabo*, < L. *multus*, many, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

multitentaculate (mul'ti-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + NL. *tentaculum*, tentacle: see *tentaculate*.] Having many tentacles.

multititular (mul-ti-tit'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *titulus*, title: see *titular*.] Having many titles.

multituberculate (mul'ti-tū-bèr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *tuberculum*, a small swelling, tubercle: see *tuberculate*.] Having many tubercles, as teeth. *Micros. Science*, XXIX. i. 20.

multituberculated (mul'ti-tū-bèr'kū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *multituberculate*. *W. H. Flower*, Encye. Brit., XV. 376.

multitubular (mul-ti-tū'bū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *tubulus*, a tube: see *tubular*.] Having many tubes: as, a *multitubular* boiler.

multitude (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *multitude* = Sp. *multitud* = Pg. *multitude*, *multidão* = It. *multitudine*, *moltitudine*, < L. *multitudo* (*-din-*), a great number, a multitude, a crowd, in gram. the plural number, < *multus*, OL. *moltus*, much, many, appar. orig. a pp. (cf. *altus*, high, deep, orig. pp. of *alere*, nourish, grow: see *altitude*, *old*).] 1. The character of being many; numerousness; also, a great number regarded collectively or as congregated together. Aquinas and others distinguish *transcendental* and *material multitude*; but it is difficult to attach any definite conception to transcendental multitude, which is the opposite of transcendental unity. Material multitude is the multitude of individuals of the same species, an expression which supposes matter to be the principle of individuation.

And whiles they sought to flye out of the Citie, they wedged themselues with *multitude* so fast in the gate (which was furthest from the enemie) and the streetes adioyning, as that three rankes walked one vpon the others heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

Armed freemen scattered over a wide area are deterred from attending the periodic assemblies by cost of travel, by cost of time, by danger, and also by the experience that *multitudes* of men unprepared and unorganized are helpless in presence of an organized few.
H. Spencer, Pric. of Sociol., § 495.

2. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

3. A crowd or throng; a gathering or collection of people. According to some ancient legal authorities, it required at least ten to make a *multitude*.—**The multitude**, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

The hasty *multitude*
Admiring enter'd; and the work some praise,
And some the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 730.

That great enemy of reason, virtue, and religion, *the multitude*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Multitude*, *Throng*, *Crowd*, swarm, mass, host, legion. A *multitude*, however great, may be in a space so large as to give each one ample room; a *throng* or a *crowd* is generally smaller than a *multitude*, but is gathered into a close body, a *throng* being a company that presses together or forward, and a *crowd* carrying the closeness to uncomfortable physical contact.

A very subtle argument could not have been communicated to the *multitudes* that visited the shows.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

We are enow, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*,
If any order might be thought upon.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 5. 20.

It crosses here, it crosses there,
Thro' all that *crowd* confused and loud.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi.

multitudinary (mul-ti-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **multitudinarius*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude: see *multitude*.] Multitudinous; manifold. [Rare.]

multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. as if **multitudinosus*, < *multitudo* (*-din-*), a multitude: see *multitude*.] 1. Consisting of a multitude or great number.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

2. Of vast extent or number, or of manifold diversity; vast in number or variety, or in both.

My hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 62.

One might with equal wisdom seek to whistle the vague *multitudinous* hum of a forest.
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, LXXI. 446.

3†. Of or pertaining to the multitude.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue; let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 156.

multitudinously (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-li), *adv.* In a multitudinous manner; in great number or with great variety.

multitudinousness (mul-ti-tū'di-nus-nes), *n.* The character or state of being multitudinous.

Its [nature's] *multitudinousness* is commanded by a sense of powers. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 151.

multivagant† (mul-tiv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Same as *multivagous*.

multivagous† (mul-tiv'a-gus), *a.* [< L. *multivagus*, that wanders about much, < *multus*, much, + *vagus*, wandering, strolling: see *vague*.] Wandering much. *Bailey*.

multivalence (mul-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [< *multivalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The property of being multivalent.

multivalent (mul-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong. Cf. *equivalent*.] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to a number of hydrogen or other monad atoms.

multivalve (mul'ti-valv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *multivalve*, < L. *multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Having many valves. Formerly specifically applied—(*a*) among molluska, to the coat-of-mail shells, chitons or *Chitonidæ*; and (*b*) among crustaceans, to the acorn-shells or cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ* or *Lepadidæ*, once supposed to be molluska. Also *multivalvular*.

II. *n.* A multivalve zoölogical shell.

Multivalvia (mul-ti-val'vi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *multus*, many, + *valva*, door: see *multivalve*.] In Linnæus's system of classification, a division of his *Testacea*, including his genera *Chiton* and *Lepas*.

multivalvular (mul-ti-val'vū-lär), *a.* Same as *multivalve*.

multiversant (mul-ti-vèr'sant), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *versan(t-)s*, ppr. of *versare*, turn about, intens. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *conversant*.] Turning into many shapes; assuming many forms; protean.

multivious (mul-tiv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *multivius*, having many ways, < *multus*, many, + *via*, way.] Having many ways or roads. [Rare.]

multivocal (mul-tiv'ō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *multus*, much, many, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *vocal*.] **I.** *a.* Ambiguous; equivocal.

An ambiguous or *multivocal* word. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* A word or an expression that is equivocal, or susceptible of several meanings.

Multivocals, as conducing to brevity and expressiveness, are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

multivoltine (mul-ti-vol′tin), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + It. *volta*, a turn, winding: see *volt*[1].] Having several (at least more than two) annual broods; generated oftener than twice a year: said of silkworm-moths and their larvæ.

Some [races of silkworms] are *multivoltine*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

multivorous (mul-tiv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *multus*, much, + *vorare*, devour.] Voracious.

multocular (mul-tok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *multus*, many, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Having more than two eyes; having two eyes each of many facets or ocelli, as a fly.

Flies . . . are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their cornea.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note *k*.

multum (mul′tum), *n.* [< L. *multum*, neut. of *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In *brewing*, a compound consisting of an extract of quassia and licorice, used as an adulterant.

multum in parvo (mul′tum in pär′vō). [L.: *multum*, neut. of *multus*, much; *in*, in; *parvo*, abl. of *parvus*, small.] Much in small compass.

Multungula† (mul-tung′gū-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach), < L. *multus*, many, + *ungula*, hoof.] The seventh order of mammals, containing hoofed quadrupeds with more than two hoofs, as the hog, tapir, rhinoceros, and elephant: later called *Multungulata*.

Multungulata (mul-tung-gū-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *multungulatus*: see *multungulate*.] An order of *Mammalia* comprising ungulate quadrupeds which have more than two functional hoofs. It is approximately equivalent to the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier and to the suborder *Perissodactyla* of modern naturalists, but agrees exactly with no natural division. Illiger in 1811 divided it into 6 families: *Lamnunguia* (hyrax), *Proboscidæ* (elephants), *Nasicornia* (rhinoceroses), *Obesa* (hippopotamuses), *Nasuta* (tapirs), and *Setigera* (swine). Earlier *Multungula*. Compare *Solidungulata*.

multungulate (mul-tung′gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *multungulatus*, many-hoofed, < L. *multus*, many, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate*.] **I.** *a.* Having more than two functional hoofs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Multungulata*.

II. *n.* A multungulate mammal.

multuple†, *a.* [Var. of *multiple*, with term. as in *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Manifold. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, ii. 78. (*Davies*.)

multure (mul′tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moulture*, *mouter*, *mowter*; < ME. *multure*, *multer*, < OF. *multure*, *moulture*, *molture*, F. *mouture* = Pr. *moldura*, *moltura*, *moudura*, a grinding, toll for grinding, < L. *molitura*, a grinding, < *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind: see *mill*[1].] 1. The act of grinding grain in a mill.—2. The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist.—3. In *Scots law*, the toll or fee given, generally in kind, to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn.

Out of one sack he would take two *moultures* or fees for grinding. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11. (*Davies*.)

It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal-sack.
Scott, Monastery.

multurer (mul′tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *multure* + *-er*[1].] A person who has grain ground at a certain mill. Multurers are or were of two kinds—first, such as were *thirled* (thrslied) to a certain mill by the conditions on which they occupied their land; and, second, those who used the mill without being bound by the tenure to do so. The former were termed *insucken multurers*, the latter *outsucken multurers*. [Scotch.]

mum[1] (mum), *a.* [< ME. *mum*, *mom*, used interjectionally, expressing a low murmuring sound made with the lips closed, used at once to attract attention and to command silence; an imitative syllable, the basis of the verbs *mumble*, *mump*[1], *mum*[2], and their numerous cognates; cf. L. *mu*, Gr. *μῦ*, a mere murmured syllable; also *murmur*, and similar ult. imitative words.] Silent.

Shall we see sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate creature, and be *mum*?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 231.

The citizens are *mum*, and speak not a word.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 3.

mum[1] (mum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mummed*, ppr. *mumming*. [< ME. *mummen* = D. *mommen* = G. *mummen*, mumble, mutter; imitative of the sound: see *mum*[1], *a.* Cf. *mumble*, *mump*[1].] To be silent; keep silence.

Better *mumme* than meddle ouermuch.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 83.

[The imperative is often used as an interjection.

Mum then, and no more. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 59.

But to his speach he aunswered no whit, . . .
As one with griefe and anguishe overcum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 44.

I know what haa past between you; but, *mum*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.]

mum[2] (mum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mummed*, ppr. *mumming*. [Also *mumm*; < ME. **mommen*, < OF. *momer*, < MD. *mommen*, D. *mommen* (= G. *mummen*), mask, play the mummer, < MD. *mom-me*, D. *mom* = G. *mumme*, a mask; cf. G. *mummel*, a hobgoblin, bugbear; supposed to have been used orig., in connection with the syllable *mum*, by nurses to frighten or amuse children, at the same time pretending to cover their faces: see *mum*[1].] To mask; sport or make diversion in a mask: as, to go a *mumming*.

Disguised all are coming,
Right wantonly a-*mumming*.
Quoted in *Chambers's* Book of Days, II. 739.

mum[3]† (mum), *n.* [= D. *mom* = Dan. *mumme*, < G. *mumme*, a kind of beer, said to be so named from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it, in 1492.] A strong ale popular in the seventeenth century and in use down to a later time. It seems to have been made from wheat-malt, with a certain amount of oat-malt, and flavored with various herbs, with sometimes the addition of eggs.

An honest Yorkshire gentleman . . . used to invite his acquaintance at Paris to break their fast with him upon cold roast beef and *mum*. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

A sort of beverage called *mum*, a species of fat ale, brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know the name by its occurrence in revenue acts of Parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other exciseable commodities. *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

mum[4] (mum or m'm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ma'am* for *madam*.

mumble (mum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mumbled*, ppr. *mumbling*. [< ME. *momelen* = D. *mommelen* = G. *mummeln* = Sw. *mumla* = Dan. *mumle*, mumble; freq. of *mum*[1], *v.* Cf. *mamble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak with the vocal organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; speak in low tones, hesitatingly, or deprecatingly.

Muttering and *mumbling*, idiotlike it seem'd.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To chew or bite softly or with the gums; work food with the gums on account of lack or defectiveness of teeth.

I have teeth, sir;
I need not *mumble* yet this forty years.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

The man who laughed but once, to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grained thistles pass.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 146.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter in a low inarticulate voice.

He singes the treble part,
The meane he *mumbles* out of tune, for lack of life and hart.
Gascoigne, Memorics.

Mumbling of wicked charms. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 41.

The chiefe Bonzi in an vnknowne language *mumbleth* ouer an hymne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the Deity. *Dryden*.

2. To chew gently; work (food) by rubbing it with the gums on account of lack of teeth.

Gums unarmed to *mumble* meat in vain.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 319. (*Latham*.)

The sea laps and *mumbles* the soft roots of the hills, and licks away an acre or two of good pasturage every season. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 278.

3†. To cover up or hide, as if by uttering in a mumbling, unintelligible fashion; say over inarticulately: with *up*.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence, and not to be *mumbled up* in silence. *Dryden*.

Take heede that you fishe not so faire that at length you catch a frogge, and then repentaunce make you *mumble up* a mass with miserere. *Greene*, Carde of Fancie.

mumble (mum′bl), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*] A low, indistinct utterance.

mumble-matins† (mum′bl-mat″ins), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + obj. *matins*.] An ignorant priest. *Davies*.

How can they be learned, having none to teach them but Sir John *Mumble-matins*? *Bp. Pilkington*, Works, p. 26.

mumblement (mum′bl-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *momblement*; < *mumble* + *-ment*.] Low indistinct words or utterance; mumbling speech. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 8. [Rare.]

mumble-news† (mum′bl-nūz), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + obj. *news*.] A tale-bearer; a prattler.

Some carry-tale, . . . some *mumble-news*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 464.

mumbler (mum′blėr), *n.* One who mumbles.

Mass *momblers*, holy-water swingers.
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 88.

mumble-the-peg (mum′bl-thē-peg′), *n.* [< *mumble*, *v.*, + *the*[1] + obj. *peg*.] A boys' game in which each player in turn throws a knife from a series of positions, continuing until he fails to make the blade stick in the ground. The last player to complete the series is compelled to draw out of the ground with his teeth a peg which the others have driven in with a certain number of blows with the handle of the knife. Also *mumble-peg*, and corruptly *mumbly-peg*, *mumbletty-peg*.

mumbling (mum′bling), *n.* [< ME. *momellynge*; verbal n. of *mumble*, *v.*] The act of speaking in a low tone or with the vocal organs partly closed; an indistinct utterance.

These makes hippynge, homerynge,
Of medles *momellynge*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206. (*Halliwell*.)

A series of inarticulate though loud *mumblings* over his food. *Rhoda Broughton*, Red as a Rose is She, xxxiii.

mumblingly (mum′bling-li), *adv.* In a mumbling manner; with a low inarticulate utterance.

mumbo-jumbo (mum′bō-jum′bō), *n.* [Said to be a native African name; but it may be a mere loose rendering in E. of African jargon.] 1. A god whose image is fantastically clothed, worshiped by certain negro tribes.

Worship mighty *Mumbo-Jumbo*
In the Mountains of the Moon.
Bon Gaultier Ballads, Lay of the Lovelorn.

Hence—2. Any senseless object of popular idolatry.

He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable *Mumbo-Jumbo* they paraded. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. 18.

mum-budget† (mum′buj″et), *interj.* [< *mum*[1] + **budget*, put for *budge*, used like *mum* to command silence.] An exclamation enjoining silence and secrecy. [In the first quotation it is resolved into its component parts, and used as a kind of masonic sign.]

I come to her in white and cry *mum*; she cries *budget*; and by that we know one another.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 2. 6.

Avoir le vec gelé, to play *mumbudget*, to be tongue-tyed, to say never a word. *Cotgrave*.

"Nor did I ever wince or grudge it
For thy dear sake." Quoth she, "*Mum budget*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 208.

mumchance† (mum′chāns), *n.* and *a.* [= G. *mummenschanz*; as *mum*[1] + *chance*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A game of hazard with cards or dice in which silence was absolutely necessary.

In comes the setter with his cards, and asketh at what game they shal play. Why, saith the verser, at a new game called *mum-chance*, that hath no policie nor knaverie, but plain as a pike staf: you shal shuffle and ile cut; you shal cal a carde, and this honest man, a stranger almost to us both, shal cal another for me, and which of our cards comes first shal win. *Greene*, Conny-Catching (1591).

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.
Machiavell's Dogg (1617), sig. B. (*Nares*.)

2. One who has not a word to say for himself; a fool.

Why stand ye like a *mum-chance*? What, are ye tongue-ty'd? *Plautus made English* (1694). (*Nares*.)

Methinks you look like *Munchance*, that was hanged for saying nothing. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

3. Silence. *Huloet*.

II. *a.* Silent.

The witty poet [Swift] depicts himself as cutting a very poor figure at Sir Arthur's dinner-table in the presence of the dashing dragoon captain, and indeed sitting quite *mumchance*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 242.

mum-house† (mum′hous), *n.* A tavern where mum was sold.

I went with Mr. Norbury, near hand to the Fleece, a *mum-house* in Leadenhall, and there drunk mum.
Pepys, Diary, II. 124.

mumm (mum), *v. i.* See *mum*[2].

mummachog (mum′a-chog), *n.* Same as *mummychog*.

mummanize† (mum′a-nīz), *v. t.* [Irreg. < *mumm-y* + *-an* + *-ize* (cf. *humanize*).] To mummify.

Deere Vault, that veil'st him,
Mummanize his corse,
Till it arise in Heauen to be crown'd.
Davies, Muse's Tears, p. 9. (*Davies*.)

mummet†, *n.* See *mum*[3].

mummer (mum′ėr), *n.* [< OF. *momeur*, < *momer*, mum: see *mum*[2].] One who mums, or masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a masked buffoon; specifically, in England, one of a company of persons who go from house to house at Christmas performing a kind of play, the subject being generally St. George and the Dragon, with sundry whimsical adjuncts.

mummery (mum'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *mummeries* (-iz). [Formerly also *mommery*; < OF. *mommerie*, F. *momerie* (= Sp. *momeria* = D. *mommerij* = G. *mummerei* = Dan. *mummeri*), mummery, < *momer*, mum, go a mumming: see *mum*2.] 1. Pantomime as enacted by mummers; a show or performance of mummers.

Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*

This festival [of fools] was a religious *mummery*, usually held at Christmas time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 308.

2. A ceremony or performance considered false or pretentious; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade: applied in contempt to various religious ceremonies by people who are of other sects or beliefs.

The temple and its holy rites profan'd
By *mumm'ries* he that dwelt in it disdain'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

But for what we know of Eleusis and its *mummeries*, which is quite enough for all practical purposes, we are indebted to none of you ancients, but entirely to modern sagacity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

mummet (mum'et), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *noonmeat* (ME. *nonemete*): see quot.] Luncheon. [Local, Eng.]

This nonemete — which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap — is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into *mummet*.
Southey.

mummia† (mum'i-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *mummy*.] Same as *mummy*1, 2.

Hee supposed that *Mummia* was made of such as the sands had surprised and buried quick: but the truer *Mummia* is made of embalmed bodies of men, as they vse to doe in Egypt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 230.

Your followers
Have swallowed you like *mummia*.
Webster, White Devil, i. 1.

mummick (mum'ik), *v. t.* [Cf. *mommick*.] To eat awkwardly and with distaste. [Prov. Eng. and local U. S.]

mummied (mum'id), *p. a.* Mummified. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 383.

mummification (mum″i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *momification*; as *mummify* + *-ation*.] 1. The process of mummifying, or making into a mummy.—2. In *pathol.*, dry gangrene. See *gangrene*, 1.

mummiform (mum'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *mummy*1 + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy: applied in entomology to the nymphs of certain *Lepidoptera*.

mummify (mum'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummified*, ppr. *mummifying*. [= F. *momifier*; as *mummy*1 + *-fy*.] To make into a mummy; embalm and dry as a mummy; hence, to dry, or to preserve by drying.

Thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men.
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 50.

There had been brought back to France numerous *mummified* corpses of the animals which the ancient Egyptians revered and preserved. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 33.

mumming (mum'ing), *n.* [< ME. *mommyng*; verbal n. of *mum*2, *v.*] The sports of mummers; masking or masquerade.

That no maner of personne, of whate degree or condicion that they be of, at no tyme this Christmas goo a *mommyng* with cloce visaged. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

She had borrowed the suit under pretence she meant to play in some *mumming* or rural masquerade.
Scott, Monastery, xxix.

"Disguisings" and "*mummings*," i. e. dances or other appearances in costume, no doubt often of a figurative description, were in vogue at Court from the time of Edward III. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 82.

mummock (mum'ok), *n.* [Var. of *mammock*. Cf. *mommick*.] An old coat fit to put on a scarecrow.

I haven't a rag or a *mummock*
To fetch me a chop or a steak:
I wish that the coats of my stomach
Were such as my uncle would take. *T. Hood.*

mummy1 (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Formerly also *mummie*, *mummee*; in late ME. *momyn*, *momyan* (def. 2); = D. G. Sw. Dan. *mumie*, < OF. *mumie*, F. *momie* = Sp. Pg. *momia* = It. *mummia*, < ML. *mumia*, *momia*, *mummia* = NGr. *μούμια* = Turk. *mumiyā* = Pers. *mūmiyāī* (> Hind. *momiyāī*), a mummy (Hind. also a medicine), < Ar. *mūmiyā*, pl. *mowāmi*, an embalmed body, a mummy, < *mūm* (> Pers. *mūm*, > Hind. *mom*), wax (used in embalming); cf. Coptic *mum*, bitumen, gum-resin.] 1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptian preparation for burial. An immense number of mummies are found in Egypt, consisting not only of human bodies, but of those of various animals, as bulls, apes, ibises, crocodiles, fish, etc. The processes of embalming bodies were very various. The bodies of the poorer classes were merely dried with salt or natron, and wrapped up in coarse cloths. Those of the rich and the great underwent the most complicated operations, and were laboriously adorned with various ornaments. The embalmers extracted the brain through the nostrils, and the entrails through an incision in the side. The body was then shaved and washed, the belly filled with perfumes, and the whole body covered with natron, and steeped in the same material for seventy days. After this the corpse was washed, treated with balsam or other antiseptics, and then wrapped up in linen bandages, sometimes to the number of twenty thicknesses. The body was then put into an ornamented case of wood or cartonnage. Sometimes the cases were double. The term *mummy* is likewise used of human bodies preserved in other ways, either by artificial preparation or by accident. The Guanches, or ancient people of the Canaries, embalmed their dead in a simple but effectual manner. In some situations the conditions of the soil and atmosphere, by the rapidity with which they permit the drying of the animal tissues, are alone sufficient for the preservation of the body with the general characteristics of a mummy. This is the case in some parts of South America, especially at Arica (formerly in Peru), where considerable numbers of bodies have been found quite dry, in pits dug in a dry saline soil. In some places natural mummies are occasionally found in caverns or in crypts, as in a well-known church-crypt in Bordeaux, France. Natural mummies of various animals are often found in such state of preservation as to allow of scientific description of many of their parts.

Head of Mummy of Seti I., father of Rameses II.

An imposture perhaps contrived by the Water-men, who, fetching them [the arms and legs] from the *Mummes*, . . . do stick them over-night in the sand.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 99.

2†. The substance of a mummy; a medicinal preparation supposed to consist of the substance of mummies or of dead bodies; hence, a medicinal liquor or gum in general. Also *mummia*. See first quotation under *mummia*.

Mummy hath great force in stanching blood, which may be ascribed to the mixture of balms that are glutinous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 980.

'Tis true; there's magic in the web of it: . . .
And it was dyed in *mummy* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4. 74.

Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing; . . . a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 124.

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician, who wrote that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. *Chambers's Cyc.*, 1738.

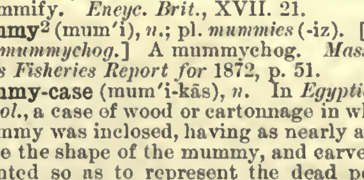
3. In *hort.*, a kind of wax used in grafting and planting trees.—4. A brown color prepared from the asphalt taken from Egyptian mummies, and used as an oil-color by artists. It resembles asphaltum in its general qualities, and has the advantage of being less liable to crack. It was supposed that the asphalt taken from the Egyptian mummies made the finest color. *Ure*, Dict., III. 361.—**To beat to a mummy**, to beat soundly, or till insensible.

mummy1 (mum'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mummied*, ppr. *mummying*. [< *mummy*1, *n.*] To embalm; mummify. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 21.

mummy2 (mum'i), *n.*; pl. *mummies* (-iz). [Short for *mummychog*.] A mummychog. *Massachusetts Fisheries Report for* 1872, p. 51.

mummy-case (mum'i-kās), *n.* In *Egyptian archæol.*, a case of wood or cartonnage in which a mummy was inclosed, having as nearly as possible the shape of the mummy, and carved and painted so as to represent the dead person. The mummy-cases of the rich were often very elaborately painted and inlaid, and were inclosed in a second or outer case of wood, or a sarcophagus of stone, the latter being sometimes also of the form of the mummy, but more frequently rectangular. See cut in next column.

mummychog (mum'i-chog), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *mummachog*.] A salt-water minnow, the common killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*; also, one of numerous other small cyprinodonts, killifishes or top-minnows. See *killifish*. Also written *mummachog*, *mummichog*, *mammichug*, *mummychug*.


Mummychog (*Fundulus majalis*).

Mummy-case of Kha-Hor, between two others.—Boulak Museum, Cairo, Egypt.

mummy-cloth (mum'i-klôth), *n.* 1. Cloth in which mummies are enveloped, a fabric as to the material of which there is some dispute, but which is generally admitted to be linen.—2. A modern textile fabric made to some extent in imitation of the ancient fabric, and used especially as a foundation for embroidery.—3. A fabric resembling crape, having the warp of either cotton or silk and the weft of woolen: used for mourning when black on account of its lusterless surface. Also *momie-cloth*.

mummy-wheat (mum'i-hwēt), *n.* A variety of wheat, originally considered a distinct species, *Triticum compositum*, cultivated in Egypt and Abyssinia, and to some extent elsewhere. It has been raised from grains found in mummy-cases — probably placed there, however, by fraud.

mump1 (mump), *v.* [< D. *mompen*, mump, cheat; a strengthened form of *mommen*, mumble: see *mum*1, *v.* The Goth. *bi-mampjan*, deride, is perhaps ult. related. In part perhaps associated with *munch*, as *crump*3 with *crunch*, *hump* with *hunch*, *lump*1 with *lunch*, etc. Hence *mumps*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness.

And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

When they come with their counterfeit looks, and *mumping* tones, think them players. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. To nibble; chew; munch, or move the jaw as if munching.

Aged *mumping* beldames. *Nash*, Terrors of the Night.

Spend but a quarter so much time in *mumping* upon Gabrielism.
Nash, Dedication to Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

3. To chatter; make mouths; grin like an ape.

Ter. The tailor will run mad upon my life for 't.
Ped. How he *mumps* and bridles; he will ne'r cut clothes again. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

4. To implore alms in a low muttering tone; play the beggar; hence, to deceive; practise imposture.

And then went *mumping* with a sore leg, . . . canting and whining. *Burke.*

Doubtless his church will be no hospital
For superannuate forms and *mumping* shams.
Lowell, The Cathedral.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter with a low, indistinct voice; chatter unintelligibly.

Who *mump* their passion, and who, grimly smiling,
Still thus address the fair with voice beguiling.
Goldsmith, Epilogue Spoken by Mrs. Buckley and [Miss Catley.

2. To munch; chew: as, to *mump* food.

She sunk to the earth as dead as a doore naile, and never *mumpt* crust after. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe.

3. To overreach.

What, you laugh, I warrant, to think how the young Baggage and you will *mump* the poor old Father; but if all her Dependance for a Fortune be upon the Father, he may chance to *mump* you both and spoil the Jest.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

mump2 (mump), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A protuberance; a lump. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Any great knotty piece of wood; a root. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumper (mum'pėr), *n.* A beggar.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*.
Poor Robia (1694). (*Nares.*)

The country gentleman [of the time of Charles II.] . . . was . . . deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng. (*Latham.*)

mumping-day (mump'ing-dā), *n.* St. Thomas's day, the twenty-first of December, when the poor go about the country begging corn, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mumpish (mum'pish), *a.* [< *mump*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

mumpishly (mum'pish-li), *adv.* In a mumpish manner; dully; sullenly.

mumpishness (mum'pish-nės), *n.* The state of being mumpish; sullenness.

mumps (mumps), *n. pl.* (also used as *sing.*). [Pl. of **mump*[1], n., < *mump*[1], *v.* Cf. *mump*[2].] 1. Sullenness; silent displeasure; sulks. [Rare.]

The Sunne was so in his *mumps* uppon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 168). (*Davies.*)

2. A contagious non-suppurative inflammation of the parotid and sometimes of the other salivary glands and of the circumglandular connective tissue; idiopathic parotitis. Mumps is usually an innocent affection without dangers or acquelæ. It begins with pain and then swelling behind the jaw, close to the ear, on one side. The pain at first is caused by motion of the jaw or the presence of acids. The other side is involved a day or two later. There may be inflammation of the testes and scrotum in males, or of the mammæ, ovaries, and vulva in females; this extension is, however, mostly confined to pubescence and adult life. One attack usually protects. The period of incubation is thought to be from 7 to 14 days.

3†. A drinking game.

Now, he is nobody that cannot drinke super nagulum, carouse the hunter's hoop, quaffe upsey freze crosse, with leapes gloves, *mumpes*, frolickes, and a thousand such domineering inventions. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse.

mumpsimus (mump'si-mus), *n.* [A term originating in the story of an ignorant priest who in saying his mass had long said *mumpsimus* for *sumpsimus*, and who, when his error was pointed out, replied, "I am not going to change my old *mumpsimus* for your new *sumpsimus*." The story evidently refers to the post-communion prayer "Quod ore *sumpsimus*," etc.] An error obstinately clung to; a prejudice.

Some be to stiffe in their old *mumpsimus*, others be to busy and curious in their newe sumpsimus.
Hall, Hen. VIII., f. 261. (*Halliwell.*)

Mere chance of circumstances is their infallible determinator of the true and the false, and, somehow, it cannot but be that their old *mumpsimus* is preferable to any new sumpsimus. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 137.

mun[1] (mun), *n.* [< ME. *mun*, preb. < Sw. *mun* = Dan. *mund* = G. *mund* = D. *mond* = E. *mouth*: see *mouth*.] The mouth.

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns,
Butter them and sugar them and put them in your *muns*.
Popular rime, quoted by Halliwell.

mun[2], *v.* A variant of *moun*[2], *maun*—that is, *must*. [Now only provincial.]

A gentleman *mun* show himself like a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

mun[3] (mun), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] One of a band of dissolute young fellows who, in the reign of Queen Anne, swaggered by night in the streets of London, breaking windows, overturning sedans, beating men, and offering rude caressos to women; a Mohawk.

mun[4] (mun), *n.* 1. A dialectal variant of *man*, used indefinitely for both numbers of the third personal pronoun (*he, him, they, them*).

I've seed *mun* [him] do what few has.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

Look to *mun* [them]—the works of the Lord.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

2. A familiar term of address applied to persons of either sex and of any age: usually at the end of a sentence and practically expletive: as, mind what I'm tellin' you, *mun*. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

munch (munch), *v.* [Formerly also *maunch, mounch*; < ME. *munchen*, var. of *manchen, maunchen*, var. of *maungen, mangen*, eat: see *mange, v.* For the relation of *munch* to *maunch*[1], cf. that of *crunch* to *craunch*.] **I.** *trans.* To chew deliberately or continuously; masticate audibly; champ.

And some wolde *munche* hire mete al allone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 915.

I could *munch* your good dry oats.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 36.

II. *intrans.* To chew continuously and noisily.

A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And *munch'd*, and *munch'd*, and *munch'd*.
Shak., Macbeth, i 3. 5.

munch (munch), *n.* [< *munch*, *v.*] Something to eat. *Halliwell.* [Colloq. or prov.]

muncher (mun'chėr), *n.* One who munches.

munch-present†, *n.* A variant of *maunch-present*.

Muncke battery. A galvanic battery the plates of which are in the form of a horseshoe with one zinc and one copper arm soldered together. These are placed in such a manner as mutually to interlock on a frame which is immersed in a trough of acidulated solution.

muncorn, *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mund[1]†, *n.* [AS.: see *mound*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection; security. Compare *mundium*.

Till . . . a waiver was given, the wrong-doer remained in the folk's *mund*; and to act against him without such a waiver, or without appeal to the folk, was to act against the folk itself, for it was a breach of the peace or frith to which his *mund* entitled him.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 23.

mund[2]† (mund), *n.* [< L. *mundus*, world: see *mound*[2].] A globe or ball: same as *mound*[2].

Another angel, nimbed, supporting in his muffled hand a *mund* or ball surmounted by a double transomed cross.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

mundane (mun'dān), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *mondain*, < OF. *mondain*, F. *mondain* = Sp. Pg. *mundano* = It. *mondano*; < LL. *mundanus*, belonging to the world, < L. *mundus*, the world, < *mundus*, adorned, elegant, clean; cf. *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly: as, this *mundane* sphere; *mundane* existence.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mondain* glory.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 579, App. No. 2.

I, King Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 71.

A sight . . . fitted for meditation on the volatility of *mundane* things. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 96.

2. In *astrol.*, relating to the horizon, and not to the ecliptic. Thus, *mundane parallels* are small circles parallel to the horizon; *mundane aspects* are differences of azimuth amounting to some simple aliquot part of the circle. But the mundane aspects are calculated in such violation of the truths of trigonometry as to leave room for dispute as to what is intended.—**Mundane astrology.** See *astrology*, 1.—**Mundane era.** See *era*.

II.† *n.* A dweller in this world.

By the shyppe we may vnderstande ye folyes and errours that the *mondaynes* are in, by the ae this presente worlde. Prol. to *Watson's* tr. of Ship of Fools.

mundanely (mun'dān-li), *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

mundanity (mun-dan'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mondanité* = It. *mondanità*, < ML. *mundanita(t-)s*, love of the world, < L. *mundanus*, of the world: see *mundane*.] The quality of being mundane; worldliness; worldly feelings; the way of the world.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xx. 1.

He could have blessed her for the tone, for the escape into common *mundanity*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, II. xvi.

mundation† (mun-dā'shon), *n.* [= It. *mondazione*, < LL. *mundatio(n-)*, a cleansing, < L. *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse, < *mundus*, clean: see *mundane*.] The act of cleansing. *Bailey*, 1731.

mundatory (mun'dā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *mundatorius*, belonging to cleansing, < *mundator*, a cleanser, < L. *mundare*, pp. *mundatus*, cleanse: see *mundation*.] **I.**† *a.* Having power to cleanse; cleansing. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *mundatories* (-riz). Same as *purificator*.

mund-byrd† (AS. pron. mûnd'bürd), *n.* [AS. (= OS. *mundburd* = OHG. *mundiburd*), protection, patronage, aid, a fine (see def.), < *mund*, protection, + **byrd*, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*[1] and *birth*.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a fee or fine paid for securing protection.

In the laws of Ethelbert the king's *mundbyrd* is fixed at fifty shillings. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 71.

mundic (mun'dik), *n.* [Corn.] Iron pyrites, either pyrite or marcasite, and including also arsenical pyrites, or arsenopyrite, which is sometimes called *arsenical mundic*.

There are mines of silver mixed with copper at Kutenberg, to the west of Prague, in which there is a crystal that is thought to be Flores cupri; they find likewise both white and yellow *mundic*, and formerly they had antimony there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 239.

mundicidious† (mun-di-sid'i-us), *a.* [< L. *mundus*, the world, + *cadere* (in comp. *-cidere*), fall, happen: see *cadent, chance*.] Happening, to be met with, or to be looked for in this world. [Rare.]

A vacuum and an exorbitancy are *mundicidious* evils.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

mundificant (mun-dif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *mundificante* = It. *mondificante*, < LL. *mundifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *mundificare*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to cleanse and heal; cleansing.

II. *n.* A cleansing and healing ointment or plaster. Also *mundifier*.

mundification (mun"di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *mondification* = Pg. *mundificação* = It. *mondificazione*, < ML. *mundificatio(n-)*, < LL. *mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

The juice both of the braunches and hearbe itself, as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 6.

mundificative† (mun'di-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mondificatif* = Sp. Pg. *mundificativo* = It. *mondificativo*, < ML. *mundificativus*, < LL. *mundificare*, pp. *mundificatus*, cleanse: see *mundify*.] Same as *mundificant*.

mundifier (mun'di-fī-ėr), *n.* Same as *mundificant*. *Rees.*

mundify (mun'di-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mundified*, ppr. *mundifying*. [< F. *mondifier* = Sp. Pg. *mundificar* = It. *mondificare*, < LL. *mundificare*, cleanse, < L. *mundus*, clean, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To cleanse; make clean; purify.

Here mercury, here hellebore,
Old ulcers *mundifying*.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, v.

Whatever stains were theirs, let them reside
In that pure place, and they were *mundified*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 132.

II. *intrans.* To do something by way of cleansing.

To cleanse and *mundifie* where need is.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 4.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconveniency, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie*. *Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum* (1699). (*Nares.*)

mundil (mun'dil), *n.* Same as *mandil*[2].

mundium†, *n.* [ML.: see *mund*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, protection. See the quotation.

And the worst oppressions in consequence of the *mundium* [protection given by a noble or rich man to a poorer, for services to be rendered and assessments paid by the latter] led to the fear that a new serfdom might arise.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cx.

mundivagant (mun-div'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *mundus*, the world (see *mundane*), + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering over the world. *J. Philips.* [Rare.]

mundul (mun'dul), *n.* Same as *mandil*[2].

mundungo†, **mundungus**† (mun-dung'gō, -gus), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, black-pudding.] Tobacco made up into a black roll.

With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells.
Satyr against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares.*)

Exhale *mundungus*, ill-perfuming scent.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

munerary (mū'ne-rā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *munerarius*, belonging to a gift, < L. *munus* (*muner-*), a gift: see *munerate*.] Having the nature of a gift. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

munerate† (mū'ne-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *muneratus*, pp. of *munerare* (> It. *munerare*), give, < *munus* (*muner-*), OL. *moenus* (*moener-*), a service, office, function, favor, gift, present, a public show: cf. *munia, moenia*, duties, service. Hence *remunerate*.] Same as *remunerate*.

muneration† (mū-ne-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *munerazione*, < LL. *muneratio(n-)*, a giving, < L. *munerare*, pp. *muneratus*, give: see *munerate*.] Same as *remuneration*.

munga (mung'gä), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

mungcorn (mung'kôrn), *n.* Same as *mangcorn*.

mungeet, *n.* See *munjeet*.

mungo[1] (mung'gō), *n.* [Perhaps < **mung, mong, mang*, a mixture, as in *mongcorn, mungcorn*. But the termination, in this view, is not explained. The early history is not known. Some conjecture that the word is due to a proper name, *Mungo*. This is a Sc. name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woolen fabrics, as old clothes. The cloth made from it when mixed with a little fresh wool has a fine warm appearance, but from the shortness of the fiber is weak and tender. See *shoddy*.

mungo[2] (mung'gō), *n.* [Cf. NL. *Mungos*, the specific name of the plant: see *Mungos*.] An

East Indian plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos*, whose roots are a reputed cure for snake-bites. See *mongoos*.

mungofa (mun-gō′fä), *n.* The gopher, a kind of tortoise.

The flesh of the gopher, or *mungofa*, as it is also called, is considered excellent eating. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 780.

mungoos, *n.* See *mongoos*.

Mungos (mung′gos), *n.* [NL.: see *mongoos*.] 1. A genus of African viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Rhinogalinæ*. The *Mungos fasciatus* is a common species.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *mongoos*.

mungrel†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mongrel*.

munguba (mun-gö′bä), *n.* [Native name.] A stately species of silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Munguba*, found on the Amazon and Rio Negro.

mungy† (mun′ji), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Dark; clouded; gloomy.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.
Quarles, Emblems, v 5.

Munia (mū′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1836), from an E. Ind. name.] An extensive genus of ploceine birds of India and islands eastward, as *M. maja* or *M. malacca*, in which genus the paddy-bird is placed by some authors. See *Padda*.

municipal (mū-nis′i-pal), *a.* [< F. *municipal* = Sp. Pg. *municipal* = It. *municipale*, < L. *municipalis*, of or belonging to a citizen or a free town, < *municeps* (*municip-*), a citizen, an inhabitant of a free town (> *municipium*, a free town, having the right of a Roman citizenship, but governed by its own laws), < *munus*, duty (see *munerate*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the local self-government or corporate government of a city or town.

When the time comes for the ancient towns of England to reveal the treasures of their *municipal* records, much light must be thrown upon the election proceedings of the middle ages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2. Self-governing, as a free city.

There are two distinct and opposite systems of administration, the *municipal* or self-governing, and the centralizing or bureaucratic.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 48.

3. Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation, and its citizens: as, *municipal* law (which see, below).—**Municipal borough.** See *borough*[1], 2 (*a*).—**Municipal corporation, court, judge,** etc. See the nouns.—**Municipal law,** a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the civil power in a state, respecting the intercourse of the state with its members and of its members with each other, as distinguished from *international law*, the law of nations, etc. In this phrase, derived from the Roman law, the word *municipal* has no specific reference to modern municipalities.

The *municipal laws* of this kingdom . . . are of a vast extent, and . . . include in their generality all those several laws which are allowed as the rule and direction of justice and judicial proceedings.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

I call it *municipal law*, in compliance with common speech; for, though strictly that expression denotes the particular customs of one single municipium or free town, yet it may with sufficient propriety be applied to any one state or nation which is governed by the same laws and customs. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 2.

The term *municipal* [for local or provincial *law*] seemed to answer the purpose very well till it was taken by an English author of the first eminence to signify internal law in general, in contradistinction to international law, and the imaginary law of nature. It might still be used in this sense, without scruple, in any other language.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 26, note.

municipalisation, *n.* See *municipalization*.

municipalism (mū-nis′i-pal-izm), *n.* [= F. *municipalisme*; as *municipal* + *-ism*.] Systematic municipal government; the tendency to or policy of government by municipalities.

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *municipalities* (-tiz). [= F. *municipalité* = Sp. *municipalidad* = Pg. *municipalidade* = It. *municipalità*; as *municipal* + *-ity*.] A town or city possessed of corporate privileges of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

We have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure *municipalities* or rustick villages. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

London claims the first place . . . as the greatest *municipality*, as the model on which . . . the other large towns of the country were allowed or charged to adjust their usages. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 486.

municipalization (mū-nis′i-pal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *municipal* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of converting (a community) into a municipality, of bringing it under municipal control, or of providing for it the privileges of local self-government. Also spelled *municipalisation*.

The proposal seems to aim at the *municipalisation* of land, by placing the local authority in the position of ultimate landlord. *Nineteenth Century*, XVIII. 525.

Such is the present position of affairs in Paris, and it certainly points in the direction of the *municipalisation* of the bread trade. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 209.

municipally (mū-nis′i-pal-i), *adv.* In a municipal manner; as regards municipal rule.

municipium (mū-ni-sip′i-um), *n.*; pl. *municipia* (-ä). [L.: see *municipal*.] In ancient times, an Italian town with local rights of self-government and some of the privileges of Roman citizenship; later, a town-government similarly constituted, wherever situated.

A colony was brought to it [the ancient Carnuntum]; it was made a *municipium*; and the emperor Aurelius spent much of his time in this city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 241.

munific† (mū-nif′ik), *a.* [< It. *munifico*, < L. *munificus*, bountiful, liberal, < *munus*, a present, + *facere*, make.] Liberal; lavish. *Blacklock*, Hymn to Divine Love.

munificate† (mū-nif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *munificatus*, pp. of *munificare*, present, < *munificus*, present-making: see *munific*.] To enrich. *Cockeram*.

munificence[1] (mū-nif′i-sens), *n.* [< F. *munificence* = Sp. Pg. *munificencia* = It. *munificenza*, *munificenzia*, < L. *munificentia*, bountifulness: see *munificent*.] The quality or character of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with great liberality or lavishness; bounty; liberality. Also *munificency*.=**Syn.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), bounteousness, bountifulness.

munificence[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *muni-re*, fortify (see *muniment*), + *-ficentia*, < *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Fortification or strength; defense. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 15.

munificency (mū-nif′i-sen-si), *n.* Same as *munificence*[1]. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.

munificent (mū-nif′i-sent), *a.* [= It. *munificente*, < L. as if **munificēn(t-)s*, equiv. to *munificus*, bountiful: see *munific*.] 1. Extremely liberal in giving or bestowing; very generous: as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron.

Think it not enough to be liberal, but *munificent*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 5.

2. Characterized by great liberality or lavish generosity: as, a *munificent* gift.

Essex felt this disappointment keenly, but found consolation in the most *munificent* and delicate liberality.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** Bountiful, bounteous, princely. See *beneficence*.

munificently (mū-nif′i-sent-li), *adv.* In a munificent manner; with remarkable liberality or generosity.

munify†, *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *muni-re*, fortify, + *-fy*.] To fortify. [Rare.]

The king assails, the barons *munify'd*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. st. 34.

muniment (mū′ni-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *monyment* and, rarely, *miniment*; < OF. *muniment* = L. *munimentum*, a defense, < *munire*, OL. *moenire*, furnish with walls, fortify, < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls.] 1†. A fortification of any kind; a stronghold; a place of defense.—2. Support; defense.

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter,
With other *muniments* and petty helps.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 122.

We cannot spare the coarsest *muniment* of virtue.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. A document by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed; a deed, charter, record, etc., especially such as belong to public bodies, or those in which national, manorial, or ecclesiastical rights and privileges are concerned.

The privileges of London were recognized [at the time of the coronation of William the Conqueror] by a royal writ which still remains, the most venerable of its *muniments*, among the city's archives.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 553.

4. Any article preserved or treasured as of special interest or value, as jewels, relics, etc.

Upon a day as she him sate beside,
By chance he certaine *miniments* forth drew
Which yet with him as relickes did abide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 6.

Muniment-house, muniment-room, a house or room in cathedrals, colleges, collegiate churches, castles, or public buildings, purposely made for keeping deeds, charters, writings, etc.

munion, *n.* See *munnion*.

munite† (mū-nīt′), *v. t.* [< L. *munitus*, pp. of *munire*, OL. *moenire* (> It. *munire* = Sp. F. *munir*, furnish with walls, fortify), < *moenia*, *mœnia*, walls.] To fortify; strengthen.

Men must beware that, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, they do not dissolve and deface the laws of charity. *Bacon*, Unity in Religion.

Monasteries strongly *munited* against the incursions of robbers and pirats. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

munition (mū-nish′on), *n.* [< F. *munition* = Sp. *municion* = Pg. *munição* = It. *munizione*, < L. *munitio(n-)*, a defending, a fortification, < *munitus*, pp. of *munire*, defend: see *munite*.] 1†. Fortification.

Keep the *munition*, watch the way. Nahum ii. 1.

2. Materials used in war for defense or for attack; war material; military stores of all kinds; ammunition; provisions: often in the plural.

A very strong citadel at the west end, exceedingly well furnished with *munition*, wherein there are five hundred pieces of Ordinance. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 97.

His majesty might command all his subjects, at their charge, to provide and furnish such number of ships, with men, *munition*, and victuals, and for such time as he should think fit. *Hallam*.

Torpedo-boats, iron-clads, and perfected weapons and *munitions* at the service of any government that has money to buy them. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 313.

3. Figuratively, material for the carrying out of any enterprise.

Pen. Cant. Your man of law
And learn'd attorney has sent you a bag of *munition*.
Pen. jun. . . . What is 't?
Pen. Cant. Three hundred pieces.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

munity† (mū′ni-ti), *n.* [< OF. *munite*, for *immunite*: see *immunity*.] Immunity; freedom; security. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. iv. 2.

munjah (mun′jä), *n.* Same as *moonja*.

munjeet (mun-jēt′), *n.* [Also *mungeet*; < Hind. *manjit*, a drug used for dyeing red.] 1. An East Indian madder-plant, *Rubia cordifolia*, taking to some extent the place of the common madder, and like the latter affording garancin.—2. The dyestuff obtained from its root.

munjistin (mun-jis′tin), *n.* [< *munjeet* (**munji[s]t*) + *-in*[2].] An orange coloring matter ($C_8H_6O_3$) contained, together with purpurin, in munjeet or East Indian madder. It is nearly related in composition to purpurin and alizarin.

munna (mun′ä). [Same as *maunna*.] Must not. [Scotch.]

munnion (mun′yon), *n.* [Also *munion*; < F. *moignon*, a blunt end or stump, as of an amputated limb (= Sp. *muñon*, the stump of an amputated limb, = Pg. *munhão*, a trunnion of a gun, = It. *mugnone*, a carpenters' munnion, *moneone*, a stump), < OF. *moing* (> Bret. *mon*, *moun*, etc.) = It. *manco*, maimed, < L. *mancus*, maimed: see *mank*[1]. The F. *moignon* does not appear in the particular sense 'munnion,' the F. form for which is *meneau*, OF. *menel*. Hence, by corruption, *mullion*, now the common form in arch. use. *Monial*[2], *muntin*, and *munting* appear to be other forms of the same word, due to some orig. misunderstanding.] 1. A mullion. [Obsolete or provincial.]—2. In *ship-building*: (*a*) A piece of carved work placed between the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galleries. (*b*) A piece placed vertically to divide the panels in framed bulkheads.

mun-pins (mun′pinz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *mompyns*, *mone-pins*; < *mun*[1] + *pin*.] Teeth. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Thy *mone-pynnes* bene lyche old yvory.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

munst, *n.* [Cf. *mun*[1].] The face. *Bailey*, 1731.

munt†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mint*[2].

muntin, munting (mun′tin, -ting), *n.* [See *munnion*.] The central vertical piece that divides the panels of a door.

Muntingia (mun-tin′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Abraham *Munting*, professor of botany at Groningen, who died about 1683.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs, of the polypetalous order *Tiliaceæ* and the tribe *Tilieæ*, known by its many-seeded berry. There is but one species, *M. Calabura*, a native of tropical America, bearing white bramble-like flowers and fruit like cherries. Its wood is used for staves, etc., its bark for cordage. See *calabur-tree* and *silkwood*.

muntjac, muntjack (munt′jak), *n.* [Javanese.] A small deer of Java, *Cervulus muntjac*, belonging to the subfamily *Cervulinæ*. The term is extended to the several species of the same genus. They are diminutive deer, resembling to some extent musk-deer and chevrotains. The male has small simple spiked antlers and long tusk-like canine teeth; the female is hornless and without tusks. These animals inhabit southern and eastern parts of Asia as well as some of the adjacent islands. Also written *muntjak*, *mintjac*.

Muntz's metal. See *metal*.

mur[1] (mėr), *n.* [A var. of *mouse*, ME. *mous*, *mus*, < AS. *mūs* = L. *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse: see *mouse*.] A mouse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mur[2]†, *n.* See *mure*[1].

mur[3], **murr**[1], *n.* [Also *murre;* origin obscure.] 1†. A catarrh; a severe cold in the head and throat.

With the pose, *mur*, and such like rheumes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 685. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Some gentlemanly humour,
The *murr*, the headache, the catarrh.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, ii. 1.

In sooth, madam, I have taken a *murr*, which makes my nose run most pathetically and unvulgarly.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

2. An epizoötic disease, having some resemblance to smallpox, which affects cattle and sheep, and is said to have been transferred to man. *Dunglison.*

Murænа (mū-rē′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *murænа, murena*, the murena, a fish (> It. Sp. Pg. *murena* = F. *murène*, a kind of eel, the lamprey), < Gr. *μύραινα*, a sea-eel, lamprey, a fem. form, < *μύρος, σμύρος*, a kind of sea-eel.] 1. The typical genus of *Murænidæ*. The name has been indiscriminately applied to almost all the aymbranchiate and true apodal fishes, but by successive limitations has become restricted to the European murry and closely related species.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also written *murena*.

Muræsocidæ (mū-rē-ne-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of enchelycephalous apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Muræsox*. They have a regular eel-like form, with pointed head, lateral nostrils and branchial apertures, and tongue not free. The family consists of a few tropical or subtropical sea-eels.

Muræsocina (mū-rē″ne-sō-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræsox* (*-esoc-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, a group of *Murænidæ platychistæ:* same as the family *Muræsocidæ*.

Muræsox (mū-rē′ne-soks), *n.* [NL., < *Muræna* + *Esox*.] The typical genus of *Muræsocidæ*, resembling *Muræna*, but with the snout extended like a pike's, whence the name. *M. cinerus*, an East Indian species, attains a length of 5 or 6 feet.

Murænidæ (mū-rē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræna* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Muræna*. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii*, embracing all the *Apodes* as well as the *Gymnoti*. (*b*) In Müller's and Günther's systems, a family of physostomous fishes of elongate-cylindric or cestoid shape, with the vent far from the head, no ventral fins, vertical fins, if these exist, confluent or separated by the tip of the tail, the sides of the upper jaw formed by the tooth-bearing maxillaries, the fore part by the intermaxillary (which is more or less coalescent with the vomer and ethmoid), and the shoulder-girdle not attached to the skull. It corresponds to the *Apodes* and *Lyomeri* of recent systematists. (*c*) In Cope's system, a family of *Colocephali*, with three or fewer opercular bones, no scapular arch, no glossohyal, and no osseous lateral branchihyals.

muræniod (mū-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *muræna* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Murænidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Murænidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Muræноididæ (mū-rē-noi′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muræноides* + *-idæ*.] A family of blenniiform fishes, typified by the genus *Muræноides*. Also called *Xiphidiontidæ*.

murage (mū′rāj), *n.* [< F. *murage* (OF. *muraige*, a wall), < *murer*, wall: see *mure*[1], *v.* Cf. *murager, murenger*.] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

The grant of *Murage* by the sovereign for the privilege of fortifying the cities and repairing the walls.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 275.

murager†, *n.* See *murenger*.

muraillé (mü-ra-lyā′), *a.* [F., walled, pp. of *murailler*, < *muraille* (= Pr. *muralh* = Sp. *muralla* = Pg. *muralha* = It. *muraglia*), a wall, < *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1].] In *her.*, walled. Also *murallé*.

mural (mū′ral), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *mural* = Sp. Pg. *mural* = It. *murale*, < L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall, < *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a wall.

Disburden'd heaven rejoiced, and soon repair'd
Her *mural* breach. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 879.

2. Placed on a wall; of plants, trained on a wall.

Where you desire *mural* fruit-trees should spread, garnish, and bear, cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch.
Evelyn, Calendarium Horteuse, January.

These paintings, so wonderfully preserved in this small provincial town [Pompeii], are even now among the best specimens we possess of *mural* decoration. They excel the ornamentation of the Alhambra, as being more varied and more intellectual. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 370.

3. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep: as, a *mural* structure or formation.—4. In *pathol.*, noting vesical calculi when rugous and covered with tubercles. Such calculi are composed of oxalate of lime, and are also called *mulberry calculi*.—**Mural arch**, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument to observe the meridian altitudes, etc., of the heavenly bodies.—**Mural circle**, an instrument which superseded the mural quadrant, and which has in its turn been superseded by the meridian- or transit-circle. It consists of an accurately divided circle, fastened to the face of a vertical wall with its plane in the plane of the meridian. It is furnished with a telescope and reading-microscopes, and is used to measure angular distances in the meridian, its principal use being to determine declinations of heavenly bodies. See *transit-circle*.—**Mural crown**, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard.—**Mural painting**, a painting executed, especially in distemper colors, upon the wall of a building.—**Mural quadrant**, a large quadrant attached to a wall, formerly used for the same purposes as a mural circle.—**Mural standards.** See *standard*.—**Mural tower**, in *milit. arch.*, a tower strengthening a wall but not projecting beyond it on the outside. *G. T. Clark*, Archæol. Inst. Jour., I. 102.

II. *n.* A wall.

Now is the *mural* down between the two neighbours.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 208.

muraled (mū′rald), *a.* [< *mural* + *-ed*[2].] Made into a mural crown.

Ardent to deck his brows with *murald* gold.
J. Philips, Cerealia.

muralléd (mū-ral-ā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *muraillé*.

murally (mū′ral-i), *adv.* In a form or arrangement resembling that of the stones in a wall.

Murally divided spore-cells.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 138.

Muranese (mū-ra-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* [< *Murano* (see def.) + *-ese*.] Of or belonging to Murano, an island town near Venice, celebrated for its glass-manufactories.

Murano glass. See *glass*.

Muratorian (mū-ra-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Muratori* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to L. A. Muratori (1672–1750), an Italian scholar.—**Muratorian fragment** (or **canon**), a list of the New Testament writings, edited by Muratori. It dates probably from the second century.

The *Muratorian fragment* on the Canon must have been written about A. D. 170. *Athenæum*, No. 3232, p. 447.

muray (mū′rā), *n.* Same as *moray*.

murchisonite (mėr′chi-son-īt), *n.* [Named after Sir Roderick I. *Murchison* (1792–1871), a British geologist.] A mineral, a flesh-red variety of orthoclase or potash feldspar, occurring in the New Red Sandstone near Exeter, England. It shows brilliant golden-yellow reflections in a certain direction.

murder (mėr′dėr), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murther* (now nearly obsolete); < ME. *morder, mordre, morther, morthre*, < AS. *morthor, morthur*, murder, torment, deadly injury, mortal sin, great wickedness (= Goth. *maurthr*, murder, > ML. *murdrum*, OF. *mortre*, F. *meurtre*, murder, homicide); with formative *-or*, < *morth*, death, murder, homicide, destruction, mortal sin (> ME. *murth*, slaughter, destruction: see *murth*), = OS. *morth* = OFries. *morth, mord* = D. *moord* = MLG. LG. *mort* = OHG. *mord*, MHG. *mort*, G. *mord* = Icel. *mordh* = Sw. Dan. *mord*, murder, = L. *mor(t-)s*, death, = Lith. *smertis*, death, akin to Gr. *βροτός*, mortal, W. *marw* = Bret. *marv*, death, L. *mori*, die (> *mortuus*, dead), Skt. √ *mar*, die: see *mort*[1], *mort*[2], *mortal*, etc., *immortal, ambrosia, amrita*, etc.] 1. Homicide with malice aforethought; as legally defined, the unlawful killing of a human being, by a person of sound mind, by an act causing death within a year and a day thereafter, with premeditated malice.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul *murder*?
That cannot be; since I am still possess'd
Of those effects for which I did the *murder*,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 52.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another; . . . and it was defined, homicidium quod nullo vidente, nullo sciente, clam perpetratur. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xiv.

2†. Slaughter; destruction.—**Agrarian murder.** See *agrarian*.—**Murder will out**, the crime of murder is not to be hid; something is or will be disclosed which was meant to be kept concealed.—**Statute of murders**, an English statute of 1512 for the punishment of murder.

murder (mėr′dėr), *v. t.* [Also and more orig. *murther;* < ME. *murdren, mordren, murtheren, morthren*, < AS. *myrthrian*, in comp. *for-myrthrian, of-myrthrian;* cf. OFries. *morthia, mordia* = D. *moorden* = OHG. *murdjan*, MHG. *mürden, mörden, morden*, G. *er-morden* = Icel. *myrdha* = Sw. *mörda* = Dan. *myrde* = Goth. *maurthrjan*, murder; from the simpler form of the noun (OS. *morth* = OFries. *morth*, etc.): see *murder, n.*] 1†. To kill; slay in or as in battle.

Manl of here mizthi men [were] *murdred* to dethe;
therfor the quen was carful.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2860.

2. To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; kill criminally. See *murder, n.*, 1.—3. To kill or slaughter in an inhuman or barbarous manner.

Calling death banishment,
Thou cutt'st my head off with a golden axe,
And smilest upon the stroke that *murders* me.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 23.

4. To destroy; put an end to.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then begin again, and stop again?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 2.

5. To abuse or violate grossly; mar by bad execution, pronunciation, representation, etc.: as, to *murder* the queen's English; the actor *murdered* the part he had to play.—**Murdering bird** or **murdering pie**, the shrike or butcher-bird. Also called *nine-murder*.—**Syn. 2.** *Slay, Despatch*, etc. See *kill*[1].

murderer (mėr′dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also and more orig. *murtherer;* < ME. *mordrere, mortherer;* < *murder* + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who commits murder.

In that Yle is no Thief, ne *Mordrere*, ne comonn Woman, ne pore beggere, ne nevere was man slayn in that Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2†. Some destructive piece of ordnance. One kind thus named was usually placed, on shipboard, at the bulkheads of the forecastle, half-deck, and steerage, and used to prevent an enemy from boarding. Also *murdering-piece*.

But we, haning a *Murtherer* in the round house, kept the Larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the other Ordnance and Musquets playd vpon their ships.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Mr. Vines landed his goods at Machias, and there set up a small wigwam, and left five men and two *murderers* to defend it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 152.

=**Syn. 1.** Manslayer, cutthroat, assassin, thug. See *kill*[1], *v. t.*

murderess (mėr′dėr-es), *n.* [Also *murdress;* < *murder* + *-ess*.] A female who commits murder.

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?
Was I ordain'd to be a common *murdress*?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

murdering-piece† (mėr′dėr-ing-pēs), *n.* 1†. Same as *murderer*, 2.

O my dear Gertrude, this,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 95.

A father's curses hit far off, and kill too;
And, like a *murdering-piece*, aim not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

2. *pl.* Bits of old iron, nails, etc., with which a gun was loaded to sweep the decks of an enemy's ship. Also *murdering-shot*. *Bailey*, 1731.

murderment† (mėr′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *murder* + *-ment*.] Murder.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

murderous (mėr′dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *murtherous;* < *murder* + *-ous*.] 1. Of the nature of murder; pertaining to or involved in murder: as, a *murderous* act.

Since her British Arthur's blood
By Mordred's *murtherous* hand was mingled with her flood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 184.

If she has deform'd this earthly Life
With *murd'rous* Rapine and seditious Strife, . . .
In everlasting Darkness must she lie?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

2. Guilty of murder; delighting in murder.

Enforced to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead who sought his life.
Milton, P. R., ii. 76.

3. Characterized by murder or bloody cruelty.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty, to fright the world.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 49.

4. Very brutal, cruel, or destructive.=**Syn.** Sanguinary, bloodthirsty, blood-guilty, fell, savage.

murderously (mėr′dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a murderous or bloody manner.

murdress (mėr′dres), *n.* [< OF. *murdriere*, F. *meurtrière*, a loophole.] 1. A murderess.—2. In *old fort.*, a battlement with interstices or loopholes for firing through.

mure[1]† (mūr), *n.* [< F. *mur* = Sp. Pg. It. *muro* = AS. *mūr* = OS. *mūra* = OFries. *mūre* = D. *muur* = MLG. *mūre* = OHG. *mūra, mūrī*, MHG. *mūre, miure*, G. *mauer* = Icel. *mūrr* = Sw. Dan. *mur* = Ir. *mūr*, a wall, < L. *mūrus*, OL. *moerus, moiros*, a wall.] 1. A wall.

Oh had God made vs man-like like our mind,
We 'd not be here fenc'd in a *mure* of armes,
But ha' been present at these sea alarmes.
T. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin that life looks through, and will break out.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Iv. 4. 119.

2. Same as *murage*.

mure[1]† (mūr), *v. t.* [< ME. *muren* (= D. MLG. *muren* = OHG. *mūrōn*, MHG. *mūren*, *miuren*, G. *mauern* = Icel. *mūra* = Sw. *mura* = Dan. *mure* = Sp. Pg. *murar* = It. *murare*), < F. *murer*, < ML. *murare*, wall, wall in, < L. *murus*, a wall: see *mure*[1], *n.* Cf. *immure*.] To inclose in walls; wall; immure; close up.

And he had let *muren* alle the Mountayne aboute with a strong Walle and a fair. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

He tooke a muzzel strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

mure[2] (mūr), *a.* [< ME. *mure*; by apheresis for *demure*, q. v.; otherwise < OF. *meur*, ripe, soft, mellow, also discreet, staid, < L. *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] Soft; meek; demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thou art clennes, both mylde & *mure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

mure[3] (mūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mured*, ppr. *muring*. [Origin obscure.] To squeeze. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mure[3] (mūr), *n.* [Cf. *mure*[3], *v.*] Husks or chaff of fruit after it has been pressed. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

murena, *n.* See *Muræna*.

murenger† (mūr'ren-jėr), *n.* [Also *muringer*, *morenger* (?); < ME. *murager*, < OF. *muragier* (?), an officer in charge of town walls, receiving the murage or toll for repairs, < *murage*, toll for repairing walls: see *murage*. For the epenthetic *n*, cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, *porringer*, etc.] An officer appointed to superintend the keeping of the town walls in repair and to receive a certain toll (murage) for that purpose.

A nominal appointment to the office of *Murenger* still takes place annually [at Oswestry], though the active duties of the office have long ceased.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2827.

The charter of Henry VII. provides that the mayor and citizens [of Chester] "may yearly choose from among the citizens of the aforesaid city two citizens to be overseers of the walls of the aforesaid city, called *Muragers*, . . . and that they shall yearly overlook and repair the walls of the aforesaid city." *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2622.

Mures (mū'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *mus* (*mur-*), mouse: see *Mus*, *mouse*.] The Old World *Murinæ* as distinguished from the American *Sigmodontes* by having the molar cusps in series of threes across the teeth. There are many genera. The group is only a section of a subfamily of *Muridæ*.

murex (mū'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *murex*, the purple-fish.] 1. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Muricidæ*. The aperture of the shell is rounded, the canal is long and straight, and the outer surface of the shell is interrupted by numerous varices or spines, at least three to a whorl. The most remarkable forms of these shells are from tropical seas. The animals are highly rapacious, and some of them do great damage to oyster-beds, as the European *M. erinaceus*. The celebrated purple dye of the ancients was chiefly furnished by the animals of two species of the genus *Murex*, *M. trunculus* and *M. brandaris*, the dye being secreted by a special gland, called the "purpurigenous gland," of the animal. The amount secreted being very small, the number of animals sacrificed to secure it was correspondingly large, and the cost therefore great. Hence its use was confined to the wealthy, or reserved for sacred or regal purposes. Its manufacture seems to have expired after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

Murex tenuispina.

2. A species of this genus.—3. Pl. *murexes* or *murices* (-rek-sez, -ri-sēz). A caltrop.

murexan (mū'rek-san), *n.* [< L. *murex* + *-an*.] The purpuric acid of Prout ($C_8H_3.NH_2.N_2O_3$). It is a product of the decomposition of murexide.

murexide (mū'rek-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *murex*, the purple-fish, + *-ide*[2].] The purpurate of ammonia of Prout (probably $C_8H_8N_6O_6$). It crystallizes in four-sided prisms, two faces of which reflect a green metallic luster. The crystals are transparent, and by transmitted light are of a garnet-red color. It forms a brownish-red powder, and is soluble in caustic potash, the solution having a beautiful purple color. In 1855 and 1856 this substance was largely used as a dye for producing pinks, purples, and reds, but the introduction of aniline colors put an end to its use.

murgeon (mėr'jon), *n.* [Formerly *morgeoun*; cf. F. *morgue*, a wry face, *morguer*, make a wry face: see *morgue*[1].] 1. A wry mouth; a grimace; also, a grotesque posturing.

Prelacy is like the great golden image in the plain of Dura, and . . . as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were borne out in refusing to bow down and worship, so neither shall Cuddy Headrigg . . . make *murgeons*, or jennyflections, as they ca' them, in the house of the prelates and curates. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A murmur; a muttering or grumbling.

muriacite (mū'ri-a-sīt), *n.* [< F. *muriacite*; < L. *muria*, brine, + *-c-* + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *muriatic*.] Native anhydrous calcium sulphate, or anhydrite. See *anhydrite*.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* [= F. *muriate* = Sp. Pg. It. *muriato*, < NL. *muriatum*, < L. *muria*, brine.] Same as *chlorid*[1].—**Muriate of ammonia.** Same as *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).—**Muriate of copper.** Same as *atacamite*.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muriated*, ppr. *muriating*. [< L. *muria*, brine, + *-ate*[2].] To put into brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 12.

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *muriatique* = Sp. *muriático* = Pg. It. *muriatico*, < L. *muriaticus*, pickled, < *muria*, brine: see *muriate*.] Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt.—**Muriatic acid**, the commercial name of hydrochloric acid. See *hydrochloric*.

muriatiferous (mū'ri-a-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *muriate* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing muriatic substances or salt.

muricate (mū'ri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *muricatus*, pointed, < *murex* (*muric-*), a pointed rock, a spire.] Formed with sharp points; full of sharp spines or prickles. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, rough with short and firm excrescences: distinguished from *echinate*, or spiny, by having the elevations more scattered, lower, and less acute. (*b*) In *entom.*, armed with thick, sharp, but not close-set pointed elevations.

Muricate Nutlet of *Krynitzkia muriculata*.

muricated (mū'ri-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *muricate*.

muricatohispid (mū-ri-kā-tō-his'pid), *a.* [< L. *muricatus*, pointed (see *muricate*), + *hispidus*, hispid.] In *bot.*, covered with short, sharp points and rigid hairs or bristles.

Muricea (mū-ris'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ea*.] Same as *Muricidæ*.

murices, *n.* Latin plural of *murex*.

Muricidæ (mū-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of marine gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Murex*, to which different limits have been assigned. Within even its most restricted extent, the family includes very diversiform shells. The animal has a broad foot of moderate length, a long siphon, eyes at the external base of the tentacles, a large purpurigenous gland and teeth of the radula triserial, the median broad and generally prismatic and tridentate and with smaller accessory denticles, the lateral acutely unicuspid and versatile. The shell has the anterior canal straight, the columellar lip smooth and reflected. The operculum is corneous, and with a subapical or lateral nucleus. The typical species have varices in varying number, but generally three to a whorl. The shells are numerous in tropical seas, and some aberrant members of the family inhabit cold waters of both hemispheres. The family is generally subdivided into two subfamilies, *Muricinæ* and *Purpurinæ*. Also *Muricea*. See cut under *Murex*.

muriciform (mū'ri-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a murex or one of the *Muricidæ* in form.

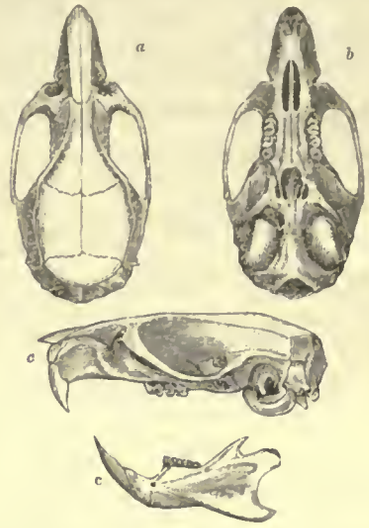
muricine (mū'ri-sin), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Muricidæ*; like a murex.

muricite† (mū'ri-sīt), *n.* [< *Murex* (*Muric-*) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil murex, or a fossil shell resembling that of a murex.

muricoid (mū'ri-koid), *a.* [< L. *murex* (*muric-*), the purple-fish, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Muriciform; resembling a murex.—**Muricoid operculum**, an operculum having a subapical nucleus.

muriculate (mū-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **muriculatus*, dim. of L. *muricatus*, pointed: see *muricate*.] In *bot.*, minutely muricate.

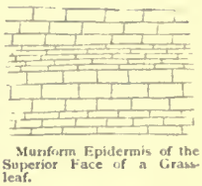
Muridæ (mū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of quadrupeds of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, typified by the genus *Mus*. It is by far the largest family of rodents, and is of world-wide distribution. They have 2 incisors and 3 molars above and below on each side (with some rare exceptions). The molars are rooted or rootless, and either tuberculate or flat-topped and with angular enamel folds. The external char-


Cranial Characters of a Leading Type of *Muridæ*.
Skull of a Murine (*Mus rattus*): *a*, upper view; *b*, under view; *c*, *c*, side views of skull and lower jaw.

acters are very variable, but the pollex is always reduced or rudimentary, and the tail is generally long and scaly. There are many genera, which are grouped in 10 subfamilies—*Sminthinæ*, *Hydromyinæ*, *Platacanthomyinæ*, *Gerbillinæ*, *Phlœomyinæ*, *Dendromyinæ*, *Cricetinæ*, *Murinæ*, *Arvicolinæ*, and *Siphneinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *hamster*, *lemming*, *beaver-rat*, *mouse*, *muskrat*, *Nesokia*.

muride† (mū'rid or -rīd), *n.* [= F. *muride*; as L. *muria*, brine, + *-ide*[2].] Bromine: so called because it is an ingredient of sea-water.

muriform[1] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *muriforme*, < L. *murus*, wall, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling the arrangement of the bricks in the walls of a house: applied to the cellular tissue constituting the medullary rays in plants, the epidermis of the leaves of grasses, etc.


Muriform Epidermis of the Superior Face of a Grass-leaf.

The acicular or colourless spore-type is of a distinct and higher series than the *muriform* or coloured.
Tuckerman, Geners Lichenum, p. 272.

muriform[2] (mū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mus* (*mur-*), a mouse, + *forma*, form.] Mouse-like or murine in form; myomorphic.

Murinæ (mū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mus* (*Mur-*) + *-inæ*.] The largest and typical subfamily of *Muridæ*, represented by the genus *Mus* and closely related genera. They fall into two sections, *Mures* and *Sigmodontes*, of the Old and the New World respectively. The genera of *Mures* are—*Mus*, *Pelomys*, *Echinothrix*, *Uromys*, *Hapalotis*, *Acomys*, *Nesomys*, and *Brachytarsomys*; of *Sigmodontes*—*Brymomys*, *Holochilus*, *Hesperomys*, *Ochetodon*, *Reithrodon*, *Sigmodon*, and *Neotoma*.

murine (mū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *murinus*, of a mouse, < *mus* (*mur-*) = Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse*: see *mouse*.] I. *a.* Muriform or myomorphic in general; resembling a mouse or a rat; specifically, of or pertaining to the family *Muridæ* or the subfamily *Murinæ*.

II. *n.* A mouse or a rat.

muringer†, *n.* See *murenger*.

murion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *morion*[1].

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *a.* [Also dial. *mark*; < ME. *mirke*, *merke*, < AS. *mirce*, dark, gloomy, evil, = OS. *mirki* = Icel. *myrkr* = Sw. Dan. *mörk*, dark. Cf. OBulg. *mrakŭ* = Serv. *mrak* = Pol. *mrok* = Russ. *mrakŭ*, darkness; Gr. *ἀμολγός*, in the phrase *νυκτὸς ἀμολγός*, 'the darkness of night.'] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Such myster saying me seemeth to *mirke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

It fell about the Martinmas,
When nights are lang and *mirk*.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 215).

The chimes peal muffled with sea-mists *mirk*.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *n.* [< ME. *mirke*, *merke*, < AS. *mirce*, *myrce* (= Icel. *myrkr*, also *mjörkvi*, = Sw. *mörker* = Dan. *mörke*), darkness, gloom, < *mirce*, dark: see *murk*[1], *a.*] Gloom; darkness.

The neght drow negh anon vppon this.
And the mone in the *merke* mightely shone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 166.

The soothing lapse of morn to *mirk*.
Emerson, The Celestial Love.

murk[1], **mirk** (mėrk), *v. t.* [< ME. *merken, mirken* (= Icel. *myrkna*), darken; < *murk*[1], *a.*] To darken. *Palsgrave.*

murk[2] (mėrk), *n.* [Cf. *marc*[2].] Refuse or husks of fruit after the juice has been expressed; marc.

murkily, mirkily (mėr'ki-li), *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly; gloomily.

murkiness, mirkiness (mėr'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being murky; darkness; gloominess; gloom.

As if within that *murkiness* of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
Byron, Corsair, i. 9.

murklins† (mėrk'linz), *adv.* [< *murk*[1] + *-lins* for *-lings*: see *-ling*[2].] In the dark. *Bailey*, 1731.

murkness†, **mirkness**† (mėrk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *mirknes, myrknes, merkenes*; < *murk*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] Darkness.

For in *myrknes* of unknawyng thai gang,
Withouten lyght of understandyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 193.

In hell sall neuer *myrknes* be myssande,
The *myrknes* thus name I for nighte.
York Plays, p. 7.

murksome†, **mirksome**† (mėrk'sum), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-some.*] Darksome.

Through *mirkesome* aire her ready way she makes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 28.

murksomeness†, **mirksomeness**† (mėrk'sum-nes), *n.* The state of being murksome; darkness. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, viii.

murky[1], **mirky** (mėr'ki), *a.* [< *murk*[1] + *-y*[1]. The older adj. is *murk*[1].] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Our worser genius can, shall never melt
Mine honour into lust. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 25.

murky[2] (mėr'ki), *n.* A variety of harpsichord-music in which the bass is in broken octaves.

murlin, murlan (mur'lin, -lan), *n.* A round narrow-mouthed basket. [Scotch.]

murlins (mėr'linz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Badderlocks, *Alaria esculenta*. See *Alaria* and *badderlocks*. [Ireland.]

murmur (mėr'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *murmur*, < OF. *murmure*, F. *murmure* = Pr. *murmur, murmuri* = Pg. *murmur* = It. *mormure*; cf. Sp. Pg. *murmurio, mormoreo* = It. *mormorio*, < L. *murmur*, a murmur, humming, muttering, roaring, growling, rushing, etc., an imitative word (cf. Hind. *murmur*, a crackling, crunching), a reduplication of the syllable **mur*, cf. L. *mu*, Gr. *μῦ*, a sound made with closed lips, E. *mum*[1], etc. Cf. *murmur*, *v.*] 1. A low sound continued or continuously repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, of a number of persons talking indistinctly in low tones, and the like; a low and confused or indistinct sound; a hum.

In that Vale heren men often tyme grete Tempestes and Thondres and grete *Murmures* and Noyses, alle dayes and nyghtes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 281.

The current that with gentle *murmur* glides.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 25.

The still *murmur* of the honey-bee.
Keats, To My Brother George.

2. A muttered complaint or protest; the expression of dissatisfaction in a low muttering voice; hence, any expression of complaint or discontent.

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutchen when hir soveraines bidden hem do leful thinges.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Palomydon, the prond kyng, prise of the Grekes,
Made *murmur* full mekyll in the mene tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7196.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

3. In *med.*, any one of various sounds, normal and pathological, heard in auscultation.—**Cardiac murmur**, an adventitious or abnormal sound heard in auscultation of the heart.—**Direct cardiac murmurs**, murmurs produced by the blood while moving forward, as in stenosis of any orifice.—**Dynamic murmurs**. See *dynamic*.—**Flint's murmur**, a murmur resembling that of mitral stenosis as developed in cases of aortic regurgitation in which there is no mitral stenosis.—**Normal vesicular murmur**, the respiratory sounds of health, including the inspiratory and expiratory divisions.—**Regurgitant cardiac murmurs**, murmurs produced by the blood as it rushes back past a leaky valve.—**Respiratory murmur**, the sound of the breathing as heard in auscultating the chest. Also called *respiration*.

murmur (mėr'mėr), *v.* [< ME. *murmuren*, < OF. (and F.) *murmurer* = Sp. *murmurar, murmurar* = Pg. *murmurar* = It. *mormorare, murmurare* = OHG. *murmurōn, murmulōn*, MHG. G. *murmeln*, < L. *murmurare*, murmur, mutter, = Gr. *μορμύρειν*, later *μυρμύρειν*, roar as the ocean or rushing water: see *murmur*, *n.* Cf. ML. *murrare*, D. *morren* = MHG. G. *murren* = Icel. *murra* = Sw. *morra* = Dan. *murre*, murmur.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a low continuous noise, like the sound of rushing water or of the wind among trees, or like the hum of bees.

They *murmured* as doth a swarm of been.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 196.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 20.

I, drawn near,
The *murmuring* of her gentle voice could hear,
As waking one hears music in the morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 299.

2. To utter words indistinctly; mutter.—3. To grumble; complain; utter complaints in a low, muttering voice; hence, in general, to express complaint or discontent: with *at* or *against*.

The Jews then *murmured at* him. John vi. 41.

Since our disappointment at Guiaquil, Capt. Davis's Men *murmured against* Captain Swan, and did not willingly give him any Provision, because he was not so forward to go thither as Capt. Davis. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 160.

=Syn. 3. To repine, whimper.

II. *trans.* To utter indistinctly; say in a low indistinct voice; mutter.

I . . . heard thee *murmur* tales of iron wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 51.

Though his old complaints he *murmured* still,
He scarcely thought his life so lost and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

murmuration† (mėr-mė-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *murmuracioun*, < OF. *murmuracion*, F. *murmuration* = Sp. *murmuracion, mormuracion* = Pg. *murmuração* = It. *mormorazione, murmurazione*, < L. *murmuratio(n-)*, a murmuring, < *murmurare*, pp. *murmuratus*, murmur: see *murmur*, *v.*] 1. Murmuring; discontent; grumbling.

After bakbityng cometh grucchyng or *murmuracioun*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *falconry*, a gathering of starlings.

murmurer (mėr'mėr-ėr), *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *murmur*, *v.*] A continuous murmur; a low confused noise.

As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

murmuring (mėr'mėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Making or consisting in a low continuous noise.

Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of *murmuring* sound
Shall pass into her face.
Wordsworth, Three Years She Grew.

2. Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining: as, a person of a *murmuring* disposition.

murmuringly (mėr'mėr-ing-li), *adv.* With murmurs; with complaints.

murmurish (mėr'mėr-ish), *a.* [< *murmur* + *-ish*[1].] In *pathol.*, resembling a murmur; of the nature of a murmur. See *murmur*, *n.*, 3. *Lancet*, No. 3411, p. 78.

murmurous (mėr'mėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *murmuros, murmurous* = Pg. *murmuroso* = It. *mormoroso*, < ML. *murmurosus*, full of murmurs, < L. *murmur*, murmur: see *murmur*, *n.*] 1. Abounding in murmurs or indistinct sounds; murmuring.

It was a sleepy nook by day, where it is now all life and vigilance; it was dark and still at noon, where it is now bright and *murmurous*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 148.

And all about the large lime feathers low,
The lime a summer home of *murmurous* wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Exciting murmur or complaint.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 19.

3. Expressing itself in murmurs.

The *murmurous* woe of kindreds, tongues, and peoples
Swept in on every gale.
Whittier, In Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

murmurously (mėr'mėr-us-li), *adv.* With a low monotonous sound; with murmurs.

murnival† (mėr'ni-val), *n.* [Also *mournival, mournifal*; < OF. *mornifle*, "a trick at cards, also a cuff or pash on the lips" (Cotgrave), still used in the latter sense; origin unknown.] 1. In the card-game of gleek, four cards of a sort.

A *murnival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.
Compleat Gamester (1680), p. 68. (*Nares.*)

2. Hence, any set of four; four.

Cen. Let a protest go out against him.
Mirth. A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

murphy (mėr'fi), *n.*; pl. *murphies* (-fiz). [So called from the Irish surname *Murphy*; appar. in allusion to the fact that the potato is the staple article of food among the Irish—it is called the "Irish potato" in distinction from the sweet potato.] A potato. [Colloq.]

You come along down to Sally Harroweli's; that's our school-house tuck-shop—she bakes such stunning *murphies*, we'll have a penn'orth each for tea.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

murr[1], *n.* See *mur*[3].

murr[2] (mėr), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *purr.*] To purr as a cat. *Hogg.* [Scotch.]

murra (mur'ä), *n.* [L., less prop. *murrha, myrrha*; in Gr. *μορρία* or *μόρρια*, also *μορρίνη*, a material first brought to Rome by Pompey, 61 B. C.; appar. the name, like the thing, was of Asiatic origin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an ornamental stone of which vases, cups, and other ornamental articles were made. This material and the various things made from it are mentioned by several Greek and Latin authors, but Pliny is the only one who has attempted any detailed description of it. Unfortunately his accounts are so vague that the material cannot be positively identified, nor has anything been found in the excavations at Rome which is certainly known to be the ancient murra. In the opinion of the best authorities, however, it was fluor-spar, for of the known materials this is the only one found in abundance which has the peculiar coloration indicated by Pliny. The principal objection to this theory is that no fragments of fluor-spar vases have been found in Rome or its vicinity. Vessels of murra were at one time considered by the Romans as of inestimable value.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *murren*; < ME. *murrin, morrein*, < ME. *moreyne, moryn*, < OF. *morine* = Sp. *morriña* = Pg. *morrinha* = It. *moria*, sickness among cattle, < L. *mori*, die: see *mort*[1].] **I.** *n.* A disease affecting domestic animals, especially cattle; a cattle-plague or epizoötic disease of any kind; in a more limited sense, the same as *foot-and-mouth disease* (which see, under *foot*).

For til *moreyne* mete with ona ich may hit wel a-vowe,
Ne wot no wight, as ich wene what is ynowh to mene.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 226.

This plague of *murrein* continued twenty-eight yeare ere it ended, and was the first rot that euer was in England.
Stow, Edw. I., an. 1257.

Murrain take you, a murrain to or on you, etc., plague take you; plague upon you.

A *murrain on* your monster! *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 88.

II. *a.* Affected with murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrion* flock.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 97.

murrainly† (mur'ān-li), *adv.* [Also *murrenly*; < *murrain* + *-ly*[2].] Excessively; plaguily. *Davies.*

And ye'ad bene there, cham aure you'ld *murrenly* ha wondred. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 2.

murray (mur'ā), *n.* Same as *moray*.

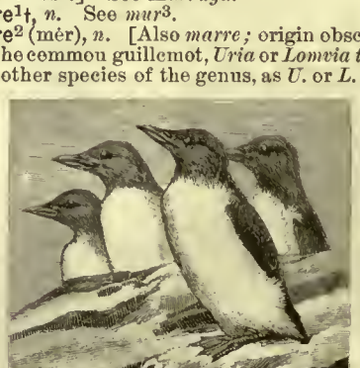
Murraya (mur'ā-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1771), named after J. A. *Murray*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Rutaceæ* and the tribe *Aurantieæ*, known by its pinnate leaves, linear awl-shaped filaments, and imbricate petals. Four species are known, of tropical Asia and the islands as far as Australia, very small summer-flowering trees with dotted leaves, small oblong berries, and fragrant white flowers resembling orange-blossoms. *M. exotica* has been called *Chinese box*, and its large variety (sometimes regarded as a species, *M. Sumatrana*) *Sumatra orange*. The species is valuable for its perfume, and yields a bitter extract, *murrayin*. The seeds of *M. Kœnigii* afford a fixed oil called *simbolee-oil*. See *curry-leaf*.

Murray cod. See *cod*[2].

murrayin, murrayine (mur'ā-in), *n.* [< *Murraya* + *-in*[2].] See *Murraya*.

murre[1]†, *n.* See *mur*[3].

murre[2] (mėr), *n.* [Also *marre*; origin obscure.] 1. The common guillemot, *Uria* or *Lomvia troile*, and other species of the genus, as *U.* or *L. brün-*



Murre, or Foolish Guillemot (*Lomvia troile*).

nichi, the thick-billed murre or guillemot.—2. The similar but quite distinct razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razor-bill*.

murrelet (mėr'let), *n.* [< *murre*[2] + *-let.*] A small bird of the auk family, *Alcidæ*, related to the murres. Several species of murrelets inhabit the North Pacific; they belong to the genera *Brachyrhamphus* and *Synthliborhamphus*. The marbled murrelet is *B. marmoratus;* the crested murrelet is *S. wumizusume*. *Coues.*

murrent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrain.*

murrey (mur'i), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *moree* = Sp. Pg. *morado* = It. *morato*, mulberry-colored, < ML. *moratus*, black, blackish (cf. *moratum*, a kind of drink, wine colored with mulberries: see *morat*), < L. *morus*, a mulberry: see *more*[4].]

I. *a.* Of a mulberry (dark-red) color.

The leaves of some trees turne a little *murry* or reddish. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 512.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 420).

II. *n.* In *her.*, noting a tincture of a dark-reddish brown, also called *sanguine*, indicated in heraldic representations in black and white by lines crossing each other diagonally at right angles.

murrha, *n.* See *murra.*

murrhina, *n.* See *murrina.*

Murriant†, *n.* A variant of *Morian.*

murrina (mu-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [L., also less prop. *murrhina*, *myrrhina*, neut. pl. of *murrinus*, of murra: see *murrine.*] Murrine vessels, chiefly shallow vases and cups. See *murra.*

Murrhina continued to be in request down to the close of the empire, and legal writers are continually mentioning them as distinct things from vessels of glass or of the precious metals. *King*, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 188.

murrinall†, *n.* An error for *murnival.*

murrine (mur'in), *a.* [Also *murrhine*, *myrrhine*, < L. *murrinus*, less prop. *murrhinus*, *myrrhinus*, of murra, < *murra*, murra: see *murra.*] Made of or pertaining to murra. See *murra.*

How they quaff in gold,
Crystal, and *myrrhine* cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 119.

Murrine glass, a modern decorative glass-manufacture, in which gold and other metals are used for decoration in the body of the glass and are seen through the glass itself: precious stones are sometimes embedded in the paste.

murrion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *morion*[1].

murry (mur'i), *n.* Same as *moray.*

murshid (mör'shēd), *n.* [Ar. (> Turk.) *murshid*, a spiritual guide; cf. *rāshid*, orthodox, *rashid*, prudent, *roshd*, prudence, orthodoxy.] The head of a Mohammedan religious order. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 113.

murth[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *mirth.*

murth[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *morth*, murder: see *murder.*] Murder; slaughter.

The steure was so stithe tho strong men among,
That full mekull was the *murthe*, & mony were ded.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5983.

murther, murtherer, etc. See *murder*, etc.

murumuru-palm (mö-rö'mö-rö-päm), *n.* A palm, *Astrocaryum Murumuru.*

muruxi-bark (mö-ruk'si-bärk), *n.* The astringent bark of *Byrsonima spicata*, of the West Indies and South America, used in Brazil for tanning.

muryet, *a.* An obsolete form of *merry*[1].

Mus (mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mūs* = Gr. *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The leading genus of *Muridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Murinæ*. The term was formerly used with great latitude for the whole family and various other rodents. It is now restricted to species like the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus;* the common rat, *M. decumanus;* the black rat, *M. rattus;* *M. sylvaticus*, the wood-mouse of Europe; and *M. minutus*, the harvest-mouse of the same continent. It still includes a great many species of mice and rats, all indigenous to the Old World. Also *Musculus.* See cut under *harvest-mouse.*

Musa (mū'zä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), prob. < Ar. *mūze*, banana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Scitaminæ* and the tribe *Musæ*, known by its tubular calyx. There are about 20 species, natives of the tropics. They are herbs with thick smooth tree-like stems formed of sheathing petioles, rising 5 to 30 feet high from solid watery bulbs, with large oblong leaves from 3 to 20 feet long, and yellowish flowers in the axils of large ornamental bracts (often purplish), the whole forming a long nodding spike. *M. sapientum* is the banana. *M. paradisiaca* (perhaps not distinct from the former) is the plantain. *M. textilis* is the Manila hemp. The finest ornamental species is *M. Ensete*, the Abyssinian banana. See cuts under *banana* and *plantain.*

Musaceæ (mū-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Massey, 1816), < *Musa* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Musa;* the banana or plantain family. It embraces 4 other genera.

musaceous (mū-zā'shius), *a.* [< *Musaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of or relating to the *Musaceæ.*

musæographist, musæography, etc. See *museographist*, etc.

musaick†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *mosaic*[1].

musal (mū'zal), *a.* [= Pg. *musal;* as *Muse*[2] + *-al.*] Relating to the Muses or poetry; poetical. [Rare.]

musalchee, *n.* See *mussalchee.*

Musalman (mus'al-man), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Mussulman.*

musang (mū-sang'), *n.* [Malay *mūsang.*] A viverroid mammal of the genus *Paradoxurus*, *P. hermaphroditus* (also called *P. musanga*, *P. typus*, and *P. fasciatus*), occurring throughout the countries east of the Bay of Bengal—Burma, Siam, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It has the back generally striped, a pale band crosses the forehead, and the whiskers are black. The name extends to any paradoxure, and to some similar animals. The golden musang is *P. aureus;* the hill-musang is *P. grayi;* the three-striped white-eared musang is *Arctogale leucotis.* See *paradoxure.*

Musang (*Musanga fasciata*).

musart†, *n.* [Cf. *musette.*] An itinerant musician who played on the musette; a bagpiper. *Webster.*

Musarabic (mū-zar'a-bik), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabic.*

musard (mū'zärd), *n.* [< ME. *musard*, < OF. (and F.) *musard* (= It. *musardo*), < *muser*, muse: see *muse*[1].] 1†. A muser or dreamer; a vagabond.

Alle men wole holde thee for *musarde*,
That debonair have founden thee.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4034.

Wa ne do but as *musardes*, and ne a-wayte nought elles but whan we shall be take as a bridde in a nette, for the saisnes be but a lourne hens, that all the contre robbe and distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 183.

2. A foolish fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Mus. B. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music.*

Musca (mus'kä), *n.* [L., = Gr. *μυία*, a fly: see *midge.* Hence ult. *mosquito.*] 1. A genus of flies, or two-winged insects, founded by Linnæus in 1763. Formerly applied to *Diptera* at large, and to sundry other insects, as many of the *Hymenoptera;* now the type of the family *Muscidæ*, and restricted to such species as the common house-fly, *M. domestica.* As at present restricted, *Musca* is characterized by having the antennal bristle thickly feathered on both sides, the fourth longitudinal vein of the wings bent at an angle toward the third, and middle tibiæ without any strong bristles or spurs on the inner side. In this sense it is not a very large genus, having but 14 species in Europe and 5 in North America, two of the latter, *M. domestica* and *M. corvina*, being common to both continents. See cut under *house-fly.*

2. [*l. c.*] A fly or some similar insect. [In this sense there is a plural, *muscæ* (-sē).] —3. The Fly, a name given to the constellation also called Apis, the Bee. It is situated south of the Southern Cross, and east of the Chameleon, and contains one star of the third and three of the fourth magnitude. The name was also formerly given to a constellation situated north of Aries.—**Muscæ tripides**, an old name of the ichneumon-flies: so called from the three threads of the ovipositor.—**Muscæ vibrantes**, an old name of the ichneumon-flies: so called because they continually wave their antennæ.—**Muscæ volitantes**, specks appearing to dance in the air before the eyes, supposed to be due to opaque points in the vitreous humor of the eye.

muscadel (mus'ka-del), *n.* [Also *muscatel;* early mod. E. *muskadell;* < OF. *muscadel*, also *muscadet*, F. *muscadet* = Sp. Pg. *moscatel* = It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*, < ML. *muscatellum*, also, after Rom., *muscadellum*, a wine so called, dim. of *muscatum*, the odor of musk (> It. *moscato*, musk, etc., > F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called): see *muscat.* Cf. *muscadine.*] 1. A sweet wine: same as *muscat*, 2.

He calls for wine, . . . quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

2. The grapes collectively which produce this wine. See *Malaga grape*, under *Malaga.*

In Candia ther growe grett Vynes, and specially of malwesy and *muskadell.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

3. A kind of pear.

muscadin (F. pron. müs-ka-daṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *muscadine.*] A dandy; a fop.

Your *muscadins* of Paris and your dandies of London.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 15.

muscadine (mus'ka-din), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *muskadine*, < F. *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, also dandy, beau, < It. *moscatino*, a grape, pear, apricot so called (Florio), < *moscato*, musk: see *muscat.*]

I. *n.* Same as *muscadel.*

He . . . is at this instant breakfasting on new-laid eggs and *muscadine.* *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

II. *a.* Of the color of muscadel.

Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what color soever, do leave in the liquor a deep and *muscadine* red.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

muscæ, *n.* Plural of *musca*, 2.

Muscales (mus-kā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **muscalis*, of moss, < L. *muscus*, moss: see *moss*[1].] In *bot.*, an alliance of acrogens, divided into *Hepaticæ* and *Musci:* same as *Muscineæ.*

muscallonge, *n.* Same as *maskalonge.*

muscardine[1] (mus'kar-din), *n.* [< F. *muscardine*, a fungus so called (cf. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*[2]), < It. *moscardino*, a musk comfit, grape, pear, etc., var. of *moscadino*, F. *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge: see *muscadine.*] 1. A fungus, *Botrytis Bassiana*, the cause of a very destructive disease in silkworms. —2. The disease produced in silkworms by the muscardine.

muscardine[2] (mus'kar-din), *n.* [< F. *muscardin*, a dormouse, prob. for *muscadin*, a musk-lozenge, with ref. to the animal's odor.] The dormouse, *Muscardinus avellanarius.*

Muscardinus (mus-kär-dī'nus), *n.* [NL., < F. *muscardin*, a dormouse: see *muscardine*[2].] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a cylindric bushy tail and thickened glandular cardiac portion of the stomach. The common dormouse of Europe, *M. avellanarius*, is the type. See cut under *dormouse.*

Muscari (mus-kā'rī), *n.* [NL. (Philip Miller, 1724), said to be so called "from their musky smell," < LL. *muscus*, musk: see *musk.* But the term. *-ari* is appar. an immediate or ult. error for *-arium.* The word intended is appar. *Muscarium*, so called in ref. to their globular heads, < L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush, also an umbel, < *musca*, a fly.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and the tribe *Scilleæ*, characterized by its globose or urn-shaped flowers. About 40 species are known, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They bear a few narrow fleshy leaves from a coated bulb, and leafless scapes with a raceme of nodding flowers, usually blue. They are closely akin to the true hyacinth. The species in general are called *grape-* or *globe-hyacinth*, especially *M. botryoides*, a common little garden-flower of early spring, with a dense raceme of dark-blue flowers, like a minute grape-cluster. It is now naturalized in the United States. *M. moschatum*, from its odor, is called *musk-* (*grape-*)*hyacinth.*

Muscaria (mus-kā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca.*] A tribe of braehycerous dipterous insects, containing those flies whose proboscis is usually terminated by a fleshy lobe, as in the house-fly: now equivalent to *Muscidæ* in the widest sense.

muscarian (mus-kā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *Muscaria*, q. v., + *-an.*] Any ordinary fly, as a member of the *Muscaria.*

muscariform (mus-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *muscarium*, a fly-brush (< *musca*, a fly), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a brush; brush-shaped; in *bot.*, furnished with long hairs toward one end of a slender body, as the style and stigma of many composites.

muscarine (mus'ka-rin), *n.* [< NL. *muscarius* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An extremely poisonous alkaloid ($C_5H_{13}NO_2$) obtained from the fly-fungus, *Agaricus muscarius.* It produces myosis, infrequent pulse with prolonged diastole, salivation, vomiting, spasm of the muscles of the intestines, tumultuous peristalsis, great muscular weakness, dyspnœa, and death.

muscat (mus'kat), *n.* [< F. *muscat*, a grape, wine, pear so called, < It. *moscato*, musk, wine, < ML. *muscatum*, the odor of musk, neut. of *muscatus*, musky, < LL. *muscus*, musk: see *musk.* Hence *muscatel*, *muscadel*, *muscadine.*] 1. A grape having a strong odor or flavor as of musk. There are several varieties of grape, mostly white, which come within this category.

2. Wine made from muscat-grapes, or of similar character to that so made, usually strong and more or less sweet. Also called *muscadel.*

He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscatt;* but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask. *Pepys*, Diary, 1. 282.

muscatel (mus'ka-tel), *n.* Same as *muscadel.* —**Muscatel raisin.** See *raisin.*

muscatorium (mus-ka-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., a fly-brush, < L. *musca*, a fly.] *Eccles.*, same as *flabellum*, 1.

muschelkalk (mûsh'el-kalk), *n.* [G., < *muschel*, shell, + *kalk*, lime or chalk.] One of the divisions of the Triassic system as developed in Germany, occupying a position between the Keuper and Bunter. See *Triassic.* In both Germany and France it is subdivided into three zones, the upper one of which is a true shelly limestone, as the name indicates, while the other two are also chiefly limestone, but much less fossiliferous than the first. The formation is important on account of the beds of salt and anhydrite which it contains.

muschetor, muschetour (mus'che-tor, -tör), *n.* [< OF. *mouscheture*, F. *mouchetture*, little spots, < OF. *mouscheter*, F. *moucheter*, spot, < OF. *mousche*, F. *mouche*, a fly, a spot, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *mouche.*] In *her.*, a black spot resembling an ermine spot, but differing from it in the absence of the three specks. See *ermine*[1], 5.

Muschetors.

Musci (mus'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *muscus*, moss: see *moss*[1].] A large class of cryptogamous plants of the group *Muscineæ* or *Bryophyta;* the mosses. They are low tufted plants, a few inches in height, always with a stem and distinct leaves, producing spore-cases (sporogonia) which usually open by a terminal lid and contain simple spores alone. The germinating spore gives rise in the typical families to a filamentous conferva-like prothallium, upon which is produced the leafy plant, these together constituting the sexual generation or oöphyte. The sexual organs are antheridia and archegonia, and from the fertilized oösphere proceeds the sporogonium or "moss-fruit," which in itself comprises the non-sexual generation or sporophyte. The sporogonium or capsule, which is rarely indehiscent or splitting by four longitudinal slits, usually opens by a lid or operculum; beneath the operculum, and arising from the mouth of the capsule, are commonly one or two rows of rigid processes, collectively the peristome, which are always some multiple of four; those of the outer row are called *teeth;* those of the inner, *cilia.* Between the rim of the capsule and the operculum is an elastic ring of cells, the annulus. The *Musci* are classified under four orders—the *Bryaceæ* or true mosses (which are further divided into acrocarpous, or terminal-fruited, and pleurocarpous, or lateral-fruited), *Phascaceæ*, *Andræaceæ*, and *Sphagnaceæ.* See cut under *moss.*

Muscicapa (mu-sik'a-pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, fly, + *capere*, take.] A Linnean genus of fly-catchers. It was formerly of great extent and indiscriminate application to numberless small birds which capture insects on the wing, but is now restricted to the most typical *Muscicapidæ*, such as the blackcap, *M. atricapilla*, the spotted flycatcher, *M. grisola*, the white-collared flycatcher, *M. collaris*, etc. See cut under *flycatcher.*

Muscicapidæ (mus-i-kap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muscicapa* + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds, typified by the restricted genus *Muscicapa;* the flycatchers. They are dichomorphic turdiform or thrush-like *Passeres*, normally with 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tarsi, and a grypanian bill of a flattened form, broad at the base, with a ridged culmen and long rictal vibrissæ. Their characteristic habit is to capture insects on the wing. None are American, though many American fly-catching birds of the setophagine division of *Sylvicolidæ* and of the clamatorial family *Tyrannidæ* have been included in *Muscicapidæ.* Upward of 60 genera and nearly 400 species are placed in this family in its most restricted sense.

Muscicapinæ (mu-sik-a-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Muscicapa* + *-inæ.*] The flycatchers as a subfamily of *Muscicapidæ* or of some other family.

muscicapine (mu-sik'a-pin), *a.* Pertaining or in any way relating to the genus *Muscicapa.*

muscicole (mus'i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, living upon decayed mosses or *Hepaticæ*, as certain lichens.

muscicoline (mu-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *muscicole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *muscicole.*

muscicolous (mu-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [< *muscicole* + *-ous.*] Same as *muscicole.*

Muscidæ (mus'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-idæ.*] The representative and by far the largest family of the order *Diptera;* the flies. The limits and definition of the family vary widely. It is now commonly restricted to forms with short three-jointed antennæ, the third joint of which is setose; the proboscis normally ending in a fleshy lobe and the palpi generally projecting; five abdominal segments; two tarsal pulvilli; and no false vein in the wing. The *Muscidæ* comprise more than a third of the order *Diptera*, and are divided into numerous subfamilies, which are regarded as families by some writers. They are primarily divided into *Calyptratæ* and *Acalyptratæ*, according as the tegulæ are large or very small.

musciform[1] (mus'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *musciformis*, < L. *musca*, a fly, + *forma*, form.] Fly-like; resembling a common fly; of or pertaining to the *Musciformes.*

musciform[2] (mus'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *forma*, form, shape.] In *bot.*, same as *muscoid.*

Musciformes (mus-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *musciformis:* see *musciform*[1].] A section of musciform *Tipulidæ*, containing those craneflies which resemble common flies, having a comparatively stout body and short legs.

Muscinæ (mu-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musca* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Musca*, in which the antennal bristle is feathered to the tip, and the first posterior cell of the wing is much narrowed or closed.

Muscineæ (mu-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *muscus*, moss, + *-in* + *-eæ.*] A group of higher cryptogams, coördinate in rank with the *Thallophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogamia*, and embracing the two classes *Musci* and *Hepaticæ:* same as *Bryophyta.*

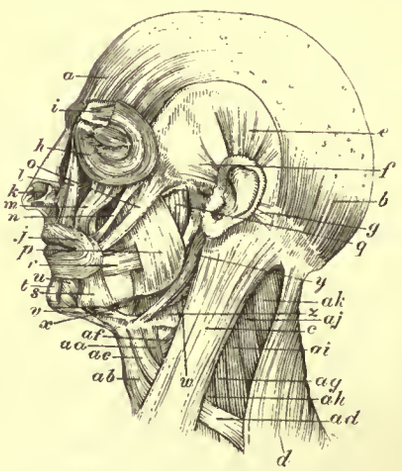
Musciphaga† (mu-sif'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly, + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of fly-catchers: same as *Dumicola.*

Muscisaxicola (mus'i-sak-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *Musci*(*capa*) + *Saxicola.*] A genus of clamatorial flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*, founded by Lafresnaye in 1837: so called from some resemblance to chats. The species are numerous, all South American. *M. rufivertex* and *M. flavinucha* are examples.

muscite (mus'īt), *n.* [< L. *muscus*, moss, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant of the moss family, found in amber and certain fresh-water Tertiary strata. *Page.*

Muscivora (mu-siv'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *musca*, a fly, + *vorare*, devour.] A genus of South American crested flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ.* It was established by Cuvier in 1799–1800, and was afterward called by him *Muscipeta*, the monchérolles. There are several species, as *M. cristata* and *M. coronata.* The term has also been variously applied to other birds of the same family, as by G. R. Gray in 1840 to species of *Milvulus*, and by Lesson to certain fly-catching birds of a different family.

muscle[1] (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muskle;* < F. *muscle* = Pr. *muscle, moscle* = Sp. *músculo* = Pg. *musculo* = It. *muscolo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *muskel*, a muscle, < L. *musculus*, a muscle, a little mouse, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, = Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse, also a muscle, = G. *maus*, a mouso, a muscle; cf. F. *souris*, a mouse, formerly the brawn of the arm, Corn. *logoden fer*, calf of the leg, lit. mouse of leg: the more prominent muscles, as the biceps, having, when in motion, some resemblance to a mouse: see *mouse.* Hence *muscle*[2], *mussel.* The pron. mus'l instead of mus'kl is prob. due to the ult. identical *muscle*[2], *mussel*, where, however, the pron. of *c* in *-cle* as 'soft' is irregular, though occurring also in *corpuscle.*] **1.** A kind of animal tissue consisting of bundles of fibers whose essential physiological characteristic is contractility, or the capability of contracting in length and dilating in breadth on the application of a proper stimulus, as the impulse of a motor nerve, or a shock of electricity; flesh; "lean meat." By such change of form, the muscles become the immediate means of motion of the different parts of the body, and of locomotion of the body as a whole.

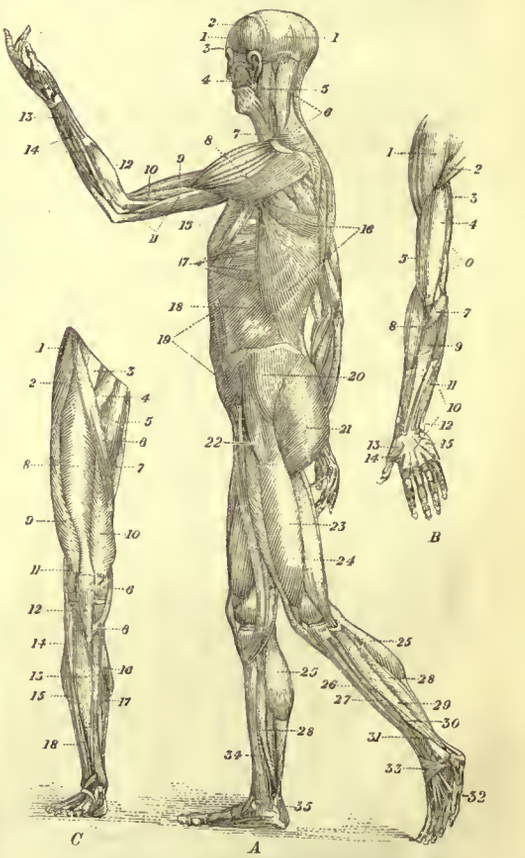


Muscles of Human Head, Face, and Neck.

a, anterior, and *b*, posterior belly of occipitofrontalis, extending over the scalp; *c*, sternoclidomastoid; *d*, trapezius (a small part of it); *e*, attollens aurem; *f*, attrahens aurem; *g*, retrahens aurem; *h*, orbicularis palpebrarum; *i*, corrugator supercilii; *j*, orbicularis oris; *k*, four small muscles of the nostril (the line marks the anterior dilatator naris, behind which is the posterior dilatator; the compressor narium is next to the tip of the nose, and the depressor alæ nasi is directly below the posterior dilatator); *l*, levator labii superioris alæque nasi; *m*, levator labii superioris, beneath which lies, unmarked, the levator anguli oris; *n*, zygomaticus minor; *o*, zygomaticus major; *p*, superficial, and *q*, deep parts of the masseter; *r*, risorius, beneath which lies the buccinator, unmarked, little shown; *s*, depressor anguli oris; *t*, levator menti; *u*, depressor labii inferioris; *v*, anterior, and *w*, posterior belly of digastricus; *x*, mylohyoid; *y*, stylohyoid; *z*, hyoglossus; *aa*, thyrohyoid; *ab*, sternohyoid; *ac*, anterior, and *ad*, posterior belly of omohyoid; *af*, a small part of inferior constrictor of the pharynx, just above which a small part of the middle constrictor appears; *ag*, scalenus medius; *ah*, scalenus anticus; *ai*, scalenus posticus; *aj*, levator anguli scapulæ; *ak*, splenius capitis. (The platysma, which covers much of the neck and the lower part of the face, has been removed.)

2. A certain portion of muscle or muscular tissue, having definite position and relation with surrounding parts, and usually fixed at one or both ends. Any one of the separate masses or bundles of muscular fibers constitutes a muscle, which as a whole and in its subdivisions is enveloped in fascial connective tissue and usually attached to the part to be moved by means of a tendon or sinew. Muscles are for the most part attached to bones, with the periosteum of which their tendons are directly continuous. The most extensive or most fixed attachment of a muscle is usually called its *origin;* the opposite end is its *insertion.* Individual muscles not only change their shape during contraction, but are of endlessly varied shapes when at rest, indicated by descriptive terms, as *conical, fusiform, penniform, digastric, deltoid*, etc., besides which each muscle has its specific name. Such names are given from the attachments of the muscle, as *sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid;* or from function, as *flexor, extensor;* or from position, as *pectoral, gluteal;* or from shape, as *deltoid, trapezoid;* or from some other quality or attribute, in an arbitrary manner. Circular muscles are those whose fibers return upon themselves; they constitute sphincters, as of the mouth, eyelids, and anus. The swelling part of a muscle is called its *belly;* when there are two such, separated by an intervening tendon, the muscle is *double-bellied* or *digastric.* Muscles whose fibers are set obliquely upon an axial tendon are *penniform* or *bipenniform.* Muscles whose fibers are all parallel are called *simple* or *rectilinear;* those whose fibers intersect or cross each other are called *compound.* Muscles which act in opposition to one another are termed *antagonistic;* those which concur in the same action are termed

Aponeurotic or Fascial Investment of Muscles of Right Arm. *f*, palmar fascia; *d*, deltoid; *b*, biceps; *s*, supinator longus.



Principal Muscles of the Human Body.

A. 1, 1, occipitofrontalis; 2, temporalis; 3, orbicularis palpebrarum; 4, masseter; 5, sternoclidomastoid; 6, trapezius; 7, platysma myoides; 8, deltoid; 9, biceps; 10, brachialis anticus; 11, triceps; 12, supinator; 13, 14, extensors of thumb and fingers; 15, pectoralis major; 16, latissimus dorsi; 17, serratus magnus; 18, obliquus externus abdominis; 19, rectus abdominis; 20, glutæus medius; 21, glutæus maximus; 22, tensor vaginæ femoris; 23, vastus externus; 24, biceps femoris or biceps flexor cruris; 25, 25, inner and outer heads of gastrocnemius; 26, tibialis anticus; 27, extensor longus digitorum; 28, 28, tibialis posticus; 29, peroneus longus; 30, peroneus brevis; 31, peroneus tertius; 32, muscles of little toe, opposite insertion of peroneus tertius; 33, tendon of extensor proprius hallucis; 34, flexor longus digitorum; 35, tendo Achillis.

B. 1, deltoid; 2, insertion of pectoralis major; 3, coracobrachialis; 4, biceps; 5, brachialis anticus; 6, a small part of triceps; 7, pronator radii teres; 8, supinator longus; 9, flexor carpi radialis; 10, palmaris longus, expanding below into the palmar fascia; 11, flexor sublimis digitorum; 12, flexor carpi ulnaris; 13, flexor brevis pollicis; 14, adductor pollicis; 15, abductor minimi digiti.

C. 1, border of glutæus medius; 2, tensor vaginæ femoris; 3, iliacus and psoas magnus; 4, pectineus; 5, adductor longus; 6, 6, 6, sartorius; 7, gracilis; 8, rectus femoris; 9, vastus externus; 10, vastus internus; 11, insertion of biceps femoris; 12, ligament of patella, or common tendon of insertion of 8, 9, 10; 13, tibialis anticus; 14, extensor longus digitorum; 15, peroneus longus; 16, inner head of gastrocnemius; 17, inner part of soleus; 18, peroneus brevis.

congenerous. Muscles subject to the will are *voluntary;* their fibers are striped, and they compose the great bulk of the muscular system. *Involuntary* muscles are not subject to the will; they are generally unstriped, though the heart is an exception to this. Hollow organs whose walls are notably muscular, as the heart, intestine, bladder, and womb, are called *hollow muscles.* Striped or voluntary muscle is sometimes called *muscle of animal life,* as distinguished from unstriped involuntary *muscle of organic life.* 3. A part, organ, or tissue, of whatever histological character, which has the property of contractility, and is thus capable of motion in itself.—4. Figuratively, muscular strength; brawn: as, a man of *muscle.*—**Active insufficiency of a muscle.** See *insufficiency.*—**Alary muscles,** in insects, delicate fan-shaped muscles in the upper part of the abdomen, each pair uniting by the expanded portion below the dorsal vessel or heart: collectively they have been called the *pericardial septum.* Their function appears to be to promote the circulation of the blood by altering the size of the pericardial cavity.—**Amatorial muscles.** See *amatorial.*—**Appendicular muscles,** those which belong to the appendicular skeleton; muscles of the limbs.—**Artificial muscle,** an elastic band of caoutchouc worn to supply the place of or to supplement the action of some paralyzed or weakened muscle.—**Axial muscles,** those which belong to the axial skeleton; muscles of the trunk, including the head and tail.—**Canine, ciliary, dermal,** etc., **muscle.** See the adjectives.—**Grief-muscles,** a name given by Darwin to the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, pyramidalis nasi, and central anterior parts of the occipitofrontalis muscles, which draw the features into an expression of grief.—**Grinning-muscle,** the levator anguli oris, one of the muscles of expression.—**Hilton's muscle.** [After the anatomist *Hilton.*] The lower aryepiglottic or inferior arytenoepiglottidean muscle, called by Hilton *compressor sacculi laryngis.*—**Horner's muscle.** [After the anatomist *Horner.*] The tensor tarsi, a very small muscle at the inner side of the orbit, inserted into the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids.—**Hypaxial, hypothenar,** etc., **muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Intercostal muscles,** two sets of muscles, the external and the internal, their fibers crossing each other obliquely, connecting the adjacent margins of the ribs throughout nearly their whole extent. They are concerned in the act of respiration.—**Kissing-muscle,** the orbicular muscle or sphincter of the mouth: technically called the *orbicularis oris, osicularis,* and *basiator.*—**Müller's palpebral muscle.** [After H. M. *Müller.*] A layer of smooth muscular fibers in either lid, inserted near the attached margin of the tarsus, and innervated through the cervical sympathetic.—**Muscles of deglutition, of mastication,** etc. See *deglutition, mastication,* etc.—**Orbicular, pyramidal, quadrate,** etc., **muscles.** See the adjectives.—**Snarling-muscle,** the levator labii superioris, as of the dog, which, when it acts, displays the teeth, as in snarling.—**Sneering-muscle,** the human levator labii superioris alæque nasi, which acts in the expression of sneering. (For other muscles, see their special names.)

muscle[2], *n.* See *mussel.*

muscle-band, *n.* See *mussel-band.*

musclebill (mus'l-bil), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata. G. Trumbull.* [Kennebunk, Maine.]

muscle-case (mus'l-kās), *n.* A muscle-compartment.

muscle-casket (mus'l-kas″ket), *n.* A muscle-compartment.

muscle-cell (mus'l-sel), *n.* A cell from which muscular tissue is derived; a myamœba; a myocyte.

The connection with the *muscle-cells.*
C. Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 45.

muscle-clot (mus'l-klot), *n.* The substance formed as a clot in the coagulation of muscle-plasm; myosin.

muscle-column (mus'l-kol″um), *n.* 1. A bundle of muscular fibers.—2. A muscle-prism.

muscle-compartment (mus'l-kȯm-pärt″ment), *n.* The prismatic space bounded at both ends by Krause's membrane (intermediate disk) and laterally by the longitudinal planes which mark out Cohnheim's areas. It is occupied by a muscle-prism. Also *muscle-case, muscle-casket.*

muscle-corpuscle (mus'l-kôr″pus-l), *n.* A muscle-nucleus, especially in a striated muscle.

muscle-current (mus'l-kur″ent), *n.* See *current*[1].

muscled (mus'ld), *a.* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having muscles or muscular tissue; musculated: used in composition: as, a strong-*muscled* man.

muscle-nucleus (mus'l-nū″klē-us), *n.* A nucleus of a muscle-fiber. In the striated muscles of mammals these are usually placed on the inner surface of the sarcolemma.

muscle-plasm (mus'l-plazm), *n.* The liquid expressed from muscle minced and mixed while living with snow and a little salt. It coagulates, forming a clot (myosin) and muscle-serum.

muscle-plate (mus'l-plāt), *n.* A primitive segment of the mesoderm of an embryo destined to become a muscle or series of muscles; a myocomma, myomere, or myotome. Also called *muscular plate.*

Most of the voluntary muscles of the body are developed from a series of portions of mesoderm which . . . are termed the *muscle-plates.* *Quain,* Anat., II. 132.

muscle-plum (mus'l-plum), *n.* A dark-purple plum. *Halliwell.*

muscle-prism (mus'l-prizm), *n.* The prismatic mass of muscle-rods occupying a muscle-compartment.

muscle-reading (mus'l-rē″ding), *n.* The detection and interpretation of slight involuntary contractions of the muscles by a person whose hand is placed upon the subject of experimentation.

In the researches I made on *muscle-reading,* it was shewn over and over that by pure chance only the blindfold subject would, under certain conditions, find the object looked for in one case, and sometimes in two cases out of twelve. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research.,* I. 17.

muscle-rod (mus'l-rod), *n.* A segment of a muscle-fibrilla between two successive Krause's membranes (intermediate disks).

muscle-serum (mus'l-sē″rum), *n.* The serum formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasm.

muscle-sugar (mus'l-shug″är), *n.* Inosite.

muscling (mus'ling), *n.* [< *muscle*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Exhibition or representation of the muscles.

A good piece, the painters say, must have good *muscling,* as well as colouring and drapery. *Shaftesbury.*

muscoid (mus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *muscus,* (see *moss*[1]), moss, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.,* moss-like; resembling moss. Also *musciform.*

II. *n.* One of the mosses; a moss-like plant.

muscological (mus-kọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *muscology* + *-ic-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to muscology.

muscologist (mus-kol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *muscology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in the science of muscology; a bryologist.

The tribe of Sphagnaceæ, or Bog-Mosses, is now separated by *Muscologists* from true Mosses.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 339.

muscology (mus-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *muscologie,* < L. *muscus,* moss, + Gr. *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of botany that treats of mosses; also, a discourse or treatise on mosses. Also called *bryology.*

muscosity (mus-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *muscosus,* mossy, < *muscus,* moss (see *moss*[1]), + *-ity.*] Mossiness.

muscovado (mus-kō-vā'dō), *n.* [Also *muscovada;* = F. *moscouade, masconade,* < Sp. *moscabado, moscabada, mascobado, mascobada,* for *azúcar mascobado,* inferior or unrefined sugar.] Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf-sugar and lump-sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation and draining off the liquid part called *molasses.*

Muscovite (mus'kọ-vīt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *Moscovite;* < F. *Moscovite,* now *Muscovite* = Sp. *Moscovita* = D. *Moskoviet* = G. *Moskowiter* = Sw. Dan. *Moskorit;* as *Muscovy* (ML. *Muscovia*), Russia (< Russ. *Moskova* (> G. *Moskau,* F. *Moscou*), Moscow), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Muscovy or the principality of Moscow, or, by extension, of Russia.—2. [*l. c.*] In *mineral.,* common or potash mica (see *mica*[2]), a silicate of aluminium and potassium, with the latter element in part replaced by hydrogen; the light-colored mica, varying from nearly white to pale smoky brown, which is characteristic of granite, gneiss, and other related crystalline rocks: formerly called *Muscovy glass.* In granitic veins it sometimes occurs in plates of great size, and is often mined, as for example in western North Carolina; in thin plates it is used in stoves, windows, etc. When ground up it is used as a lubricator, for giving a silvery sheen to wall-paper, etc. Phengite is a variety of muscovite containing more silica than the common kinds. The name *hydromica* or *hydromuscovite* is sometimes given to the varieties which yield considerable water on ignition. These usually have a pearly or silky luster and a talc-like feel, and are less elastic than the less hydrous kinds: damourite, margarodite, and sericite are here included. Fuchsite is a green-colored variety of muscovite containing chromium. In 1887 the production of mica (muscovite) in the United States was about 70,000 pounds, valued at nearly $150,000; 2,000 tons of mica-waste, valued at $15,000, were ground for use. (*Min. Resources of the U. S.,* 1887.)

3. [*l. c.*] The desman or Muscovitic rat.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy, or Moscow, a former principality in central Russia, and the nucleus of the Russian empire; by extension, of or pertaining to Russia.

I have used the word *Muscovite* in the sense of "pertaining to the Tsardom of Muscovy," and Moscovite in the sense of "pertaining to the town of Moscow."
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 420.

Muscovitic (mus-kọ-vit'ik), *a.* [< *Muscovite* + *-ic.*] Same as *Muscovite.*

muscovy (mus'kọ-vi), *n.*; pl. *muscovies* (-viz). [Short for *Muscovy duck* (see *musk-duck*).] A Muscovy duck or musk-duck. See *duck*[2], 1, and *musk-duck,* 1.

Muscovy glass. See *muscovite,* 2.

She were an excellent lady but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy-glass.* *Marston and Webster,* Malcontent, i. 3.

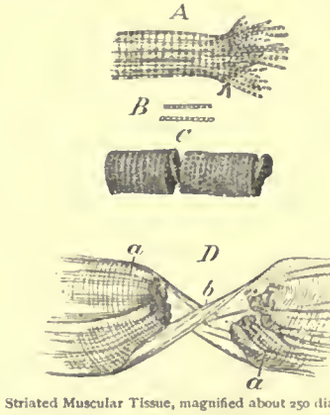
muscular (mus'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *musculaire* = Sp. Pg. *muscular* = It. *muscolare, muscolare,* < NL. **muscularis,* of muscle, < L. *musculus,* muscle: see *muscle*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining in any way to muscle or muscles; composing, constituting, or consisting of muscle: as, the *muscular* system; *muscular* origin or insertion; *muscular* fiber or tissue.—2. Done by or dependent upon muscle or muscles: as, *muscular* action; *muscular* movement; *muscular* strength.—3. Well-muscled; having well-developed muscles; strong; sinewy; brawny: as, a *muscular* man.—4. Figuratively, strong and vigorous.

No mind becomes *muscular* without rude and early exercise. *Bulwer,* My Novel, ix. 16.

Muscular Christianity. See *Christianity.* [The origination of this phrase has been generally attributed to Charles Kingsley; but he expressly repudiates it.

We have heard much of late about "*Muscular Christianity.*" A clever expression, spoken in jest by I know not whom, has been bandied about the world, and supposed by many to represent some new ideal of the Christian character. For myself, I do not know what it means.
Letters and Memories of Charles Kingsley, II. 212.]

Muscular fascicle, fasciculus, or **lacertus,** a bundle of a variable number of parallel muscular fibers.—**Muscular fiber.** (*a*) Muscular tissue, as composed of fibers. (*b*) One of the fibers of which muscular tissue is ultimately composed.—**Muscular fibril, fibrillation.** See the nouns.—**Muscular impression,** the mark of the insertion of a muscle, as of an adductor muscle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See cut at *ciborium.*—**Muscular insertion,** one of the attachments of an individual muscle, generally that inserted in the smaller or more movable part.—**Muscular motion, muscular movement,** the motion or movement which results from the action of muscles.—**Muscular plate.** Same as *muscle-plate.*—**Muscular rheumatism.** Same as *myalgia.*—**Muscular sensations,** feelings which accompany the action of the muscles. (*James Mill,* 1829.) By these a knowledge is obtained of the condition of the muscles, and the extent to which they are contracted, of the position of various parts of the body, and of the resistance offered by external bodies.—**Muscular sense,** muscular sensations or the capacity of experiencing them, especially considered as a means of information.—**Muscular stomach,** a stomach with thick muscular walls, as the gizzard of a fowl: distinguished from the *glandular stomach,* or proventriculus.—**Muscular system,** the total of the muscular tissue or sum of the individual muscles of the body; musculation or musculature, regarded as a set of similar organs or system of like parts, comparable to the *nervous system,* the *osseous system,* etc.—**Muscular tissue,** the proper contractile substance of muscle; muscular fiber. It is of two kinds—striated or striped muscle, and smooth. The former, of which all the ordinary muscles of the trunk and limbs and the heart are composed, consists of bundles



Striated Muscular Tissue, magnified about 250 diameters.

A, a muscular fiber without its sarcolemma, breaking up at one end into its fibrillæ; *B,* two separate fibrillæ; *C,* a muscular fiber breaking up into disks; *D,* a muscular fiber of which the contractile substance (*a, a*) is torn across, while the sarcolemma (*b*) has not given way.

of fibers which present a striated appearance, and are enveloped in and bound together by connective tissue which also supports the vessels and nerves of the muscle. Striated muscle-fibers, except those of the heart, have an outer sheath of sarcolemma. Smooth muscular tissue consists of elongated band-like non-striated fibers, each with a rod-like nucleus; they do not break up into fibrillæ, and have no sarcolemma.—**Muscular tube,** in *ichth.,* a myodome.—**Syn. 3.** Sinewy, stalwart, sturdy, lusty, vigorous, powerful.

muscularity (mus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *muscular* + *-ity.*] The state, quality, or condition of being muscular.

muscularize (mus'kū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muscularized,* ppr. *muscularizing.* [< *muscular* + *-ize.*] To make muscular or strong; develop muscular strength in. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 5.

muscularly (mus'kū-lär-li), *adv.* With muscular power; strongly; as regards muscular strength.

musculation (mus-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *musculation;* as L. *musculus,* muscle, + *-ation.*] The

way or mode in which a part is provided with muscles; the number, kind, and disposition of the muscles of a part or organ.

It is not by Touch, Taste, Hearing, Smelling, *Musculation*, etc., that we can explain astronomical, physical, chemical, and biological phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 446.

=**Syn.** *Musculation, Musculature. Musculation* is more frequent in merely descriptive anatomy, with reference to the attachments or other topographical disposition of individual muscles; *musculature* is the more comprehensive morphological or embryological term.

musculature (mus'kū-lā-ṭūr), *n.* [= Sp. *musculatura;* as L. *musculus*, muscle, + *-ature*.] The furnishing or providing of a living organism with muscles, or the method or means by which muscles are formed; also, the muscular tissue, system, or apparatus itself, considered with reference to its origin, development, and subsequent disposition; musculation.

The *musculature* of the right side of the larynx is still free, and, when acting, a crater-like cavity is seen, lined with granulations. *Lancet*, No. 3436, p. 12.

Dermal musculature. See *dermal.* = **Syn.** See *musculation.*

musculet (mus'kūl), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1].] A muscle.

musculi, *n.* Plural of *musculus*, 1.

musculine (mus'kū-lin), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle (see *muscle*[1]), + *-ine*[2].] The animal basis of muscle; the chemical substance of which muscle chiefly consists. See *muscle-plasma* and *myosin.*

musculite (mus'kū-līt), *n.* [< L. *musculus*, mussel (see *mussel*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shell like a mussel or *Mytilus*, or supposed to be of that kind.

musculocutaneous (mus″kū-lō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous.*] Muscular and cutaneous: specifically said of certain nerves which, after giving off motor branches to muscles, terminate in the skin as sensory nerves. The superior and inferior musculocutaneous nerves of the abdomen are two branches of the lumbar plexus, more frequently called the *iliohypogastric* and *ilio-inguinal.* (See these words.) The musculocutaneous nerve in the arm is a large branch of the brachial plexus, which supplies the coracobrachialis and biceps muscles, and in part the brachialis anticus, and then ramifies in the skin of the forearm. That of the leg is one of two main branches of the external popliteal or peroneal nerve, which supplies the peronei muscles and then ramifies in the skin of the lower leg and foot.

musculopallial (mus″kū-lō-pal'i-al), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + NL. *pallium:* see *pallial.*] Supplying or distributed to muscles and to the mantle or pallium of a mollusk: specifically applied to the outer of two nerves given off from the visceral ganglion, the other being the *splanchnic* nerve. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, XXXII. 628.

musculophrenic (mus″kū-lō-frē'nik), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + Gr. *φρήν*, diaphragm.] Pertaining to the muscular tissue of the diaphragm: specifically applied to a terminal branch of the internal mammary artery, which supplies the diaphragm and lower intercostal muscles.

musculosity (mus-kū-los'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *musculosité*, < L. as if **musculosita(t-)s*, < *musculosus*, musculous: see *musculous.*] The quality of being musculous; muscularity.

musculospiral (mus″kū-lō-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *musculus*, muscle, + *spira*, spire: see *spiral.*] Innervating a muscle and winding spirally around a bone: specifically applied to the largest branch of the brachial plexus, which winds around the humerus in company with the superior profunda artery, and supplies the muscles of the back part of the arm and forearm and the skin of the same part.

musculous (mus'kū-lus), *a.* [= F. *musculeux* = Sp. Pg. *musculoso* = It. *muscoloso, musculoso*, < L. *musculosus*, muscular, fleshy, < *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

The uvous coat or iris of the eye hath a *musculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil or sight of the eye. *Ray*, Works of Creation, II.

2. Full of muscles; hence, strong; sinewy. [Obsolescent.]

He had a tongue so *musculous* and subtile that he could twist it up into his nose. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

musculus (mus'kū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *muscle*[1].] **1.** Pl. *musculi* (-lī). In *anat.*, a muscle. Muscles were all formerly named in Latin, *musculus* being expressed or implied in their names, but few retain this designation, though the Latin form of the qualifying word or words may remain, as *pectoralis, glutæus*, etc.

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mice, of which *Mus musculus* is the type: same as *Mus. Rafinesque*, 1818. (*b*) A term in use among the conchologists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for various bivalve shells, as *Panopæa, Unionidæ, Cyrenidæ, Mytilidæ*, etc. (*c*) A genus of brachiopods of the family *Terebratulidæ. Quenstedt*, 1871.

Mus. Doc. An abbreviation of *Musicæ Doctor* (Doctor of Music).

muse[1] (mūz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mused*, ppr. *musing.* [< ME. *musen*, gaze about, ponder, wonder, muse, < OF. *muser* (= Pr. OSp. *musar* = It. *musare*), ponder, muse, dream, F. loiter, trifle, dawdle; origin uncertain; prob. same as It. *mussare*, mutter, mumble, F. dial. (Walloon) *muser*, hum, buzz, < ML. *musare, mussare*, L. *mussare*, murmur, mutter, be in uncertainty; cf. Norw. *musa, mussa, mysja*, mutter, whisper; Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter; ult., like *mum*[1], *mumble, mutter*, etc., imitative of a low indistinct sound. Another etymology (Diez, Skeat) rests on It. *musare*, 'gape about,' explained as orig. 'sniff as a dog' (cf. F. *muser*, begin to rut), < OF. **muse* (= It. *muso*), the mouth, muzzle, snout (whence dim. *musel, mosel*, > ME. *mosel*, > E. *muzzle*), < L. *morsus*, bite, ML. also muzzle, snout, beak: see *muzzle, morse*[2]. For the change of L. *morsus* to OF. **muse* (*mus*), cf. OF. *jus*, < L. *deorsum*, OF. *sus*, < L. *seorsum*. But the Pr. OSp. and It. forms, in this view, must be borrowed from the OF., a thing in itself highly improbable at a date so early, and sufficient, with the improbability of such a transfer of notions, to disprove this explanation. In another view, also improbable, the word is < OHG. *muozen*, be idle, *muoza*, G. *muße*, idleness, leisure. Hence *amuse.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ponder; meditate; reflect continuously and in silence; be in a brown study.

Right hertely she hym loved, and *mused* here-on so moche that she was sore troubled, and fayn wolde she hane hym to be her lorde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 229.

Taking my lonely winding walk, I *mus'd*,
And held accustom'd conference with my heart.
Cowper, The Four Ages.

And the young girl *mused* beside the well,
Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2†. To be astonished; be surprised; wonder.

I *muse* my Lord of Gloucester is not come;
'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 1.

Yonder is ther an host of men,
I *musen* who they bee.
Captain Car (Child's Ballads, VI. 150).

This may be a sufficient reason to us why we need no longer *muse* at the spreading of many idle traditions so soon after the Apostles. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. To gaze meditatively.

As y stood *musynge* on the moone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Then came the fine Gawain and wonder'd at her,
And Lancelot later came and *mused* at her.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

=**Syn. 1.** Meditate, reflect, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, brood.

II. *trans.* **1.** To meditate on; think of reflectively.

Thou knowist all that hertes thenke or *muse*,
All thynges thou seest in thy presence.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6441.

Come, then, expressive Silence, *muse* His praise.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 118.

2†. To wonder at.

muse[1] (mūz), *n.* [< ME. *muse*, < OF. *muse, muze*, musing, amusement, < *muser*, muse: see *muse*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of musing; meditation; reverie; absent-mindedness; contemplative thought.

Thys king in *muses* ther was full strongly
In the noblesse of this castell alway,
That almost he slepte, but not a-slepe fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5511.

2. Wonder; surprise.

This dedication . . . may haply make your Honors muse; well fare that dedication that may excite your *muse.*
Florio, It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [3].

He . . . was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange.
Milton, P. L., vii. 52.

At or in a muse, in doubt or hesitation.

Which event being so straunge, I had rather leave them *in a muse* what it should be, then in a maze in telling what it was. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 104.

For the duke and our fleet, we are now all *at a muse* what should become of them.
Court and Times of Charles II., I. 251.

Muse[2] (mūz), *n.* [< OF. *muse*, F. *muse* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *musa* = D. *muze* = G. *muse* = Sw. Dan. *muse*, < L. *musa*, < Gr. *μοῦσα*, Æolic *μοῖσα*, Doric *μῶσα*, Laconian *μῶα* or *μῶά*, a Muse (see def. 1), hence also music, song, eloquence, in pl. arts, accomplishments, and in general fitness, propriety; prob. contr. of **μάονσα* (reg. contr. *μῶσα*), fem. ppr. of **μάειν*, a defective verb (perf. *μέμαα*, part. *μεμαώς*, pres. mid. *μῶσθαι*), strive after, seek after, attempt, long for, desire eagerly, covet, etc. The lit. meaning of *μοῦσα* is sometimes given as 'inventress' (as ancient writers assumed), from the sense 'invent' inferred from the sense 'seek after'; but the term more prob. referred to the emotion or passion, the "fine frenzy," implied in the verb in the usual sense 'strive after' (*μεμαώς*, excited), and in its derivatives, among which are counted *μαίνεσθαι*, be in a frenzy, *μανία*, frenzy, madness, *μάντις*, a seer, prophet, etc.: see *mania, Mantis.* Hence *museum, music, mosaic*[1], etc.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who according to the earliest writers were goddesses of memory, then inspiring goddesses of song, and according to later ideas divinities presiding over the different kinds of poetry, and over the sciences and arts, while at the same time having as their especial province springs and limpid streams. Their number appears in the Homeric poems not to be fixed; later it seems to have been put at three, but afterward they are always spoken of as nine: *Clio*, the Muse of heroic exploits, or of history; *Euterpe*, of Dionysiac music and the double flute; *Thalia*, of gaiety, pastoral life, and comedy; *Melpomene*, of song and harmony, and of tragedy; *Terpsichore*, of choral dance and song; *Erato*, of erotic poetry and the lyre; *Polymnia* or *Polyhymnia*, of the inspired and stately hymn; *Urania*, of astronomical and other celestial phenomena; and *Calliope*, the chief of the Muses, of poetic inspiration, of eloquence, and of heroic or epic poetry. The Muses were intimately associated in legend and in art with Apollo, who, as the chief guardian and leader of their company, was called *Musagetes.*

In this city [Cremona] did that famous Poet [Virgil] consecrate himself to the *Muses.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

Hence — **2.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] An inspiring power; poetic inspiration: often spoken of and apostrophized by poets as a goddess.

O for a *Muse* of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
Shak., Hen. V., I., Prol.

Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe, . . .
Sing, heavenly *Muse.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 6.

3. A poet; a bard. [Rare.]

So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destined urn;
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 19.

muse[3] (mūs), *n.* [< OF. *musse*, a little hole or corner to hide things in, < *musser*, hide: see *miche*[1], *mooch, mouch.*] **1.** An opening in a fence through which a hare or other game is accustomed to pass. Also *muset.*

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a Bore, Their dogs put in full crie, he rusheth on before.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 368. (*Nares.*)

The old prouerbe . . . "'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse* as a woman without a scuse."
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 387). (*Nares.*)

Like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and *muses* of wild beasts, [he] enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. A loophole; a means of escape.

For these words still left a *muse* for the people to escape.
N. Bacon.

3. The mouthpiece or wind-pipe of a bagpipe. Also written *smuse.*

mused (mūzd), *a.* [< *muse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overcome with liquor; bemused; muzzy.

Head waiter honour'd by the guest,
Half-*mused*, or reeling ripe.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

museful (mūz'fûl), *a.* [< *muse*[1], *n.*, + *-ful.*] Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful. *Dryden.*

musefully (mūz'fûl-i), *adv.* In a museful manner; thoughtfully.

muselt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *muzzle.*

museless (mūz'les), *a.* [< *Muse*[2], *n.*, + *-less.*] Without a Muse; disregarding the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they [the Spartans] were, minding nought but the feats of Warre.
Milton, Areopagitica (Clarendon Press), p. 7.

musenna, *n.* See *mesenna.*

museographer (mū-zē-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *museograph-y* + *-er*[1].] Same as *museographist.*

museographist (mū-zē-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *museograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who describes or classifies the objects in a museum. Also *musæographist.* [Recent.]

Most of the naturalists and *museographists* have included shells in their works.
Mendes da Costa, Elements of Conchology, p. 57.

museography (mū-zē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a museum, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The

systematic description or written classification of objects in a museum. Also *museography*. [Recent.]

museologist (mū-zē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *museology* + *-ist*.] One versed in museology.

museology (mū-zē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *museum*, museum, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of arranging and managing museums. Also *museology*. [Recent.]

But the account of the last [general arrangements of the several museums] is generally unsatisfactory and imperfect, while very slight or no mention is made of such devices as are characteristically American, and in which *museology* has been notably advanced by us.
Science, VI. 82.

muser (mū′zėr), *n.* One who muses; one who acts, speaks, or writes as in a reverie; an absent-minded person.

He [Arnold] is not, like most elegiac poets, a mere sad *muser;* he is always one who finds a secret of joy in the midst of pain. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 530.

muse-rid (mūz′rid), *a.* Ridden by a Muse or the Muses; possessed by poetical enthusiasm. [Rare.]

No meagre, *Muse-rid* mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

muset (mū′set), *n.* [Also *musit;* dim. of *musc*[3].] Same as *musc*[3], 1.

The many *musets* through the which he [the hare] goes
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 683.

musette (mū-zet′), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *muse*, a pipe, a bagpipe, = It. *musa*, < ML. *musa*, a bagpipe, < L. *musa*, a song, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1. A small and simple variety of oboe.—2. A form of bagpipe once very popular in France, having a compass of from ten to thirteen tones.—3. A quiet pastoral melody, usually with a drone-bass, written in imitation of a bagpipe tune: often introduced as one of the parts of the old-fashioned suite, especially as a contrast to the gavotte. Such melodies were often used as dance-tunes; and thus the term *musette* was extended to the dance for which they were used.

museum (mū-zē′um), *n.* [= F. *muséum, musée* = Sp. *museo* = Pg. *museu* = It. *museo*, < L. *mūsēum*, < Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a temple of the Muses, a place of study, a library or museum, also (late) mosaic, < *μοῦσα*, a Muse: see *Muse*[2].] A building or part of a building appropriated as a repository of things that have an immediate relation to literature, art, or science; especially and usually, a collection of objects in natural history, or of antiquities or curiosities. Among the leading museums may be mentioned—in Italy, the Vatican (developed largely from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries) and the Capitoline at Rome, the Uffizi and Pitti Palace at Florence, the great Museo Nazionale at Naples, and the Brera at Milan; in France, the Louvre (perhaps the most important in the world, opened 1793), the Luxembourg (devoted to recent art), the Trocadéro, and the Hôtel de Cluny at Paris; in Germany, the Zwinger (founded in the eighteenth century) at Dresden, the museums of Berlin, and the Glyptothek and Pinakothek at Munich; in Great Britain, the Ashmolean at Oxford (opened 1683) and the British Museum (the largest in the country, founded 1753) and the South Kensington Museum (illustrative of the industrial arts) at London. There are very notable museums at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, and at Athens; and the museum at Ghizeh (formerly Boulak), near Cairo, has a world-wide reputation. In the United States the chief museums are the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston, the Metropolitan Museum at New York, and the National Museum at Washington. The meaning to the term *museum* is sometimes extended, especially on the continent of Europe, to include galleries of pictures and sculpture.

mush[1] (mush), *n.* [Prob. orig. a dial. var. of *mesh*[2], var. of *mash*[1], a mixture: see *mash*[1]. Not < G. *mus*, pap.] 1. Anything mashed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Meal boiled in water or milk until it forms a thick, soft mass: as, oatmeal *mush;* *mush* and milk; specifically, such a preparation made from Indian corn; hasty-pudding.

In thickness like a cane, it Nature roul'd
Close up in leaves, to keep it from the cold;
Which being ground and boyl'd, *Mush* they make.
Hardie, Last Voyage to Bermuda (1671). (*Bartlett.*)

Ev'n in thy native regions, how I blush
To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee *Mush!*
Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding, i.

Why will people cook it [rice] into a *mush?* See how separate the grains are!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 19.

3. Something resembling mush, as being soft and pulpy: as, *mush* of mud.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a *mush* of concession.
Emerson, Friendship.

4. Fish ground up; chum; pomace; stosh.—5. Dust; dusty refuse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The best kind of iron ore. *Halliwell.*—**Mush muddle**, pot-pie. [Cape Cod.]

mush[2] (mush), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *mesh*[1], *v.*] To nick or notch (dress-fabrics) round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.

mushed (musht), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shattered; depressed; "used up." [Prov. Eng.]

Going about all day without changing her cap, and looking as if she was *mushed*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

musheront, *n.* An obsolete form of *mushroom*.

mushetour, *n.* In *her.*, same as *muschetor*.

mushquash-root, *n.* See *musquash-root*.

mushroom (mush′röm), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. or obs. *mushrome, mushrump, musheron;* < ME. *musheron, museheron*, < OF. *mouscheron, mouseron*, a mushroom, < *mousse*, moss: see *moss*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A cryptogamic plant of the class *Fungi:* applied in a general sense to almost any of the larger, conspicuous fungi, such as toadstools, puffballs, *Hydnei*, etc., but more particularly to the agaricoid fungi and especially to the edible forms. The species most usually cultivated is the *Agaricus campestris*, edible agaric or mushroom. Mushrooms are found in all parts of the world, and are usually of very rapid growth. In some localities they form a staple article of food. In Tierra del Fuego the natives live largely upon *Cytharia Darwinii*, and in Australia many species of *Boletus* are used as food by the natives. Many mushrooms are poisonous, and the selection of those suitable for cooking should be intrusted to competent judges. See cut under *Agaricus*.

Hither the Emperour Claudius repaired, in hope to recover his health through the temperature of the air, . . . but contrarily here met with the *mushromes* that poysoned him. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 236.

Hence—2. An upstart; one who rises rapidly from a low condition in life.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*—
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is—
Should bear us down of the nobility.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

And we must glorify
A *mushroom!* one of yesterday!
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

3. A small mushroom-shaped protuberance that sometimes forms on the end of the negative carbon in arc-lamps.—**Cup-mushroom**, a common name for certain discomycetous fungi, particularly of the genus *Peziza*. See *Discomycetes* and *Peziza*.—**Devil's mushroom**, a name given to many poisonous fungi resembling edible mushrooms. [Colloq.]—**Fairy-ring mushroom**. See *champignon* and *Marasmius*.—**St. George's mushroom**, a species of mushroom, *Agaricus gambosus*, which appears in May and June, growing in rings. The name is also given to *A. arvensis*.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms; made of mushrooms: as, *mushroom* sauce.—2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and in unsubstantiality; ephemeral; upstart: as, *mushroom* aristocracy.

Somebody buys all the quack medicines that build palaces for the *mushroom*, say rather the toadstool, millionaires. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 186.

Mushroom anchor, catchup, coral, etc. See the nouns.—**Mushroom head**, the nose-plate on the inner part of the breech-plug of a breech-loading cannon. See *nose-plate*, and second cut under *fermeture*.

mushroom (mush′röm), *v. t.* [< *mushroom*, *n.*] To elevate suddenly in position or rank.

The prosperous upstart *mushroomed* into rank.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 297. (*Davies.*)

mushroom-hitches (mush′röm-hich′ez), *n. pl.* Inequalities in the floor of a coal-mine, occasioned by the projection of basaltic or other stony substances. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

mushroom-spawn (mush′röm-spân), *n.* The substance in which the reproductive mycelium of the mushroom is embodied.

mushroom-stone (mush′röm-stōn), *n.* A stone or fossil that resembles a mushroom.

Two small *mushroom-stones*, in form of a bluntish cone. . . . Fifteen other *mushroom-stones* of near the same shape with the precedent. . . . These are of a white colour, and in shape exactly resembling a sort of coralline fungus of marine original, which I have by me.
Woodward, On Fossils, p. 137.

mushroom-strainer (mush′röm-strā′nėr), *n.* An inverted-dish strainer for cistern-pumps, so named from its shape. *E. H. Knight.*

mushroom-sugar (mush′röm-shùg′ăr), *n.* Mannite.

mushru (mush′rö), *n.* [Hind. *mashrū′a.*] A washable material made in India, having a glossy silk finish and a cotton back. It is used for wearing-apparel, and is very durable.

mushrump (mush′rump), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *mushroom*.

mushy (mush′i), *a.* [< *mush*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like mush; soft; pulpy; without fiber or firmness.

The death penalty is disappearing, like some better things, before a kind of *mushy* and unthinking doubt of its morality and expediency. *The Nation*, Feb. 3, 1870, p. 67.

A child-bearing, tender-hearted thing is the woman of our people; . . . she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlvi.

Over-ripe, *mushy*, bruised, and partially decayed fruit makes a poor dark-colored dried product.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 282.

music (mū′zik), *n.* [< ME. *musik, musyk, musike* = D. *muziek, muzijk* = MLG. MHG. *museke* = G. Dan. Sw. *musik*, < OF. (and F.) *musique* = Sp. *música* = Pg. It. *musica*, music, < L. *musica* = Ar. *mūsīqa* = Turk. Hind. *musiqī*, < Gr. *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. lyric poetry set to melody, music; fem. of *μουσικός*, of the Muses (*ὁ μουσικός*, a votary of the Muses, a poet, musician, man of letters), < *μοῦσα*, a muse: see *Muse*[2].] 1. Any pleasing succession of sounds or of combinations of sounds; melody or harmony: as, the *music* of the winds, or of the sea.

For the armony
And sweet accord was so good *musike*
That the noice to angels most was like.
Flower and Leaf.

In sweet *music* is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1 (song).

When those exact co-ordinations which the ear perceives as rhythm, tune, and tone-color are suggested to the ear by a series of musical sounds, the result is *music*.
S. Lanier, Sci. Eng. Verse, p. 48.

The bird doth not betray the secret springs
Whence note on note her *music* sweetly pours.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 29.

2. (*a*) The science of combining tones in rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic order, so as to produce effects that shall be intelligible and agreeable to the ear. (*b*) The art of using rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic materials in the production of definite compositions, or works having scientific correctness, artistic finish and proportion, esthetic effectiveness, and an emotional content or meaning.

In Candia alue Creta was *musyke* firste founde, and also tourneys and exercyse of armes on horsbacke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

Music has been developed according to certain rules which depended on unknown laws of nature since discovered; . . . it cannot be separated from these laws, and . . . within them there is a field large enough for all the efforts of human fancy. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 187.

Degrees in *music* are not conferred by the University of London. *Grove's Dict. Music*, I. 452.

3. A composition made up of tones artistically and scientifically disposed, or such compositions collectively: as, a piece of *music*. Music is classified and named with respect to its origin or general style as barbarous, popular, national, artistic, sacred, secular, etc.; with respect to its technical form as melodic, harmonic, polyphonic or contrapuntal, homophonic, Gregorian, classical, romantic, strict, free, lyric, epic, dramatic, pastoral, mensurable, figured, etc.; with respect to its method of performance as vocal, instrumental, solo, choral, orchestral, concerted, etc.; and with respect to its application as ecclesiastical or church, theatrical, operatic, military, or as concert-, chamber-, dance-music, etc.

His [Rossini's] use of the crescendo and the "cabaletta," though sometimes carried to excess, gave a brilliancy to his *music* which added greatly to the excellence of its effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 861.

4. A musical composition as rendered by instruments or by the voice.

Some to Church repair,
Not for the doctrine, but the *music* there.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 344.

5. The art of producing melody or harmony by means of the voice or of instruments.

Also there shalbe one Teacher of *Musicke*, and to play one the Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 7.

6. The written or printed score of a composition; also, such scores collectively: as, a book of *music;* *music* for the piano or the flute.—7. A company of performers of music; a band; an orchestra.

Enter *music*.
Page. The *music* is come, sir.
Fal. Let them play. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 245.

I am one of the *music*, sir.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

8. Pleasurable emotion, such as is produced by melodious and harmonious sounds; also, the source, cause, or occasion of such emotion.

Such *Musicke* is wise words, with time concented.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

The graces and the loves which make
The *music* of the march of life.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

9. Lively speech or action; liveliness; excited wrangling; excitement. [Colloq., U. S.]—10. Diversion; sport; also, sense of the ridiculous. In this sense apparently confused with *amuse;* compare *musical*, 5. [New Eng.]—**Broken, cathedral, church, congregational music.** See the qualifying words.—**Dynamics of music.** See

dynamics.—**Florid, Gregorian, janizary music.** See the qualifying words.—**Magic music,** a game in which some article is hidden, to be sought for by one of the company, who is partly guided by the music of some instrument which is played fast as he approaches the place of concealment and more slowly as he wanders from it.

> A pleasant game, she thought; she liked it more
> Than *magic music,* forfeits, all the rest.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, Prol.

Martial music. See *martial.*—**Measurable, measured, mensurable music.** See *mensurable,* 2.—**Military music.** See *military.*—**Music of the future,** a phrase first used by Richard Wagner to express an elaborate combination of poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic art into extended works, but often used in a narrower sense as descriptive of a musical style similar to that of Wagner.—**Music of the spheres.** See *harmony of the spheres,* under *harmony.*—**Music trade-mark.** See *trade-mark.*—**Organic music.** See *organic.*—**Program music,** music intended to convey to the hearer, by means of instruments and without the use of words, a description or suggestion of definite objects, scenes, or events. The term is often very vaguely used.—**To face the music.** See *face*[1].—**Turkish music.** Same as *janizary music.*

music† (mū′zik), *v. t.* [< *music, n.*] To entice or seduce with music.

> A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be fiddled and *musick'd* into hell.
> *Gentleman Instructed,* p. 135. (*Davies.*)

musica (mū′zi-kạ), *n.* [L. and It.: see *music.*] Music.—**Musica ficta, falsa,** or **colorata,** false or feigned music: a term applied in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to music in which accidentals or notes foreign to the scale of the mode were introduced for the sake of euphony.

musical (mū′zi-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. Sp. Pg. *musical* = It. *musicale,* < NL. **musicalis,* < L. *musica,* music: see *music.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to music, in any sense; of the nature of music: as, *musical* proportion.—**2.** Sounding agreeably; affecting the ear pleasurably; conformable to the laws of the science of music; conformable to the principles of the art of music; melodious; harmonious.

> As sweet and *musical*
> As bright Apollo's lute.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

> All little sounds made *musical* and clear
> Beneath the sky that burning August gives,
> While yet the thought of glorious Summer lives.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

3. Pertaining to the performance or the notation of music.—**4.** Fond of music; discriminating with regard to music: as, the child is *musical,* or has a *musical* ear.—**5.** Amusing; ridiculous. [Slang, New Eng.]—**Musical box,** a mechanical musical instrument, consisting essentially of a barrel or cylinder, caused to revolve by clockwork, in the surface of which are small pegs or pins, so arranged as to catch and twang the teeth of a kind of steel comb. These teeth are graduated in size, and carefully tuned; and the disposition of the pins is such as to sound them in perfect melodic succession and rhythm, so that even very elaborate music may be faithfully reproduced. The position of the barrel may usually be slightly shifted from side to side, so that more than one tune can be played from the same barrel; and sometimes more than one barrel is provided for the same box, so that an extensive repertoire is possible. Occasionally small bells, or even small reeds blown by a bellows, as in the hand-organ, are added to increase the resources of the instrument. The effects produced are often very pleasing and varied.—**Musical characters.** See *character.*—**Musical clock,** a clock to which a musical box or barrel-organ is so attached as to play tunes at certain periods.—**Musical condenser,** a condenser to the terminal plates of which the wires from a telephone-transmitter are attached. When a musical sound is produced in the neighborhood of the transmitter, it is reproduced by the condenser.—**Musical director,** the conductor, director, or leader of a choir, chorus, band, or orchestra. Also called *music-director.*—**Musical drama.** See *opera.*—**Musical ear.** See *ear*[1], 5.—**Musical glasses.** See *glass.*—**Musical harvest-flies,** the *Cicadidæ.*—**Musical notation.** See *notation.*—**Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression* (which see, under *harmonic*).—**Musical scale.** See *scale.*

II. *n.* A meeting or a party for a musical entertainment: same as *musicale.*

> Such fashionable cant terms as theatricals and *musicals,* invented by the flippant Topham, still survive among his confraternity of frivolity.
> *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., III. 346.

musicale (mū-zi-kal′), *n.* [< F. *musicale* (*soirée musicale,* a musical party), fem. of *musical,* musical: see *musical.*] A performance or concert of music, vocal or instrumental, or both, usually of a private character; a private concert.

musicality (mū-zi-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *musical* + *-ity.*] Same as *musicalness.*

musically (mū′zi-kạl-i), *adv.* In a musical manner; in relation to music.

musicalness (mū′zi-kạl-nes), *n.* The character of being musical.

music-book (mū′zik-bůk), *n.* A book containing music.

music-box (mū′zik-boks), *n.* **1.** Same as *musical box* (which see, under *musical*).

> We shut our hearts up nowadays,
> Like some old *music-box* that plays
> Unfashionable airs.
> *Austin Dobson,* A Gage d' Amour.

2. A barrel-organ.

> Aminadab that grinds the *music-box.*
> *Goldsmith,* She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

music-cabinet (mū′zik-kab″i-net), *n.* An ornamental stand or rack for holding music-books and sheet-music.

music-case (mū′zik-kās), *n.* **1.** A set of shelves, compartments, or drawers for holding music, whether bound or in sheet form.—**2.** A roll, folio, or cover for carrying music, especially sheet music. Also called *music-roll, music-folio,* etc.—**3.** A printers' case or tray fitted with partitions for music-types.

music-chair (mū′zik-chār), *n.* Same as *music-stool.*

music-clamp (mū′zik-klamp), *n.* A clip or file for holding sheet-music.

music-club (mū′zik-klub), *n.* An association for the practice of music.

> There were also *music-clubs,* or private meetings for the practice of music, which were exceedingly fashionable with people of opulence.
> *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 383.

music-demy (mū′zik-de-mī″), *n.* An English size of printing-paper, 20¾ × 14⅝ inches.

music-desk (mū′zik-desk), *n.* A music-stand.

> "Tap—tap—tap," went the leader's bow on the *music-desk.*
> *Dickens,* Sketches, viii.

music-folio (mū′zik-fō″liō), *n.* Same as *music-case,* 2.

music-hall (mū′zik-hâl), *n.* A public hall used especially for musical performances or other public entertainments; specifically, in England, such a hall in which the entertainment consists of singing, dancing, recitations, or imitations in character, burlesque, variety performances, and the like.

> So this is a *music-hall,* easy and free,
> A temple for singing, and dancing, and spree.
> *F. Locker,* The Music Palace.

music-holder (mū′zik-hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** A music-case.—**2.** A rack, clip, or hook for holding music for a performer.

music-house (mū′zik-hous), *n.* **1.** A house where public musical entertainments are given.

> Towards the close of the seventeenth century, the professed musicians assembled at certain houses in the metropolis, called *music-houses,* where they performed concerts, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the entertainment of the public.
> *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 382.

2. A firm or other business concern dealing in printed music, or musical instruments, or both.

musici (mū′zi-si), *n. pl.* Same as *harmonici.*

musician (mū-zish′ạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musition;* < F. *musicien;* as *music* + *-ian.*] One who makes music a profession or otherwise devotes himself to it, whether as composer, performer, critic, theorist, or historian.

> The praise of Bacchus then the sweet *musician* sung.
> *Dryden,* Alexander's Feast, l. 47.

musicianer (mū-zish′ạn-ėr), *n.* [< *musician* + *-er*[1].] Same as *musician.* [Obsolete or colloq.]

> *Musicianer* I had always associated with the militia-musters of my boyhood, and too hastily concluded it an abomination of our own, but Mr. Wright calls it a Norfolk word, and I find it to be as old as 1642 by an extract in Collier. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

musicianly (mū-zish′an-li), *a.* [< *musician* + *-ly*[1].] Having, exhibiting, or illustrating the properties of good music, or the skill and taste of a good musician.

musicianship (mū-zish′ạn-ship), *n.* [< *musician* + *-ship.*] Skill in musical composition or expression; musical acquirements.

> As a whole, "St. Polycarp" is a work which bears testimony both to the thorough *musicianship* and to the natural gifts of its composer. *Athenæum,* No. 3178, p. 392.

musicless (mū′zik-les), *a.* [< *music* + *-less.*] Unmusical; inharmonious.

> Their *musicklesse* instruments are frames of brasse hung about with rings, which they jingle in shops according to their marchings. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 172. (*Davies.*)

music-loft (mū′zik-lôft), *n.* Same as *organ-loft.*

music-mad (mū′zik-mad), *a.* Inordinately and morbidly devoted to the study or pursuit of music; afflicted by musicomania.

music-master (mū′zik-más″tėr), *n.* A male teacher of music.

music-mistress (mū′zik-mis″tres), *n.* A female teacher of music.

musicodramatic (mū″zi-kō-dra-mat′ik), *a.* Combining music and the drama; at once dramatic and musical.

> His operas, although by no means written "with a purpose," represented an entirely new type of *musico-dramatic* art. *Quarterly Rev.,* CXLVI. 66.

musicography (mū-zi-kog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μουσική,* music, + *γράφειν,* write.] The science or art of writing music out in legible characters; musical notation.

musicomania (mū″zi-kō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [= F. *musicomanie* = It. *musicomania,* < NL. *musicomania,* < Gr. *μουσική,* music, + *μανία,* mania.] In *pathol.,* a variety of monomania in which the intellectual faculties are deranged by an absorbing passion for music. *Dunglison.* Also called *musomania.*

music-paper (mū′zik-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with staffs for recording music.

music-pen (mū′zik-pen), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden handle and a piece of brass so bent upon itself as to make five small channels or gutters. When the channels are filled with ink and the pen is drawn across paper, five parallel lines are made, which constitute a staff for writing music.

music-rack (mū′zik-rak), *n.* A rack or inclined shelf attached to a musical instrument, or mounted upon an independent support, designed to hold the music for a singer or player. Also called *music-holder.*

music-recorder (mū′zik-rē-kôr″dėr), *n.* A device for recording music as it is played on any sort of keyed instrument, as the organ or pianoforte. Mr. Fenby's recorder, named by him a *phonograph,* does this by means of a stud attached to the under side of each key. When the key is pressed down, the stud comes in contact with a spring, which in turn sets in action an electromagnetic apparatus, which causes a tracer to press against a fillet of chemically prepared paper moving at a uniform rate. The arrangement is such as to denote the length and character of the notes. Abbé Moigno's phonautograph records notes by means of a pencil attached to a kind of spheroidal drum, which vibrates when any musical notes are sounded, whether by the mouth or by an instrument.

music-roll (mū′zik-rōl), *n.* Same as *music-case,* 2.

musicry† (mū′zik-ri), *n.* [< *music* + *-ry.*] Music. *Marston,* Scourge of Villanie, xi. 131.

music-school (mū′zik-skōl), *n.* A school where music is the principal subject taught: when on a large scale, also called a *conservatory.*

music-shell (mū′zik-shel), *n.* A volute, *Voluta musica,* inhabiting the Caribbean Sea, having the shell marked with color in a way that resembles bars of music, the spots being in several rows or series. See cut under *volute.*

music-smith (mū′zik-smith), *n.* A workman who makes the metal parts of pianofortes, etc. *Simmonds.*

music-stand (mū′zik-stand), *n.* **1.** A music-rack or music-case.—**2.** A raised platform, as in a park, on which a band plays.

music-stool (mū′zik-stōl), *n.* A stool, often with an adjustable seat, for a performer on the pianoforte or similar instrument. Also *music-chair.*

music-type (mū′zik-tīp), *n.* Type for use in printing music.

music-wire (mū′zik-wīr), *n.* Steel wire such as is used in making the strings of musical instruments.

Musigny (mū-zē′nyi), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine of the Côte d'Or in Burgundy.

musimon, musmon (mū′si-mọn, mus′mọn), *n.* [= F. *musimone, musmon* = It. *musimone,* < L. *musimo(n-), musmo(n-)* (Gr. *μούσμων*), a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.] A wild sheep, the mouflon, *Ovis musimon.*

musing (mū′zing), *n.* [< ME. *musyng;* verbal n. of *muse*[1], *v.*] The act of pondering; meditation; thoughtfulness.

> Generydes stode still in grete *musyng,*
> And to the quene gaue answere in this case.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 491.

> Sometimes into *musings* fell,
> So dreamlike that he might not tell his thought
> When he again to common life was brought.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, II. 274.

musing (mū′zing), *p. a.* Meditative; thoughtful; preoccupied.

> With even step and *musing* gait.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 38.

musingly (mū′zing-li), *adv.* In a musing way.

musion, *n.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *musimon.*] In *her.,* a wildcat used as a bearing.

> The Cat-a-Mountain, *musion,* or wild cat.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 699.

musit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muset* for *muse*[3], 1.

musition†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *musician.*

musive (mū′ziv), *a.* [= F. *musif,* < LL. *musivum,* < Gr. *μουσεῖον,* mosaic: see *museum* and *mosaic*[1].] Same as *mosaic*[1].

Assuming the cones [of the retina] to be arranged somewhat in the form of hexagonal cells in a honeycomb, this [a beaded or zigzag outline seen between two very close parallel lines on a white ground] has been explained by supposing that the retinal image of such a line is so small that, as it falls across this *musive* surface, one minute section of it would excite only one cone, while the sections immediately above and below would cover halves of two adjacent cones, and, exciting both to activity, would appear twice as large. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 279.

musjid, *n.* Same as *masjid*.

musk (musk), *n.* [< ME. *musk*, < OF. *musc*, F. *musc* = Pr. *musc* = Sp. *musco* (obs., the usual term being *almizcle* = Pg. *almiscle*, *almiscar*, from the Ar., with Ar. art.) = It. *musco*, *muschio* = D. *muskus* = G. *moschus* = Sw. *muskus* = Dan. *muskus*, *moskus*, < LL. *muscus*, ML. also *moschus*, < Gr. μόσχος, < Ar. *mushk*, *musk*, *misk* = Turk. *misk*, < Pers. *musk*, *misk* = Hind. *mushk*, musk, < Skt. *mushka*, testicle, prob. < √ *mush*, steal, whence also ult. *mouse*. Hence ult. *muscat*, *muscatel*, *muscadel*, *muscadine*, etc., and the second element of *nutmeg*.] 1. An odoriferous substance secreted by the male musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. See *musk-deer*. The secretion is a viscid fluid, which dries as a brown pulverulne substance, of a slightly bitter taste and extremely powerful, penetrating, and persistent odor. It is the strongest and most lasting of perfumes, and is also used in medicine as a diffusible stimulant and antispasmodic. The commercial article is imported from Asia in the natural pods or bags, frequently mixed with blood, fat, and hairs, and adulterated with foreign substances. Various other animals secrete a substance like musk, and several are named from this fact. See compounds following.

Which the Hunters (at that time chasing the said beast) doe cut off, and drie against the Sunne, and it proueth the best *Muske* in the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 428.

That oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull
Smelling of *musk* and of insolence.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 6.

2. A kind of artificial musk made by the action of nitric acid upon oil of amber.—3. The smell of musk, or a smell resembling it; an aromatic smell; a perfume.

The woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the *musk* of the rose is blown.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 1.

4. Same as *musk-plant*, in both senses.

musk (musk), *v. t.* [< *musk*, *n.*] To perfume with musk.

muskallonge (mus'ka-lonj), *n.* See *maskalonge*.

muskat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscat*.

musk-bag (musk'bag), *n.* 1. A small bag containing musk and other perfumes, sometimes used as a sachet. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)—2. The pod, pouch, or cyst of the musk-deer which contains the musk.

musk-ball (musk'bâl), *n.* A ball of some substance impregnated with musk and other perfumes, kept among garments after the manner of a sachet to perfume them.

Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place. *Accomplish'd Female Instructor* (1719). (*Nares.*)

musk-beaver (musk'bē'vėr), *n.* The muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

musk-beetle (musk'bē'tl), *n.* A cerambycid beetle, *Callichroma moschata*. See cut under *Cerambyx*.

musk-cake (musk'kāk), *n.* Musk, rose-leaves, and other ingredients made into a cake. *Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

musk-cat (musk'kat), *n.* A civet-cat; figuratively, a scented, effeminate person; a fop.

Here is a purr of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat—but not a *musk-cat*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 2. 20.

Away, *musk-cat*! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

musk-cattle (musk'kat'l), *n. pl.* Musk-oxen.

musk-cavy (musk'kā'vi), *n.* A West Indian rodent of the family *Octodontidæ*, subfamily *Echimyinæ*, and genus *Capromys*: so called from its musky odor. There are 2 species in Cuba, *C. pilorides* and *C. prehensilis*, known as the *hutia-conga* and *hutia-carabali*. They are of large size and arboreal habits, and somewhat resemble rats.

Musk-cavy (*Capromys pilorides*).

musk-cod† (musk'kod), *n.* A musk-bag; hence, figuratively, a scented fop.

It's a sweet *musk-cod*, a pure spie'd gull.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

musk-deer (musk'dēr), *n.* 1. A small ruminant, *Moschus moschiferus*, of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Moschinæ*, the male of which yields the scent called *musk*. These little deer inhabit the elevated plateaus and mountain-ranges of central Asia, especially the Altaic chain. The male is about 3 feet long and 20 inches high, hornless, with long canine teeth and coarse pelage of a dirty-brown color, whitish underneath. The doe is smaller, and has no musk. The gland or bag of the male which contains the perfume is of about the size of a hen's egg, of an oval form flattened on one side. It is an accessory sexual organ.

2. In an improper use, a tragulid, chevrotain, or kanchil, small ruminants of the family *Tragulidæ*. They superficially resemble musk-deer, but belong to a different family. The males are horned, and have no musk.—**Musk-deer plant.** See *Limonia*.

musk-duck (musk'duk), *n.* 1. A duck, *Cairina moschata*, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, commonly but erroneously known as the *muscovy* and *Barbary duck*. It is a native of tropical America, now domesticated everywhere. It is larger than the mallard, and the upper parts are of a glossy greenish-black color.

2. A duck of the genus *Biziura*, as *B. lobata* of Australia: so called from the musky odor of the male.

muskel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *musele*[2] for *mussel*.

muskely†, *a.* [< *muskel* + -*y*[1].] Muscular.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 404. (*Nares.*)

musket[1]† (mus'ket), *n.* [Also *musquet*; < ME. *musket*, *muskytte*, < OF. *mousket*, *mosquet*, *moschet*, *mouschet*, *mouchet*, etc. (F. *mouchet*, *emouchet* (ML. *muscetus*, *muschetus*) = It. *moschetto*, also with diff. suffix, *moscardo*), a kind of hawk, so called with ref. to spots on its breast, or more prob. from its small size, being compared to a fly, dim. < L. *musca*, a fly (> OF. *mousche*, F. *mouche*, a spot, a fly: see *mouche*). Cf. *mosquito*.] In *falconry*, an inferior kind of hawk; a sparrow-hawk. See *eyas-musket*.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak;
The *Musquet* and the Coystrel were too weak.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1119.

musket[2] (mus'ket), *n.* [Formerly also *musquet*; = D. *musket* = G. *muskete* = Sw. *musköt* = Dan. *musket*, < OF. *mousquete*, *mousquet* (F. *mousquet*), m., *mouschete*, *moschete*, f., = Sp. Pg. *mosquete* (ML. *muschetta*, *muscheta*), < It. *moschetto*, a musket (gun), so called (like other names of firearms, e. g. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*) from a hawk, < *moschetto*, a kind of hawk: see *musket*[1].] A hand-gun for soldiers, introduced in European armies in the sixteenth century: it succeeded the harquebus, and became in time the common arm of the infantry. It was at first very heavy, and was provided with a rest. The earliest muskets were matchlocks, which were superseded by the wheel-lock, the snaphance, the flint-lock, and the percussion-guns. The musket was made lighter, while still gaining in efficiency and accuracy. The rifle-musket was introduced in the middle of the nineteenth century. See *rifle*, and cuts under *matchlock* and *gun*[1].

And is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets*? *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 111.

Bastard musket, a hand-gun used in the sixteenth century. See *caliver*.

musket-arrow† (mus'ket-ar'ō), *n.* A short arrow thrown from a firearm. These arrows seem to have been generally feathered, but examples remain of arrows three or four inches long with barbed heads and a disk-shaped butt, which appear to have been intended for this use.

Musquet arrowes 892 shefe 13 arrowes and one case full for a demi-culvering. . . . *Musquet arrowes* with 22 shefe to be new feathered. *Rep. Royal Commission*, 1595.

musketeer (mus-ke-tēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *musketteer*, *musketier*, *musquetcer*; = D. G. *musketier* = Sw. *musketör* = Dan. *musketeer*, < F. *mousquetaire* (= Sp. *mosquetero* = Pg. *mosqueteiro* = It. *moschettiere*), a soldier armed with a musket, < *mousquete*, a musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. A soldier armed with a musket.

Raleigh, leaving his gally, took eight *musketiers* in his barge. *Oldys*, Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. A musket; a musket-lock.

Did they . . . into pikes and *musqueteers*
Stamp beakers, cups, and porringers?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 562.

musket-lock (mus'ket-lok), *n.* 1. The lock of a musket.—2. A musket. [Rare.]

We must live like our Puritan fathers, who always went to church, and sat down to dinner, when the Indians were in their neighborhood, with their *musket-lock* on the one side, and a drawn sword on the other.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 54.

musketo†, *n.* See *mosquito*.

musketoon (mus-ke-tön'), *n.* [Formerly also *musquetoon*; < F. *mousqueton*, < It. *moschettone*, < *moschetto*, a musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. A light and short hand-gun: in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a usual weapon of cavalry.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he [John L'Isle] was going to Church accompanied with the chief Magistracy) and shot him with a *Musquetoon* dead in the place.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 338.

2. A soldier armed with a musketoon: generally used in the plural.

A double guard of archers and *muskatoons*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa.

musket-proof (mus'ket-prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

musket-rest (mus'ket-rest), *n.* A fork used as a prop to support the heavy musket in use in the sixteenth century. Also called *croc*.

He will never come within the signe of it, the sight of a cassock, or a *musket-rest* againe.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n.* [< F. *mousqueterie* (= Sp. *mosqueteria* = It. *moschetteria*), < *mousquet*, musket: see *musket*[2].] 1. The art or science of firing small-arms: as, an instructor of *musketry*.—2. Muskets collectively.

The cannon began to fire on one side, and the *musquetry* on both, and the bridge of Bothwell, with the banks adjacent, were involved in wreaths of smoke.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxi.

3. A body of troops armed with muskets.

musket-shot (mus'ket-shot), *n.* 1. The discharge of a musket; a bullet from a musket: as, he was killed by a *musket-shot*.—2. The range or reach of a musket.—3†. A musket-ball.

With more than *musket-shot* did he charge his quill when he meant to inveigh. *Nash*, Unfortunate Traveller.

musk-flower (musk'flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *musk-plant*, 1.

musk-gland (musk'gland), *n.* The glandular organ of the male musk-deer which secretes musk. It is an accessory sexual organ, corresponding to the preputial follicles of many mammals.

musk-hyacinth (musk'hī'a-sinth), *n.* One of the grape-hyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*, with musky scent.

muskiness (mus'ki-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being musky; the scent of musk. *Bailey*, 1727.

muskit-grass (mus'kit-gras), *n.* Same as *mesquite-grass*.

muskle[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *muscle*[1].

muskle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mussel*.

muskmallow (musk'mal'ō), *n.* 1. A common plant, *Malva moschata*. See *mallow*.—2. A plant of the old genus *Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk.

muskmelon (musk'mel'on), *n.* [Formerly, and still dial., *muskmillion*; < *musk* + *melon*.] A well-known plant, *Cucumis Melo*, and its fruit. The seeds have diuretic properties, and were formerly used in catarrhal affections. See *Cucumis*, *melon*[1], 1, and *abdalavi*.

So, being landed, we went up and downe, and could finde nothing but stones, heath, and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatnes.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

musk-mole (musk'mōl), *n.* An insectivorous quadruped, *Scaptochirus moschatus*, of the mole family, *Talpidæ*. It resembles the common mole, and is found in Mongolia. Also called *musky-mole*.

musk-okra (musk'ō'krä), *n.* See *okra*.

musk-orchis (musk'ôr'kis), *n.* A plant, *Herminium Monorchis*.

musk-ox (musk'oks), *n.* A ruminant mammal, *Ovibos moschatus*, of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Ovibovinæ*, intermediate between an ox and a sheep in size and many other respects. There are horns in both sexes, those of the male being very broad at the base and meeting in the middle of the fore-

Musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).

head, then turning downward for most of their length, and finally recurved. The pelage is very long and fine, the hairs hanging like those of a merino sheep, and has occasionally been woven into a fine soft fabric. The musk-ox was formerly an animal of circumpolar distribution, but is now found only in arctic America, where it lives in herds of a dozen or more. It is very fleet, active, and hardy, and sometimes performs extensive migrations. The beef is eaten, though the animal smells strongly of musk. Also called *musk-sheep*.

musk-pear (mŭsk′pãr), *n.* A fragrant kind of pear.

musk-plant (musk′plant), *n.* 1. A small yellow-flowered plant, *Mimulus moschatus*, cultivated for its odor.—2. The musk heron's-bill, *Erodium moschatum*.

musk-plum (musk′plum), *n.* A fragrant kind of plum.

muskquasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *musquash*. *G. Cuvier*.

muskrat (musk′rat), *n.* 1. A large murine rodent quadruped, *Fiber zibethicus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ:* so called from its musky odor. It is of about the size of a small rabbit, of a very stout thick-set form and dark-brown color, grayish underneath, with small eyes and ears, large hind feet with webbed toes, and long naked scaly tail, compressed in the horizontal plane so as to present an up-

Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).

per and an under edge, and two broad sides. In the character of the fur, the scaly tail, and aquatic habits, the muskrat resembles the beaver, and is sometimes called *musk-beaver;* but its actual relationships are with the voles and lemmings. It is one of the commonest quadrupeds of North America, almost universally distributed throughout that continent, living in lakes, rivers, and pools, either in underground burrows in the banks, or in houses made of reeds, rushes, and grasses, as large as haycocks and of similar shape. The fur is of commercial value, and the animal is much hunted. Also called *musquash* and *ondatra*. 2. An insectivorous animal of musky odor likened to a rat, such as the European desman, *Mygale pyrenaica*, and the Indian musk-shrew or rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, also called *Indian muskrat* and *monjourou*.—3. A viverrine quadruped, the South African genet, *Genetta felina*.—**Indian muskrat.** Same as *monjourou*.

musk-root (musk′röt), *n.* 1. The root of *Ferula Sumbul*, containing a strong odorous principle resembling that of musk. It is employed in medicine as a stimulating tonic and antispasmodic. Also called *sambul* or *sumbul*.—2. *Adoxa Moschatellina*. See *Adoxa*.

musk-rose (musk′rōz), *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.

> I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, . . .
> Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
> With sweet *musk-roses* and with eglantine.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 252.

musk-seed (musk′sēd), *n.* See *amber-seed*.

musk-sheep (musk′shēp), *n.* Same as *musk-ox*.

musk-shrew (musk′shrō), *n.* The rat-tailed shrew, *Sorex indicus* or *Crocidura myosura*, a large Indian species having a strong musky odor. Also called *muskrat*.

musk-thistle (musk′this″l), *n.* A plant, *Carduus nutans*, of the north-temperate part of the Old World, locally naturalized in Pennsylvania. It has a winged stem, from 1 to 3 feet high, and a solitary nodding head of crimson-purple flowers.

musk-tortoise (musk′tôr″tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ*, having a strong musky scent. Six kinds inhabit the fresh waters of the United States, as *Aromochelys odoratus*, which has so strong an odor that it is commonly called *stinkpot*.

musk-tree (musk′trē), *n.* A composite tree, *Olearia* (*Eurybia*) *argophylla*, of Australia and Tasmania, with musk-scented leaves. It grows 25 or 30 feet high, and affords a white, close-grained wood, used for cabinet-work, implements, etc.

musk-turtle (musk′tėr″tl), *n.* Same as *musk-tortoise*.

musk-weasel (musk′wē″zl), *n.* Any viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*.

muskwood (musk′wŭd), *n.* Either of the two small trees *Guarea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*, natives of tropical America, the latter confined to Jamaica.

musky (mus′ki), *a.* [< *musk* + *-y*[1].] Having the character, especially the odor, of musk; fragrant like musk.

> West winds, with *musky* wing,
> About the cedarn alleys fling
> Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 989.

muskyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *mussel*.

musky-mole (mus′ki-mōl), *n.* Same as *musk-mole*.

muslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *muzzle*.

Muslim (mus′lim), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

muslin (muz′lin), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *muslen* (and *mussolin*, < It.); = G. Sw. Dan. *musselin*, < F. *mousseline* = Sp. *muselina*, < It. *mussolino*, muslin, prop. adj., < *mussolo* (E. formerly *mosal*), muslin, < ML. *Mossula*, G. *Mossul*, E. *Moussul*, *Mosul*, etc., Turk. *Mossul*, *Mossil*, < Syriac *Mosul*, *Muzol*, *Mauzol*, Ar. *Mawsil*, a city in Mesopotamia, on the Tigris, whence the fabric first came. Cf. *calico*, *damask*, *nankeen*, also named from Eastern cities; and *cambric*, *dornick*, *lawn*[2], from European cities.] **I.** *n.* 1. Cotton cloth of different kinds finely made and finished for wearing-apparel, the term being used variously at different times and places. (*a*) A very fine and soft uncolored cloth made in India; also, any imitation of it made in Europe. The India muslin is known by different names, according to its place of manufacture and its fineness and beauty. See *mull*[7].

> She was dressed in white *muslin* very much puffed and frilled, but a trifle the worse for wear.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 184.

(*b*) A material somewhat stouter than India muslin, used for women's dresses, plain or printed with colored patterns, or having a slight dotted pattern woven in the stuff. Also *jaconet* and *organdie*, according to its fineness. (*c*) In some parts of the United States, cotton cloth used for shirts, other articles of wearing-apparel, bedding, etc.

2. One of several different moths: a collectors' name. (*a*) A bombycid moth, as the round-winged muslin, *Nudaria senex*. The pale muslin is *N. mundana*. (*b*) An arctiid moth, as *Arctia mendica*. Also called *muslin-moth*.—**Arni muslin,** an extremely fine muslin made in Arni, in the presidency of Madras, India.—**Corded muslin,** a muslin in which a thick hair cord is introduced into the fabric.—**Dacca muslin,** a very thin variety of India muslin made at Dacca in Bengal. The modern Dacca muslin is used chiefly for curtains; it is two yards wide when figured, and narrower when plain. It was formerly used in Europe for women's dresses and similar purposes.—**Darned muslin,** thin and fine muslin decorated by needlework, as in darned embroidery.—**Figured muslin.** (*a*) Muslin wrought in the loom to imitate tamboured muslin. (*b*) Muslin with figures printed in color on it.—**India muslin.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Linen muslin.** Same as *leno*.—**Muslin appliqué,** a decorative needlework consisting of the sewing upon net, as a background, of flowers or other patterns cut out of very fine muslin, the finished work having a resemblance to some kinds of lace.—**Swiss muslin,** a thin sheer muslin striped or figured in the loom, made in Switzerland.

II. *a.* Made of muslin: as, a *muslin* dress.

> The ladies came down in cool *muslin* dresses, and added the needed grace to the picture.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 23.

muslin-de-laine (muz′lin-dė-lān′), *n.* See *mousseline-de-laine*.

muslined (muz′lind), *a.* [< *muslin* + *-ed*[2].] Draped or clothed with muslin.

> The airy rustling of light-*muslined* ladies.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey.

muslinet (muz-li-net′), *n.* [< *muslin* + *-et*.] A fine cotton cloth, stouter than muslin. Some varieties of it are figured in the loom, others are made with satin finish, stripes, etc. [Eng. trade-name.]

muslin-glass (muz′lin-glȧs), *n.* A kind of blown glassware having a decorated surface in imitation of muslin. Also *mousseline-glass*.

muslin-kale (muz′lin-kāl), *n.* [< *muslin* + *kale;* prob. so called from its thinness or want of any rich ingredient.] Broth composed simply of water, shelled barley, and greens. [Scotch.]

> I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal,
> Be 't water-brose or *muslin-kail*.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

musmon, *n.* See *musimon*.

musnud (mus′nud), *n.* [< Hind. *masnad*, a cushion, seat, throne, < Ar. *misnad*, a cushion for the back, < *sanada*, lean against.] In India, a raised seat, overspread with carpets or embroidered cloth and furnished with pillows for the back and elbow. This forms the seat of honor, as in the zenana, where it is the seat of the lady of the house, and privileged visitors are invited to share it as a mark of respect and favor. It is also the ceremonial seat or throne of a rajah. Also *masnad*.

> They spread fresh carpets, and prepared the royal *musnud*, covering it with a magnificent shawl.
> *Hajji Baba of Ispahan*, p. 142. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Musnud-carpet, a piece of stuff about two yards square (sometimes carpeting, but frequently brocade, embroidered silk, or the like), lined and wadded, laid on the floor to receive the musnud. Persons conversing with the occupants of the musnud, if inferior in rank, sit on the carpet—on its extreme edge if they wish to express humility.

musomania (mū-zō-mā′ni-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. *μοῦσα*, muse (see *music*), + *μανία*, madness. Cf. *musicomania*.] Same as *musicomania*.

musont, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moison*, *moeson*, *mueson*, *muson*, *muison*, measure, < L. *mensio*(*n*-), a measuring, < *meteri*, pp. *mensus*, measure: see *mete*[1], *measure*, and cf. *dimension*.] A measure.

> Lo! logyk I iered hire and al the lawe after,
> And alle *musons* in musyk I made hire to knowe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 128.

Musons, measures. . . . The meaning of "measures" is the time and rhythm of mensurable music, as opposed to plain chant, which was immensurable. . . . Since *muson* meant measure, it was easily extended to signify measurement or dimension. *Piers Plowman*, II. 153 (notes referring to the above passage).

Musophaga (mū-sof′ȧ-gȧ), *n.* [NL., < *Musa* + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The typical genus of *Musophagidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to such species as *M. violacea* and *M. rossæ*, of a glossy bluish-black color and furnished with a frontal shield or casque.

Musophagidæ (mū-sō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of cuculine picarian birds, most nearly related to the cuckoos, having also some resemblance to gallinaceous birds; the plantain-eaters and touracous. The feet are zygodactylous, with homalogonatous and desmopelmous musculation. The plumage is aftershafted, with tufted elæodochon, and there are no cæca. The family is confined to continental Africa. The leading genera are *Musophaga*, *Turacus* (or *Corythaix*), and *Schizorhis*. There are about 15 species. The family formerly included the colies (*Coliidæ*).

Musophaginæ (mū″sō-fā-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Musophaga* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of *Musophagidæ*. In a former acceptation of the family it was divided into two subfamilies, *Musophaginæ* and *Colinæ*.

musophagine (mū-sof′ȧ-jin), *a.* Having the characters of *Musophaga;* pertaining to the *Musophagidæ* or *Musophaginæ*.

Musophyllum (mū-sō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Göppert, 1854), < *Musa* + Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of fossil plants based on leaf-impressions having nearly the same nervation as those of the genus *Musa*, to which they are assumed to be closely related. Nine species have been described from the Upper Cretaceous of southern France, the Eocene of France, Java, and Colorado, and the Miocene of Italy, Bohemia, and Hesse.

musquash (mus′kwosh), *n.* [Formerly also *muskquash*, *mussacus;* Amer. Ind.] Same as *muskrat*, 1.

musquash-root (mus′kwosh-röt), *n.* Same as *beaver-poison*.

musquet†, *n.* See *musket*[1], *musket*[2].

musquetoon†, *n.* See *musketoon*.

musquito, *n.* See *mosquito*.

musrol, musrole (muz′rōl), *n.* [Formerly also *musroll;* < F. *muserolle* (= Sp. *muserola* = It. *museruola*), OF. *muse*, nose: see *muzzle*.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

> And setteth him [a horse] on with a Switch and holdeth him in with a *Musrol*. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 122.

muss[1] (mus), *n.* [< OF. *mousche*, the play called *muss*, lit. a fly, F. *mouche*, a fly, < L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*. The word *muss*, prop. **mush*, of this origin, seems to have been confused with another *muss*, a var. of *mess*[2], itself a var. of *mesh*[2], and ult. of *mash*[1], a mixture, of which *mush*[1] is a third variant. The words are mainly dial. or colloq., and, in the absence of early quotations, cannot be definitely separated.] 1†. A scramble, as for small objects thrown down to be taken by those who can seize them.

> Of late, when I cry'd "Ho!"
> Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
> And cry "Your will." *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 91.

Ods so! a *muss*, a *muss*, a *muss*, a *muss!* [Falls a scrambling for the pears.] *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

A *musse* being made amongst the poorer sort in hell of the sweet-meat scraps left after the banquet.
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

2†. That which is to be scrambled for.

> They 'll throw down gold in *musses*.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A state of confusion; disorder: as, the things are all in a *muss*. [Colloq., U. S.]—4. An indiscriminate fight; a squabble; a row. [Slang, U. S.]

muss[1] (mus), *v. t.* [< *muss*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into a state of disorder; rumple; tumble: as, to *muss* one's hair. [U. S.]—2. To smear; mess.

muss[2]† (mus), *n.* [A var. of *mouse* (ME. *mus*), or, more prob., directly < L. *mus*, a mouse, used as a term of endearment: see *mouse*.] A mouse: used as a term of endearment.

> What sil you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *muss*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

mussacus (mus'a-kus), *n.* [See *musquash.*] 1†. The muskrat or musquash. *Capt. John Smith.*— 2. [*cap.*] The genus which the muskrat represents: same as *Fiber* or *Ondatra*. *Oken*, 1816.

Mussænda (mu-sen'dä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), from a native name in Ceylon.] A genus of shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Mussændeæ*, and known by its flowers in terminal corymbs with one of the five calyx-lobes enlarged and colored white or purple. About 40 species are found, natives of tropical Asia and Africa and of the Pacific Islands. They have opposite or whorled leaves and abundant salver-shaped yellowish flowers of singular beauty, with the corolla-tube far prolonged beyond the handsome calyx. Some species are locally esteemed for tonic and febrifugal properties, etc. The best-known greenhouse species is *M. frondosa*.

Mussændeæ (mu-sen'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Mussænda* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Mussænda*, and known by its valvate corolla and berries with many minute seeds. About 35 genera are known, all tropical, and mostly trees or shrubs.

mussal, mussaul (mu-sâl'), *n.* [< Hind. *masha'l, mashāl, masāl*, < Ar. *masha'l*, a torch.] In India, a torch, usually made of rags wrapped around a rod and fed with oil. *Yule and Burnell.*

mussalchee (mu-sâl'chē), *n.* [Also *musalchee, mussaulchee;* < Hind. *mashalchī*, less prop. *mashālchī*, a torch-bearer, among Europeans also a scullion, < *mash'al*, less prop. *mashāl, masāl*, a torch, < Ar. *mish'al*, a torch.] In India, a household servant who has charge of torches and lamps; a torch-bearer; a scullion.

Others were *musalchees*, or torch-bearers, who ran by the side of the palkees, throwing a light on the path of the bearers from flambeaux.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 83.

Mussarabian (mus-a-rā'bi-an), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabian*.

mussaul, *n.* See *mussal*.

mussel, muscle[2] (mus'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muskle;* < ME. *muscle, muskle, muskylle, moskle*, < AS. *muxle, muexle* = D. *mossel* = MLG. *mussel* = OHG. *muscula*, MHG. *muschele, muschel*, G. *muschel* = Sw. *mussla* = Dan. *musling* = F. *moule* = Sp. *músculo* = Pg. *musculo* = It. *muscalo*, < L. *musculus*, a small fish, a sea-mussel, same word as *musculus*, a little mouse, also a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] Any one of many bivalve mollusks of various genera and species. (*a*) Any species of the family *Mytilidæ*, especially of the genera *Mytilus* and *Modiola*, of a triangular form and blackish or dark color, with two adductor muscles and a large byssus or beard. They are chiefly marine, and abound on most sea-coasts. The common mussel is *Mytilus edulis*. Horse-mussels are species of *Modiola*. *Date-shells* or *boring mussels* are species of *Lithodomus* which excavate the hardest rocks. (*b*) Any species of the family *Unionidæ*, more fully called *fresh-water mussels*. The species are very numerous and belong to several different genera. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata* and *date-shell*.

When cockle shells turn siller bells,
And *mussels* grow on every tree,
When frost and snaw shall warm us a',
Then shall my love prove true to me.
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 132).

mussel-band (mus'l-band), *n.* An ironstone in which the remains of lamellibranch shells are abundant. Also called *mussel-bind*. [Local, Eng.]

mussel-bed (mus'l-bed), *n.* A bed or repository of mussels.

mussel-bind (mus'l-bīnd), *n.* See *mussel-band*.

mussel-digger (mus'l-dig'ėr), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus:* so called from the fact that it descends to soft bottoms in search of food, or for other purposes, and returns to the surface with its head besmeared with the dark ooze from the depths. *C. M. Scammon.*

mussel-duck (mus'l-duk), *n.* The American scaup-duck. See *scaup*. *G. Trumbull.*

mussel-eater (mus'l-ē'tėr), *n.* The buffalo perch, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, of the Mississippi valley.

musseled (mus'ld), *a.* [< *mussel* + *-ed*[2].] Poisoned by eating mussels.

One affected with such phenomena [symptoms of urticaria] is said, occasionally, to be *musseled*.
Dunglison, Med. Dict. (under Mytilus Edulis).

mussel-pecker (mus'l-pek'ėr), *n.* The European oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*. [Local, British.]

mussel-shell (mus'l-shel), *n.* A mussel, or its shell.

mussiness (mus'i-nes), *n.* The state of being mussy, rumpled, or disheveled.

A general appearance of *mussiness*, characteristic of the man. *N. Y. Independent*, March 25, 1869.

mussitate†, *v. i.* [< L. *mussitatus*, pp. of *mussitare* (> OF. *musiter* = Sp. *musitar*), freq. of *mussare*, murmur (see *muse*[1]): an imitative word, like *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*.] To mutter. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

mussitation† (mus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *mussitation* = It. *musitazione, mussitazione*, < LL. *mussitatio(n-)*, a murmuring, < L. *mussitare*, pp. *mussitatus*, murmur: see *mussitate*.] A mumbling or muttering.

mussite (mus'īt), *n.* [So called from the *Mussa* Alp in the Ala valley, in Piedmont.] A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color. Also called *alalite* and, more commonly, *diopside*.

mussuck, mussuk (mus'uk), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large water-bag of skin or leather used by a Hindu bheesty or water-carrier. It is usually the whole skin of a goat or sheep tanned and dressed.

Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Musulman, Musalman;* = F. Sp. *musulman, mussulmano* = Pg. *musulmão, musulmano* = It. *musulmano* = G. *muselmann* = Sw. *muselman, musulman* = Dan. *musulman, muselmand;* ML. *musulman*, < Turk. *musulmān*, < Pers. *musulmān, mussalmān*, a Moslem, < *muslim*, < Ar. *muslim, moslim*, Moslem: see *Moslem*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Mussulmans* (-manz). A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed; a true believer, in the Mohammedan sense; a Moslem.

Now, my brave *Mussulmans*,
You that are lords o' the sea, and scorn us Christians,
Which of your mangy lives is worth this hurt here?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Moslems, or to their faith or customs.

Our Laura's Turk still kept his eyes upon her,
Less in the *Mussulman* than Christian way.
Byron, Beppo, st. 81.

Mussulmanic (mus-ul-man'ik), *a.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling Mussulmans or their customs. *Wright.*

Mussulmanish (mus'ul-man-ish), *a.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ish*[1].] Mohammedan.

They proclaimed them enemies to the *Mussulmanish* faith. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa. (*Latham.*)

Mussulmanism (mus'ul-man-izm), *n.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ism*.] The religious system of the Mussulmans; Mohammedanism.

Mussulmanlike† (mus'ul-man-līk), *a.* Moslem.

Our subiects may with all securitie most safely and freely trauell by Sea and land into all and singular parts of your *Musulmanlike* Empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 159.

Mussulmanly (mus'ul-man-li), *adv.* [< *Mussulman* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of Mussulmans. *Wright.*

Mussulwoman (mus'l-wum'an), *n.*; pl. *Mussulwomen* (-wim'en). [< *Mussul(man)* + *woman*.] A Mohammedan woman. [Burlesque.]

The poor dear *Mussulwomen* whom I mention.
Byron, Beppo, st. 77.

mussy (mus'i), *a.* [< *muss*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disordered; rumpled; tousled.

Tho' his head is buried in such a *mussy* lot of hair.
Reading (Penn.) *Morning Herald*, April 4, 1884.

must[1] (must), *v. i.*, without inflection and now used both as present and as preterit. [< ME. *moste* (pl. *mosten, moste*), < AS. *mōste* (pl. *mōston*), pret. of *mōtan*, pres. pret. *mōt*, may: see *mote*[2].] To be obliged; be necessarily compelled; be bound or required by physical or moral necessity, or by express command or prohibition, or by the imperative requirements of safety or interest; be necessary or inevitable as a condition or conclusion: as, a man *must* eat to live; we *must* obey the laws; you *must* not delay. Like other auxiliaries, *must* was formerly used without a following verb (*go, get*, and the like): as, we *must* to horse.

Wherfor they *musten*, of necessitee,
As for that night departen compaignye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 172.

He *moste* passe he the Desertes of Arabaye; be the whiche Desertes Moyses ladde the Peple of Israel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 57.

Likewise *must* the deacons be grave. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

Out of the world he *must* who once comes in.
Herrick, None Free from Fault.

Faith is not built on disquisitions vain;
The things we *must* believe are few and plain.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 432.

The navigation of the Mississippi we *must* have.
Jefferson.

Popularly, what everybody says *must* be true, what everybody does *must* be right.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 12.

Well must ye, an elliptical phrase for wishing good luck to any one. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

must[2] (must), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *musto* (< It.); < ME. *must, most*, < AS. *must* = D. *most* = OHG. MHG. G. *most* = Icel. Sw. *must* = Dan. *most* = OF. *moust*, F. *moût* = Sp. Pg. It. *mosto*, < L. *mustum*, new wine, prop. neut. (se. *vinum*) of *mustus*, new, fresh, whence also ult. E. *moist*. Hence *musty, mustard*.] 1. New wine; the unfermented juice as pressed from the grape.

Butt thei are dronnken, all thes menge,
Of *muste* or wyne, I wolle warande.
York Plays, p. 470.

They are all wines; but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts; for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

And in the vats of Luna
This year the *must* shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing girls,
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 8.

2†. The stage or condition of newness: said of wine.

The draughts of consulary date were but crude unto these, and Opimian wine but in the *must* unto them.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

3. The pulp of potatoes prepared for fermentation.

must[3] (must), *n.* [Prob. < Skt. *matta*, pp. of √ *mad*, be excited or in a rage.] A condition of strong nervous excitement or frenzy to which elephants are subject, the paroxysms being marked by dangerous irascibility.

must[4] (must), *v.* [< *musty, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow stale and moldy; contract a sour or musty smell.

II. *trans.* To make stale and moldy; make musty or sour.

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

must[4] (must), *n.* [< *must*[4], *r.*] Mold or moldiness; fustiness.

A smell as of unwholesome sheep, blending with the smell of *must* and dust. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.

mustache, moustache (mus-tāsh'), *n.* [Also *mustachio*, and formerly *mustacho, mostacho*, and in various perverted forms, *muschacho, mutchato*, etc., after Sp. or It.; < F. *moustache* = Sp. *mostacho*, < It. *mostacchio, mustacchio, mostaccio*, a face, snout, = Albanian *mustakes*, < Gr. *μύσταξ*, also *βύσταξ*, m., the upper lip, mustache, a dial. (Dorie and Laconian) form of *μάστραξ*, f., the mouth, jaws, < *μαᾶσθαι*, chew: see *mustax*.] 1. The beard worn on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip: frequently used in the plural, as if the hair on each side of the lip were to be regarded as a mustache.

This was the auncient manner of Spaynyardes . . . to cutt of all theyr beardes close, save only theyr *muschachoes*, which they weare long.
Spenser, State of Ireland (Globe ed.), p. 635.

Will you have your *mustachoes* sharpe at the ends, like shoemakers awles; or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes? *Lyly*, Midas, iii. 2.

2†. A long ringlet hanging beside the face, a part of a woman's head-dress in the seventeenth century.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hairs or bristles like a mustache; whiskers; rictal vibrissæ; mystaces. (*b*) A mystacine, malar, or maxillary stripe of color in a bird's plumage.—**Mustache monkey,** the *Cercopithecus cephus*, of western Africa.—**Mustache tern,** *Sterna leucoparia*.—**Old mustache** [tr. F. *vieille moustache*], an old soldier.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an *old mustache* as I am
Is not a match for you all?
Longfellow, Children's Hour.

It was, . . . perhaps, no very poor tribute to the stout *old moustache* [Marshal Soult] of the Republic and the Empire to say that at a London pageant his war-worn face drew attention away from Prince Esterhazy's diamonds.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, I.

mustache-cup (mus-tāsh'kup), *n.* A cup for drinking, made with a fixed cover over a part of its top, through which a small opening is made, allowing one to drink without dipping his mustache into the liquid.

mustached, moustached (mus-tāsht'), *a.* [< *mustache* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a mustache. Also *mustachioed*.

The gallant young Indian dandies at home on furlough — immense dandies these, chained and *moustached*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lx.

mustachial, moustachial (mus-tāsh'i-al), *a.* [< *mustache* + *-ial*.] Resembling a mustache: applied (by erroneous use) to a patch of conspicuous color on the lower mandible of a wood-

pecker. Also *mystacial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 652.

mustachio (mus-tȧsh′iō), *n.* Same as *mustache*.

mustachioed (mus-tȧsh′iōd), *a.* [< *mustachio* + *-ed*².] Same as *mustached*.

mustang (mus′tang), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The wild horse of the pampas and prairies of America. It is descended from stock of Spanish importation, and has reverted to the feral state. The mustangs live in troops, are very hardy, and are often caught and broken for use. Indian ponies and the various kinds of small horses used in the western United States and Territories are mustangs or their descendants. See *bronco* and *cayuse*.

2. An officer of the United States navy who entered the regular service from the merchant service after serving through the civil war, instead of graduating from the Naval Academy. [Slang.]—**Mustang grape.** See *cutthroat*, 2.

mustanger (mus′tang-ėr), *n.* One whose business is to lasso or catch mustangs. [Western U. S.]

The business of entrapping them [mustangs] has given rise to a class of men called *mustangers*, . . . the legitimate border-ruffians of Texas. *Olmsted*, Texas, viii.

mustard (mus′tärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *musterd*; < ME. *mustarde*, *mostard* = D. *mostaard*, *mostart*, *mosterd* = MLG. *mostart*, *mustert* = MHG. *musthart*, *mostert* (G. *mostrich*), < OF. *moustarde*, F. *moutarde* (= Pg. It. *mostarda*; cf. Sp. *mostaza*), mustard, orig. pounded mustard-seed mixed with must or vinegar, < OF. *moust*, < L. *mustum*, must: see *must*².] 1. A plant of the genus *Brassica*, formerly classed as *Sinapis*. The ordinary species are *B. nigra*, the black mustard; *B. alba*, the white mustard; and *B. Sinapistrum*, the wild mustard or charlock. The black and white mustards are largely cultivated in Europe and America for their seed (see def. 2). *B. juncea*, the Indian mustard, is used for the same purposes. The seed of the charlock is inferior, but yields a good burning-oil. All the species mentioned yield oils fit for lamps or for use as food, and, in Asia especially, the Indian and various other sorts are raised in large quantities for the sake of this product. The leaves of various mustards form excellent antiscorbutic salads. (See *Brassica* and *charlock*.) The "tree" which grew from "a grain of mustard seed," mentioned in Luke xiii. 19, was probably the true mustard, *Brassica nigra*, which attains in Palestine a height of 10 or even 15 feet; according to Royle and others, the tree meant is *Salvadora Persica*, a small tree bearing minute berries with pungent seeds, which bear the same name in Arabic as mustard.

1, part of the inflorescence of mustard (*Brassica nigra*). 2, a leaf. *a*, flower cut longitudinally, the petals removed. *b*, a pod.

2. The seed of mustard crushed and sifted (and often adulterated), used in the form of a paste as a condiment, or, in the form of a poultice (sinapism), plaster, or prepared paper (mustard-paper), as a rubefacient.

Now *mustard* and brawn, roast beef and plumb pies,
Were set upon every table.
Robin Hoods Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 346).

3. One of numerous mustard-like plants, almost all cruciferous: used with a qualifying word. See names below.—**Buckler-mustard.** (*a*) A plant of the cruciferous genus *Biscutella*, whose seed-vessels assume a buckler-like form in bursting. (*b*) *Clypeola Jonthlaspi*.—**Durham mustard,** the ordinary flour of mustard prepared by a process, first employed at Durham, England, of crushing between rollers, pounding, and sifting.—**French mustard,** mustard prepared for table use by the addition of salt, sugar, vinegar, etc. It is milder than the ordinary preparation.—**Garlic-mustard,** an Old World crucifer, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, having when bruised the scent of garlic.—**Mithridate mustard**†. (*a*) Properly, the mithridate pepperwort, *Lepidium campestre*. (*b*) Sometimes, erroneously, the pennycress, *Thlaspi arvense*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-Names.—**Oil of mustard,** allylthiocarbionide, $CS.N.C_3H_5$, a volatile, pungent, and irritating oil formed in mustard by fermentation when it is wet. See *myronate*.—**Tansy-mustard,** the American plant *Sisymbrium canescens*.—**Tower-mustard,** *Arabis perfoliata*; also, *A. Turrita*.—**Treacle-mustard,** a plant of the genus *Erysimum*, especially *E. cheiranthoides*.—**Wild mustard,** the charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum*.—**Wormseed-mustard,** *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. (See also *hedge-mustard*.)

mustard-de-vyllers†, *n.* Same as *mustardvillars*.

mustarder (mus′tär-dėr), *n.* One who deals in mustard.

All the little stock-in-trade of the local sea-coal dealer, pepperer, *mustarder*, spicer, butcher, . . . are included [in the Schedules of Assessment for Taxes on Movables].
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 80.

mustard-leaf (mus′tärd-lēf), *n.* Same as *mustard-paper*.

mustard-paper (mus′tärd-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper coated with mustard in a solution of guttapercha: a form of sinapism used for counter-irritation.

mustard-plaster (mus′tärd-plȧs″tėr), *n.* Same as *mustard-poultice*.

mustard-pot (mus′tärd-pot), *n.* A covered vessel for holding mustard prepared for the table, the cover having an opening for the handle of a mustard-spoon.

mustard-poultice (mus′tärd-pōl″tis), *n.* A poultice or plaster made of equal parts of ground mustard and linseed-meal (or flour). It is a powerful rubefacient and counter-irritant. Also called *mustard-plaster* and *sinapism*.

mustard-seed (mus′tärd-sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of mustard.

The kingdom of heaven is like to a grain of *mustard seed*, . . . which indeed is the least of all seeds.
Mat. xiii. 31.

2. A very fine kind of shot used by ornithologists and taxidermists for shooting birds with least injury to the plumage; dust-shot. The name includes No. 10 shot and finer numbers.

A small bird, that would have been torn to pieces by a few large pellets, may be riddled with *mustard-seed* and yet be preservable. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 4.

mustard-shrub (mus′tärd-shrub), *n.* A West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, bearing pungent berries.

mustard-spoon (mus′tärd-spön), *n.* A spoon for serving mustard, usually of small size, and with a round, deep bowl set at right angles to the handle.

mustard-token (mus′tärd-tō″kn), *n.* Something very minute, like a mustard-seed.

I will rather part from the fat of them [the calves of his legs] than from a *mustard-token's* worth of argent.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 2.

mustardvillars†, **mustredevilliars**†, *n.* [Also (ME.) *mystyrddevyllers*; perhaps so called from *Moustierviller*, a town in France.] A kind of mixed gray woolen cloth, which continued in use up to Elizabeth's reign. *Halliwell.*

My modyr acnt to my fadyr to London for a goune cloth of *mustyrddevyllers*. *Paston Letters*, III. 214.

mustee (mus-tē′), *n.* Same as *mestee*.

Mustela (mus-tē′lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *mustela*, also *mustella*, a weasel, also a fish so called, < *mus*, a mouse, = Gr. *μῦς*, mouse: see *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Mustelidæ*, formerly nearly coextensive with the family, but now restricted; the martens and sables. The species are of medium and rather large size, with moderately stout form; sharp curved claws; tail longer than the head, bushy, terete, or tapering; soles furry with naked pads; pelage full and soft but not shaggy, and not whitening in winter; progression digitigrade; and habits arboreal and terrestrial, not fossorial or aquatic. There are 38 teeth, or 4 more than in *Putorius*, and the lower sectorial tooth usually has an additional cusp. The leading species are the marten or pine-marten, *M. martes* or *abietum*; the beech-, stone-, or white-breasted marten, *M. foina*; the Russian sable, *M. zibellina*; the American sable, *M. americana*; and the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *M. pennanti*. See cuts under *marten* and *fisher*, 2.

Musteli (mus-tē′lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mustelus*.] In *ichth.*, same as *Mustelidæ*². *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

Mustelidæ¹ (mus-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-idæ*.] A family of arctoid fissiped carnivorous quadrupeds of the order *Feræ*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Aretoidea*, typified by the genus *Mustela*, having only one true molar in the upper jaw, and one or two in the lower jaw, with the last upper premolar normally sectorial. The family is represented in most parts of the globe, except the Australian region, and reaches its highest development in the northern hemisphere. There are about 20 genera, representing 8 subfamilies: *Mustelinæ*, martens, weasels, etc.; *Mellivorinæ*, ratels; *Melinæ*, badgers; *Helictidinæ*; *Zorillinæ*, African skunks; *Mephitinæ*, American skunks; *Lutrinæ*, otters; and *Enhydrinæ*, sea-otters. See cuts under *marten*, *badger*, *Helictis*, *skunk*, *Enhydris*, and *otter*.

Mustelidæ² (mus-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Mustelus*, having a nictitating membrane, and the small teeth frequently so set as to form a kind of pavement. The group is now commonly regarded as a subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carcharidæ*. See cuts under *Galeorhinus* and *Carcharinus*.

mustelidan (mus-tel′i-dan), *n.* A shark of the family *Mustelidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Mustelina¹ (mus-tē-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-ina*².] 1. Same as *Mustelinæ*¹. *J. E. Gray.*

Mustelina² (mus-tē-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ina*².] A group of *Carchariidæ*: same as *Mustelinæ*². *Günther.*

Mustelinæ¹ (mus-tē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustela* + *-inæ*.] The leading subfamily of *Mustelidæ*, typified by the genus *Mustela*. The teeth are 38 or 34, according to the number of premolars, and of unequal numbers in the two jaws. The upper molar is single on each side and of much greater width than length, or with the longest axis transverse. The back upper premolar is the large sectorial tooth; the first lower molar is sectorial, followed by a tubercular molar. The postorbital process is moderately developed; the anteorbital foramen is small. The bony palate is produced far back of the molars, the posterior nares are thrown into one, and the auditory bullæ are much inflated. The feet have bent phalanges and retractile claws; the digits are slightly or not at all webbed; and progression is digitigrade or subplantigrade. The external appearance and the economy of the species are very variable, for they range from the smallest and most slender of weasels to the great, stout, shaggy wolverene. There are 4 leading genera: *Gulo*, *Galictis*, *Mustela*, and *Putorius*, or the wolverenes, grisons, martens, and weasels. See cuts under *wolverene*, *Galictis*, *galera*, and *marten*.

Mustelinæ² (mus-tē-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, corresponding to *Mustelidæ*². It contains the common spineless dogfishes of Europe and North America and some other related small sharks.

musteline¹ (mus′tē-lin), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *mustellino*, < L. *mustelinus*, *mustellinus*, belonging to a weasel, < *mustela*, a weasel: see *Mustela*.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling a marten or weasel; of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*, or, in a broader sense, to the *Mustelidæ* or weasel family.—2. Specifically, tawny, like a weasel in summer; fawn-colored.

II. *n.* A musteline mammal; a member of the *Mustelinæ*.

musteline² (mus′tē-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mustelus* + *-ine*¹.] I. *a.* Dogfish-like; of or pertaining to the *Mustelinæ*.

II. *n.* A musteline fish.

Mustelini (mus-tē-lī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mustelus* + *-ini*.] In *ichth.*, in Bonaparte's system of classification (1837), same as *Mustelinæ*².

musteloid (mus′tē-loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Mustelidæ*; weasel-like.

II. *n.* A mammal of the family *Mustelidæ*.

Mustelus (mus-tē′lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mustela*, a weasel, also a kind of fish.] The typical genus of *Mustelinæ* or *Mustelidæ*; spineless dogfishes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

muster (mus′tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *mouster*; < ME. *musteren*, *mustren*, *moustren* = MD. *monstern*, D. *monsteren* = MLG. *munsteren* = G. *mustern* = Sw. *mönstra* = Dan. *mönstre*, < OF. *mostrer*, *mustrer*, *monstrer*, F. *montrer* = Sp. Pg. *mostrar* = It. *mostrare*, < L. *monstrare*, show, < *monere*, admonish: see *monstration*, *monster*. Cf. *muster*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To show; point; exhibit.

He *mustered* his miracles amonge many men,
And to the pepull he preched. *York Plays*, p. 481.

So dide Galashin that often was he shewed, and *mustred* with the fynger on bothe sides.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

2. To bring together into a group or body for inspection, especially with a view to employing in or discharging from military service; in general, to collect, assemble, or array. Compare *muster*, *n.*, 3.

Thei *moustred* and assembled all the peple that thei myght gete. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 560.

Gentlemen, will you go *muster* men?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 108.

Wherewith Indignation and Griefe *mustering* greater multitudes of fearefull, vnquiet, enraged thoughts in his heart. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

All the gay feathers he could *muster*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To muster in, to muster into service, to bring before the enrolling officers and register the names of; receive as recruits.—**To muster out, to muster out of service,** to bring together, as soldiers, that they may be discharged; discharge from military service.—**To muster the watch,** to call the roll of the men in a watch.—**To muster up,** to gather; collect; summon up: now generally in a figurative sense: as, *to muster up* courage.

To *muster up* our Rhimes, without our Reason,
And forage for an Audience out of Season.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

One of those who can *muster up* sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits. *Hazlitt.*

=Syn. 2. To call together, get together, gather, convene, congregate.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To show; appear.

Vndir an olde pore abyte [habit] regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it *mostre* poorely.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

2. To assemble; meet in one place, as soldiers; in general, to collect.

And so they went and *mostred* before the Castil of Arde, the whiche was well furnyssched with Englysshemen.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccliv.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 20.

Trump nor pibroch summon here
Mustering clan, or squadron tramping.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 31.

What marvels manifold
Seemed silently to *muster!* *Lowell*, Gold Egg.

muster (mus'tèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mouster, mowster;* < ME. *moustre* (= MD. *monster* = MLG. LG. *munster* = G. *muster* = Sw. Dan. *mönster*), < OF. *mostre, monstre*, F. *montre* = Pg. It. *mostra*, < ML. *monstra* (after Rom.), a review, a show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *muster*, *v.*] 1. A show; a review; an exhibition; in modern use, an exhibition in array; array.

He desyred his grace to take the *muster* of hym, and to see him shoote.
Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 130.

The most untowardly among them [boys in Devon and Cornwall] will not as readily give you a *muster* (or trial) of this exercise as you are prone to require it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

There was a splendid lunch laid out in the parlor, with all the old silver in *muster*, and with all the delicacies that Boston confectioners and caterers could furnish.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 567.

2. A pattern; a sample.

Forasmuch as it is reported that the Woollen clothes died in Turkie bee most excellently died, you shall send home into this realme certaine *Mowsters* or pieces of Shew.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.

These man-milliners generally require what they call a *muster*, or pattern, which they . . . reproduce exactly.
Tomes, American in Japan (1857), p. 183.

3. A gathering of persons, as of troops for review or inspection, or in demonstration of strength; an assembling in force or in array; an array; an assemblage.

The mene peple that hadde no myster of bateille, the kynge made hem to a-bide by an hill, and made a *mustre* of armed peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

Of the temporal grandees of the realm and of their wives and daughters the *muster* was great and splendid.
Macaulay.

A gathering of happiness, a concentration and combination of pleasant details, a throng of glad faces, a *muster* of elated hearts. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xv.

4. A register or roll of troops mustered; also, the troops enrolled.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own hands.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

That Mustapha was forced to remoue, missing fortie thousand of his first *musters*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 286.

5. In *hunting*, a company or flock of peacocks.
Strutt.

According to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a *muster* of peacocks.
W. Irving, Christmas Day.

Tarpaulin muster, a joint contribution by a number of persons: a whalers' expression.—**To pass muster**, to pass inspection; pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; be allowed to pass.

Double-dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

muster-book (mus'tèr-bůk), *n.* A book in which muster-rolls are written.

musterd†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mustard*.

muster-day (mus'tèr-dā), *n.* A day appointed for militia-training in bodies collected from different places. [New Eng.]

General Kingsland of Dunwich ordered our people to attaeh themselves to the Dunwich Company. One or two *muster-days* passed, and nothing was done.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

muster-file (mus'tèr-fīl), *n.* Same as *muster-roll*.

muster-master (mus'tèr-mȧs″tèr), *n.* Formerly, one charged with taking account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. He reviewed all the regiments and inspected the muster-rolls. The chief officer of this kind was called *muster-master-general*.

My *muster-master*
Talks of his tactics, and his ranks and files.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The *Muster-master-general*, or the review of reviews.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, ii.

muster-roll (mus'tèr-rōl), *n.* 1. A list or return of all troops, including all officers and soldiers actually present on parade, or otherwise accounted for, on muster-day; hence, any similar list.

It may be thought I seek to make a great *muster-roll* of sciences. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

2. A similar register kept on shipboard, in which are recorded the names of the ship's company.—**Descriptive muster-roll**, a quarterly return made to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department from every United States vessel of war, specifying the names, rating, date, place, and term of enlistment, place of birth, age, previous naval service, and minute personal description, of each of the crew.

mustilert† (mus'ti-lėr), *n.* [< OF. *mustiliere*, in pl. *mustelieres*, armor for the calf of the leg, < *mustel, mustele*, the calf of the leg.] A piece of defensive armor used in the fifteenth century, said to have been a stuffed doublet like the gambeson.

mustily (mus'ti-li), *adv.* 1. In a musty manner; moldily; sourly.

These clothes smell *mustily*, do they not, gallants?
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2†. Dully; heavily.

Apollo, what's the matter, prsy,
You look so *mustily* to-day?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 225. (*Davies.*)

mustiness (mus'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness.

musto (mus'tō), *n.* [Sp. Pg. It. *mosto*, < L. *mustum*, must: see *must*2.] Same as *must*2.

mustredevilliars†, *n.* See *mustardvillars*.

musty (mus'ti), *a.* and *n.* [A var. of *moisty*, conformed to the orig. noun *must*2: see *moisty, moist, must*2.] I. *a.* 1. Moldy; sour: as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was smoking a *musty* room, comes me the prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 61.

Astrology's
Last home, a *musty* pile of almanacs.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Prol.

2. Having an ill flavor; vapid: as, *musty* wine. —3. Dull; heavy; spiritless; moping; stale.

The proverb is something *musty*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 359.

On her birthday
We were forced to be merry, and, now she's *musty*,
We must be sad, on pain of her displeasure.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

II. *n.* Snuff having a musty flavor.

I made her resign her snuff-box for ever, and half drown herself with washing away the stench of the *musty*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 79.

Musty, a cheap kind of snuff, also mentioned in Tatler, No. 27. It derived its name from the fact that a large quantity of musty snuff was captured with the Spanish Fleet at Vigo in 1702, and musty-flavoured snuff, or *musty*, accordingly became the fashion for many succeeding years.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 464, note.

musty (mus'ti), *v. i.* [< *musty, a.*] To become musty.

Dost think 't shall *musty?* *Shirley*, Gamester, ii. 2.

mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mutabilité* = Sp. *mutabilidad* = Pg. *mutabilidade* = It. *mutabilità*, < L. *mutabilita(t-)s*, changeableness, < *mutabilis*, changeable: see *mutable*.] The state or quality of being mutable. (*a*) The quality of being subject to change or alteration in either form, state, or essential qualities.

Wherefore this lower world who can deny
But to be subject still to *Mutability?*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 47.

(*b*) Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability: as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

Nice longing, slanders, *mutability*,
All faults that may be named.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 5. 26.

mutable (mū'ta-bl), *a.* [In older E. *muable;* < OF. *muable*, F. *muable* = Pr. *mutable, mudable* = Sp. *mudable* = Pg. *mudavel* = It. *mutabile*, < L. *mutabilis*, changeable, < *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] 1. Capable of being altered in form, qualities, or nature; subject to change; changeable.

Honorable matrimonie, a lawe by al lawes allowed, not *mutable* nor encombred with . . . vaine cares & passions.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 40.

The race of delight is short, and pleasures have *mutable* faces. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

2. Changeable or inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable; liable to change.

That man whiche is *mutable* for-enerye occasyon muste nedes often repente hym.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

For the *mutable*, rank-scented many, let them
Regard me as I do not flatter, and
Therein behold themselves. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

=Syn. 1. Alterable.—2. Unsteady, wavering, variable, irresolute, fickle, vacillating.

mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *mutability*.

mutably (mū'ta-bli), *adv.* Changeably.

mutacism (mū'ta-sizm), *n.* Same as *mytacism*.

mutage (mū'tāj), *n.* [< F. *mutage*, < *muter*, stop the fermentation of must, < OF. *mut*, F. *muet*, dumb, < L. *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*1, *v.*] A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. It is accomplished either by diffusing sulphurous acid from ignited sulphur in the cask containing the must, or by adding to it a small quantity of sulphite of lime.

mutandum (mū-tan'dum), *n.*; pl. *mutanda* (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] A thing to be changed: chiefly used in the plural.

mutant (mū'tant), *a.* [< L. *mutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2, *mutate*.] In *entom.*, said of a perpendicular part the apex of which bends over.

mutate (mū'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mutated*, ppr. *mutating*. [< L. *mutatus*, pp. of *mutare*, change: see *mute*2.] I. *trans.* 1. To change. Specifically—2. In *phonetics*, to change (a vowel-sound) by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable. See *mutation*, 3.

It is extremely probable that all subjunctives originally had *mutated* vowels.
H. Sweet, Trans. Philol. Soc., 1875–6, p. 549.

II. *intrans.* To change; interchange.

Bradley, I have reason to know, *mutates* with Brackley.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 56.

mutate (mū'tāt), *a.* [< L. *mutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Changed.

mutation (mū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *mutacioun*, < OF. *mutacion, mutation*, F. *mutation* = Sp. *mutacion* = Pg. *mutação* = It. *mutazione*, < L. *mutatio(n-)*, a changing, < *mutare*, pp. *mutatus*, change: see *mute*2.] 1. The act or process of changing; change; variableness.

Wenest thou that thise *mutaciouns* of fortune fleten withouten governour? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

While above in the variant breezes
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of *mutation*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Rotation; succession.

There spak God first to Samuelle, and schewed him the *mutacioun* of ordre of Preathode, and the misterie of the Sacrement. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 105.

3. In *phonetics*, the change of a vowel through the influence of an *a*, *i*, or *u* in the following syllable: proposed for rendering German *umlaut* into English. *H. Sweet.*—4. In *music:* (*a*) In medieval solmization, the change or passage from one hexachord to another, involving a change of the syllable applied to a given tone. (*b*) In violin-playing, the shifting of the hand from one position to another.—5. The change or alteration in a boy's voice at puberty.—6. In *French law*, transfer by purchase or descent.—7†. A post-house.

Neere or upon these Causeys were seated . . . *mutations;* for so they called in that age the places where strangers, as they journied, did change their post horses, draught-beasts, or wagons. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

mutation-stop (mū-tā'shon-stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes produce tones a fifth or a major third above the proper pitch of the digital struck (or above one of its octaves). When the tone is a fifth, the stop is called a *quint;* when it is a third, the stop is called a *tierce;* other names are *twelfth, nasard, larigot*, etc. Mutation-stops, like mixture-stops, which are partly of the same nature, contribute much to the harmonic breadth of heavy combinations.

mutatis mutandis (mū-tā'tis mū-tan'dis). [L.: *mutatis*, abl. of *mutatus*, pp., and *mutandis*, abl. of *mutandum*, gerundive of *mutare*, change: see *mutation*.] Those things having been changed which were to be changed; with the necessary changes.

mutative (mū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *mutatif;* as *mutate* + *-ive*.] Mutatory.

He does not appear to know the difference . . . between mood and tense. . . . To the indicative mood he gives a precative tense (sic), to the imperative mood a *mutative* tense (sic). *Athenæum*, No. 3184, p. 585.

mutatory (mū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *mutatorius*, belonging to changing, < L. *mutator*, a changer, < *mutare*, change: see *mutation*.] Changing; mutable; variable.

mutch (much), *n.* [< MD. *mutse*, earlier *almutse, amutse*, D. *muts* = OHG. *almuz, armuz*, MHG. *mutze*, G. *mütze*, a cap, hood, < ML. *almutia, armutia:* see *amice*2.] A cap or coif worn by women. [Scotch.]

On the top of her head
Is a *mutch*, and on that
A shocking bad hat.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 52.

mutchkin (much'kin), *n.* [< *mutch* + *-kin*. Cf. D. *mutsje*, a little cap, a quartern, dim. of *muts*, a cap: see *mutch*.] A liquid measure in Scotland, containing four gills, and forming the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

Come, bring the tither *mutchkin* in,
And here 's for a conclusion,
To every New Light mother's son,
From this time forth, Confusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

mute[1] (mūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meut, mewet,* < F. *muet* = Sp. Pg. *mudo* = It. *muto,* < L. *mutus,* dumb; cf. Skt. *muka,* dumb; appar. < *mu,* L. *mu,* Gr. *μῦ,* a sound uttered with closed lips: see *mum*[1], etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Silent; not speaking; not uttering words.

Whan thei were alle to-geder, thei were alle stille and *mewet* as though thei hadde be dombe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

But I was *mute* for want of person I could converse with.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 100.

2. Incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; hence, done, made, etc., without speech or sound.

With *mute* caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.
Bryant, Crowded Street.

He felt that *mute* appeal of tears.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

3. In *gram.* and *philol.*: (*a*) Silent; not pronounced: as, the *b* in *dumb* is *mute.* (*b*) Involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs in utterance: said of certain alphabetic sounds: see II., 2.—**4.** In *mineral.,* applied to metals which do not ring when struck.—**5.** In *entom.,* not emitting audible sounds: opposed to *sonant, stridulating, shrilling,* etc.: said of insects.—**6.** Showing no sign; devoid; destitute. [Rare.]

I came into a place *mute* of all light.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 28.

In mute†, to one's self; inwardly.

In mewet spake I so that nought asterte
By no condicion, worde that might be harde.
Court of Love, l. 148.

Mute swan, the European *Cygnus olor.*—**To stand mute,** in *law,* to make no response when arraigned and called on to answer or plead.

Regularly, a prisoner is said to *stand mute* when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either (1) makes no answer at all; or (2) answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not allowable, and will not answer otherwise; or (3), upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country. *Blackstone,* Com., IV. xxv.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Dumb,* etc. See *silent.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who is speechless or silent; one who does not speak, from physical inability, unwillingness, forbearance, obligation, etc. (*a*) A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech from some infirmity, either congenital or acquired, as from deafness; a deaf-mute. (*b*) A hired attendant at a funeral.

The hatchment must be put up, and *mutes* must be stationed at intervals from the hall door to the top of the stairs. *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 47.

(*c*) In some Eastern countries, a dumb porter or doorkeeper, usually one who has been deprived of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute,* shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 232.

(*d*) In theaters, one whose part is confined to dumb-show; also, a spectator; a looker-on.

You that look pale and tremble at this chance,
That are but *mutes* or audience to this act.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 345.

(*e*) In *law,* a person who makes no response when arraigned and called on to plead or answer.

To the Indictment here upon he [John Biddle] prays Council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the Judges, and the Sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into Court his Exceptions ingrossed in Parchment.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 304.

2. In *gram.* and *philol.,* an alphabetic utterance involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a check; a stop; an explosive. The name is especially appropriate as applied to the surd or breathed consonants, *t, p, k,* since these involve a momentary suspension of utterance, no audible sound being produced during the continuance of the closure, whose character is shown only by its explosion upon a following sound, or, much more imperfectly, by its implosion upon a preceding sound; but it is also commonly given to the corresponding sonant or voiced consonants, *d, b, g,* and even to the nasals, *n, m, ng.*

3. In *music:* (*a*) In stringed musical instruments of the viol family, a clip or weight of brass, wood, or ivory that can be slipped over the bridge so as to deaden the resonance without touching the strings; a sordino. (*b*) In metal wind-instruments, a pear-shaped leathern pad which can be inserted into the bell to check the emission of the tone.

mute[1] (mūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *muted,* ppr. *muting.* [< *mute*[1], *n.*] **1.** In *music,* to deaden or muffle the sound of, as an instrument. See *mute*[1], *n.*, 3.

Beethoven *mutes* the strings of the orchestra in the slow movement of his 3rd and 5th P. F. Concertos.
Grove's Dict. Music, II. 439.

Her voice was musically thrilling in that low *muted* tone of the very heart, impossible to deride or disbelieve.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxxv.

2. To check fermentation in. See *mutage.*

mute[2]† (mūt), *v.* [Also *meute* (and *moult, molt, mout*), < L. *mutare,* change, contr. of **movitare,* freq. of *movere,* move: see *move.* Cf. *molt*[2], *mew*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To change the feathers; mew; molt, as a bird.

II. *trans.* To shed; molt, as feathers.

Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me!
Have I *muted* all my feathers?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

mute[3] (mūt), *n.* [Formerly also *meute;* < ME. *mute, *meute,* < OF. *muete, meute, mute,* an inclosure for hawks, a mew, also a kennel for hounds, the lodge of a beast (as the form of a hare, etc.), a shift or change of hounds, a pack of hounds, = It. *muta,* a shift of hounds, a pack of hounds, < ML. *muta,* a mew, *mota* (after Rom.), a pack of hounds, etc.; the same in form as OF. *muete, meute,* ML. *mota,* a military rising, expedition, revolt, sedition, etc., < ML. *muta,* a change, < L. *mutare,* change, and ult. < L. *movere,* pp. *motus,* move: see *mute*[2] and *mew*[3].] **1.** A mew for hawks.

The cloisters became the camps of their retainers, the stables of their coursers, the kennels of their hounds, the *meutes* of their hawks. *Milman.*

2†. A pack of hounds.

Thenne watz hit lif vpon list to lythen the houndez,
When alle the *mute* hade hym met.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1720.

3†. The cry of hounds.

Hit watz the myriest *mute* that euer men herde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1915.

mute[4] (mūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muted,* ppr. *muting.* [< ME. *muten, mueten,* < OF. *muiir, esmeutir, esmeltir,* F. *émeutir* = It. *smaltare,* mute, dung, < OHG. *smelzan,* MHG. *smelzen,* G. *schmelzen* = MD. *smelten, smilten,* smelt, liquefy: see *smelt.*] **I.** *intrans.* To pass excrement: said of birds.

For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time, till my comming, in watching what houre of the day my hawke *mutes.* *Return from Parnassus* (1606). (*Nares.*)

I could not fright the crows
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head.
B. Jonson.

II. *trans.* To void, as dung: said of birds.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. Tobit ii. 10.

mute[4] (mūt), *n.* [< *mute*[4], *v.*] The dung of fowls.

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was raised by him, found out by Fisk,
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds,
Many rare pithy sawa.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 400.

mute[5] (mūt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A mule of the male kind out of a she-ass by a horse, though some will have it that a mule so bred is termed a *mute* without refereoce to sex. *Halliwell.*

mute-hill†, *n.* An obsolete form of *moot-hill.*

mutely (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; silently; without uttering words or sounds.

muteness (mūt'nes), *n.* The state of being mute; dumbness; forbearance from speaking, or inability to speak.

muti (mö'ti), *n.* [Appar. < Hind. *muth,* Prakrit *mūtthī,* fish, hand.] A small Indian falcon, *Hierohierax cœruleseens,* carried in the hand in falconry.

mutic (mū'tik), *a.* [< OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *mutieous.*] Same as *mutieous,* 2.

Mutica (mū'ti-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of OL. *muticus,* curtailed: see *mutieous.*] One of the divisions of the *Entomophaga,* or insectivorous *Edentata,* established for the reception of the South American ant-eaters of the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Cyclothurus.*

muticous (mū'ti-kus), *a.* [< OL. *mutieus,* curtailed, docked; cf. L. *mutilus,* maimed: see *mutilate.*] **1.** In *bot.,* without any pointed process or awn: opposed to *mucronate, cuspidate, aristate,* and the like.—**2.** In *zoöl.,* unarmed, as a digit not provided with a claw, the shank of a bird not furnished with a spur, or the jaw of a mammal without teeth: opposed to *unguiculate, calcarate, dentate,* etc. Also *mutie.*

mutigigella (mū'ti-ji-jel'ạ), *n.* [NL., from a native name (?).] The Abyssinian ichneumon, *Herpestes mutigigella.*

Mutilata† (mū-ti-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] An old division of mammals formed for those which have no hind limbs, as the cetaceans and sirenians.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mutilated,* ppr. *mutilating.* [< L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare* (> It. *mutilare* = Sp. Pg. *mutilar* = F. *mutiler*), maim, < *mutilus,* maimed; cf. Gr. *μίτυλος, μύτιλος,* curtailed.] **1.** To cut off a limb or any important part of; deprive of any characteristic member, feature, or appurtenance, so as to disfigure; maim: as, to *mutilate* a body or a statue; to *mutilate* a tree or a picture.

Gonsalvo was affected even to tears at beholding the *mutilated* remains of his young and gallant adversary.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Of the nine pillars of the upper verandah only two remain standing, and these much *mutilated,* while all the six of the lower storey have perished.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 141.

2. Figuratively, to excise, erase, or expunge any important part from, so as to render incomplete or imperfect, as a record or a poem.

As I haue declared you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllingiye mangle or *mutilate* that honourable man's worke. *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 1291.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mutilate, Maim, Cripple, Mangle, Disfigure.* *Mutilate* emphasizes the injury to completeness and to beauty: as, to *mutilate* a statue. *Maim* and *cripple* note the injury to the use of the members of the body, *maim* suggesting perhaps more of unsightliness, pain, and actual loss of members, and *cripple* more directly emphasizing the diminished power of action: as, *crippled* in the left arm. *Mangle* expresses a badly hacked or torn condition: as, a *mangled* finger or arm. *Disfigure* covers simply such changes of the external form as injure its appearance or beauty: one may be fearfully *mangled* in battle, so as to be *disfigured* for life, and yet finally escape being *mutilated* or *maimed,* or even *crippled.*—**2.** *Mutilate, Garble, Misquote.* To *mutilate* is to take parts of a thing, so as to leave it imperfect or incomplete; to *garble* is to take parts of a thing in such a way as to make them convey a false impression; to *misquote* is to quote incorrectly, whether intentionally or not: as, to *mutilate* a hymn; to *garble* a passage from an official report; to *garble* another's words; to *misquote* a text of Scripture. *Garble* has completely lost its primary meaning.

mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mutilé* = Pg. *mutilado* = It. *mutilato,* < L. *mutilatus,* pp. of *mutilare:* see *mutilate, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Same as *mutilated.*

He . . . caused him to be . . . shamefully *mutulate.*
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

2. Specifically, deprived of hind limbs, as a cetacean or a sirenian. See *Mutilata.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Mutilata;* a cetacean or a sirenian.

mutilated (mū'ti-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< *mutilate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Deprived of some important or characteristic part.—**2.** In *entom.,* cut short; greatly abbreviated.—**Mutilated elytra** or **wing-covers,** those elytra or wing-covers which are so short as to appear aborted, as in some *Orthoptera* and *Coleoptera.*—**Mutilated wheel,** in *mach.,* a form of gearing consisting of a wheel from a part of the perimeter of which the cogs are removed, usually employed to impart an intermittent motion to other cogwheels, or a reciprocating motion to a rack-bar. *E. H. Knight.*

Forms of Mutilated Gearing.

mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *mutilation* = Sp. *mutilacion* = Pg. *mutilação* = It. *mutilazione,* < LL. *mutilatio(n-),* < L. *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] The act of mutilating, or the state of being mutilated; deprivation of a necessary or important part, as a limb.

Mutilations are not transmitted from father unto son.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 2.

The loss or *mutilation* of an able man is also a loss to the commonweal. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, V. iii. 2.

The laws against *mutilation* of cattle—laws really directed against the damage done to a beast which in a perfect state was the general medium of exchange— . . . prove that such a mode of payment was still common in the opening of the eighth century in Wessex.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 218.

mutilator (mū'ti-lā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *mutilateur* = Pg. *mutilador* = It. *mutilatore,* < L. as if **mutilator,* < *mutilare,* mutilate: see *mutilate.*] One who mutilates.

The ban of excommunication was issued against the Exarch [Eutychius of Ravenna], the odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 9.

Mutilla (mū-til'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Mutillidæ,* characterized by the simple antennæ of both sexes, and the ovate eyes, more or less acutely emarginate in the male. It is a very large and wide-spread genus,

of which about 50 European and 25 American species are catalogued. *M. occidentalis* is said to dig deep holes and store them with insects. The larval habits are imperfectly known.

Mutillidæ (mū-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mutilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects founded by Leach in 1817, known as *solitary ants*. The females are wingless, without ocelli, and armed with a powerful sting; the males are winged with few exceptions. About 150 species are known in the United States; they are most abundant in the South. Their habits are mainly diurnal, though the African species of *Dorylus* are nocturnal. Nearly all the species make a creaking noise when alarmed. This is produced by the friction of the abdominal segments. About a dozen genera have been described. A common Texan species is known as the *cow-killer ant*. Also called *Mutillade*, *Mutillaridæ*, *Mutillida*, *Mutillides*, *Mutillites*.

mutiloust (mū'ti-lus), *a.* [= It. *mutilo*, < L. *mutilus*, maimed: see *mutilate*, *v.*] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. [Rare.]

The abscission of the most sensible part, for preservation of a *mutilous* and imperfect body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 259.

mutinet, mutint (mū'tin), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *mutin*, *meutin*, F. *mutin*, a mutineer, < *mutin*, *meutin*, mutinous, tumultuous; as a noun, also a sedition, mutiny (= Sp. *motin* = Pg. *motim*, a mutiny), < *meute*, a sedition: see *mute*[3].] **I.** *n.* A mutineer.

Methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 6.

II. *a.* Mutinous.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.
Misfortunes of Arthur (1587). (*Nares.*)

mutinet (mū'tin), *v. i.* [< F. *mutiner* (= Sp. Pg. *a-motinar* = It. *ammutinare* (cf. G. *meutern*), mutiny, < *mutin*, mutinous: see *mutine*, *n.*] To mutiny.

Rails at his fortunes, stamps, and *mutines*, why he is not made a councillor, and called to affairs of state.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

For the giddy favour of a *mutining* rout is as dangerous as thir furie. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

He staieth the legion at Bebriacum, being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight. *Sir H. Savile*, tr. of Tacitus, p. 65.

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *mutiner*; < OF. *mutinier*, a mutineer, < *mutin*, mutinous, a mutiny: see *mutine*.] One guilty of mutiny; especially, a person in military or naval service (either in a man-of-war or in a merchant vessel) who openly resists the authority of his officers, or attempts to subvert their authority or in any way to overthrow due subordination and discipline.

The morrow next, before the Sacred Tent
This *Mutiner* with sacred Censer went.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Murmurers are like to *mutiners*, where one cursed villaine may be the ruine of a whole camp.
Breton, A Murmurer, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *v. i.* [< *mutineer*, *n.*] To mutiny; play a mutinous part.

But what's the good of *mutineering?* continued the second mate, addressing the man in the fur cap.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

mutinert, *n.* An obsolete form of *mutineer*.

muting[1] (mū'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mute*[1], *v.*] The act or process of damping or deadening the sound, as of a musical instrument.

A more complete *muting* by one long strip of buff leather, the "sourdine." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 70.

muting[2] (mū'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mute*[4], *v.*] The act of passing excrement: said of fowls; also, the dung of fowls.

With hooting wild,
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, Table, Pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, ii. 119.

mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *a.* [< *mutine* + *-ous*.] 1. Engaged in or disposed to mutiny; resisting or disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations, especially the articles and regulations of an army or a navy. See *mutiny*.

A voyage the natural difficulties of which had been much augmented by the distrust and *mutinous* spirit of his followers. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

2. Seditious.

Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding stryfe
In troublous wits, and *mutinous* uprore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 43.

He is verie seditious and *mutinous* in conuersation, picking quarrells with euerie man that will not magnifie and applaud him. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

The city was becoming *mutinous*. *Macaulay*.

3. Rebellious; petulant; mischievous. =**Syn.** 1. Refractory, insubordinate, riotous, rebellious. See *insurrection*.

mutinously (mū'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The vakeel wavered, and to my astonishment I heard the accusation made against him that . . . the whole of the escort had *mutinously* conspired to desert me.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 171.

mutinousness (mū'ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being mutinous; seditiousness; resistance or the spirit of resistance to lawful authority, especially among military and naval men.

mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *mutinies* (-niz). [< *mutine*.] 1. Forcible resistance to or revolt against constituted authority on the part of subordinates; specifically, a revolt of soldiers or seamen, with or without armed resistance, against the authority of their commanding officers.

Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

By military men *mutiny* is understood to imply extreme insubordination, as individually resisting by force or collectively opposing military authority. *Lees.*

2. Any rebellion against constituted authority; by statute under British rule, any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, particularly military or naval authority, or any act of contempt directed against officers, or disobedience of their commands; any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to take measures toward a suppression of them.

If this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The stedfast earth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 926.

In every *mutiny* against the discipline of the college he was the ringleader. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3†. Tumult; violent commotion.

And, in the *mutiny* of his deep wonders,
He tells you now, you weep too late.
Beau. and Fl.

They may see how many *mutinies*, disorders, and dissentions haue accompanied them, and crossed their attempts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 164.

4. Discord; strife.

A man of complements, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their *mutiny*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 170.

Indian mutiny, Sepoy mutiny, a revolt of the Sepoy or native troops in British India, which broke out at Meerut May 10th, 1857, and spread through the Ganges valley and Central India. The chief incidents were the massacres of Europeans at Cawnpore and elsewhere, the defense of Lucknow, and the siege of Delhi. The revolt was suppressed in 1858, and a consequence or result of it was the transference of the administration of India from the East India Company to the crown.—**Mutiny Act**, a series of regulations enacted from year to year after 1689 by the British Parliament for the government of the military forces of the country, merged in the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 and in the Army Act of 1881.—**Mutiny of the Bounty**, a mutiny of the sailors of H. M. S. Bounty, commanded by William Bligh, which took place in the Pacific ocean in 1789 under the lead of Fletcher Christian. A part of the mutineers settled in Pitcairn Island, and were long governed by John Adams. Descendants of the mutineers and of Tahitians still occupy the island. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Sedition*, *Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection*.

mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mutinied*, ppr. *mutinying*. [< *mutiny*, *n.*] To revolt against lawful authority, with or without armed resistance, especially in the army or navy; excite or be guilty of mutiny, or mutinous conduct.

The same soldiers who in hard service and in battle are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebel. *South*, Sermons, II. iv.

Mutisia (mū-tis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Carolus Linnæus filius, 1781), named after its discoverer, José Celestino *Mutis* (1732–1808), a South American botanist.] A genus of erect or climbing shrubs, type of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, characterized by pistillate flowers, plumose pappus, alternate leaves commonly ending in a tendril, and large solitary heads with the flowers projecting. There are about 36 species, all South American, commonly leaf-climbers, with large purple, pink, or yellow flowers, many highly ornamental in the greenhouse.

Mutisiaceæ (mū-tis-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Mutisia* + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of shrubs and herbs of the order *Compositæ*, typified by the genus *Mutisia*, and distinguished by two prolonged tails at the base of the anthers and a two-lipped corolla. It includes 5 subtribes and 52 genera, mostly in South America and Mexico, also in Africa and Asia north to Japan. Five genera are found within the limits of the United States, chiefly in the extreme south and southwest.

mutism[1] (mū'tizm), *n.* [= F. *mutisme*; as *mute*[1] + *-ism*.] The state of being mute or dumb; silence.

Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to *mutism*; she conversed modestly, diffidently.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxvii.

mutism[2] (mū'tizm), *n.* [= F. *mutisme*; as *mute*[1] + *-ism*.] Same as *mutage*.

mutive (mū'tiv), *a.* [< *mute*[2] + *-ive*. Cf. *mutative*.] Changeful; mutable. [Rare.]

Where while on traytor sea, and mid the *mutive* windes.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares.*)

mutter (mut'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *muteren*, *moteren* = G. *muttern* (cf. LG. *mustern*, *musseln*), mutter, whisper; cf. It. dial. *muttire*, call, L. *muttire*, *mutire*, mutter; ult. imitative, like *mum*[1], *murmur*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter words in a low tone and with compressed lips, as in complaint or sullenness; murmur; grumble.

No man dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutter* against them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

She, ending, waved her hands: thereat the crowd,
Muttering, dissolved. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To emit a low rumbling sound.

The deep roar
Of distant thunder *mutters* awfully.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i. 4.

II. *trans.* To utter with imperfect articulation, or in a low murmuring tone.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. Isa. lix. 3.

There are a kind of men so loose of soul
That in their sleeps will *mutter* their affairs.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 417.

mutter (mut'ėr) *n.* [< *mutter*, *v.*] A murmur or murmuring; sullen or veiled utterance.

I hear some *mutter* at Bishop Land's carriage there [in Scotland] that it was too haughty and pontifical.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Without his rod reversed,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the Lady that sits here
In stony fetters fix'd. *Milton*, Comus, l. 817.

mutteration (mut-ė-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *mutter*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of muttering or complaining. [Rare.]

So the night passed off with prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 282. (*Davies.*)

mutterer (mut'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.

The words of a *mutterer*, saith the Wise man, are as wounds, going into the innermost parts.
Barrow, The Decalogue, Ninth Commandment.

muttering (mut'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mutter*, *v.*] The sound made by one who mutters; grumbling; mumbling: as, an angry *muttering*.

It [the relinquishing of some places] would take away the *mutterings* that run of Multiplicity of Offices.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 18.

Those who saw [Pitt] . . . in his decay . . . say that his speaking was then . . . a low, monotonous *muttering*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

mutteringly (mut'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a muttering manner; without distinct articulation.

mutterous (mut'ėr-us), *a.* [< *mutter*, *v.*, + *-ous*.] Muttering; murmuring; buzzing.

Like bees . . . that . . . toyle with *mutterous* humbling.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 435.

mutton (mut'n), *n.* [< ME. *moton*, *motoun*, *mutoun*, *motone*, *molton*, *multon*, < OF. *moton*, *mouton*, *multon*, *molton*, F. *mouton* = Pr. *multo*, *molto*, *moto* = It. *montone* = Cat. *molto* = It. *montone*, dial. *moltone*, < ML. *multo(n-)*, *molto(n-)*, *monto(n-)*, *montonus*, a wether, a sheep, also a coin so called; cf. Ir. *molt* = Gael. *mult* = Manx *mult* = W. *mollt* = Bret. *maout*, *meut*, a wether, sheep; the Celtic words are appar. not orig., but from the ML.; the ML. may be connected with mod. Pr. *mout*, Swiss *mot*, *mutt*, castrated, mutilated (cf. mod. Pr. *cabro mouto*, a goat deprived of its horns, L. *capra mutila*); prob. < L. *mutilus*, maimed, mutilated. In this view ML. *multo(n-)*, *molto(n-)* was orig. a castrated ram or, less prob., a ram deprived of its horns: a rustic word displacing the common L. *aries*, a ram, and extended to mean 'sheep in general.'] 1. A sheep. [Obsolete or ludicrous.]

The hynde in pees with the leon,
The wolfe in pees with the *molton*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

The wolf in fleecy hosiery . . . did not as yet molest her [the lamb], being replenished with the *mutton* her mamma.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

2. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

The *moton* boyled is of nature and complexion sanguyne, the whiche, to my jugement, is holsome for your grace.
Du Guez, p. 1071, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), [Index, p. 102.

3. A loose woman; a prostitute. [Slang.]

The old lecher hath got holy *mutton* to him, a nunne, my lord. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

4. An Anglo-French gold coin: so called from its being impressed with the image of a lamb. See *mouton* and *agnel*[2]. *Davies.*

Reckon with my father about that; . . . he will pay you gallantly; a French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, vi.

Laced mutton†, a loose woman. [Slang.]

I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*; and she, a *laced mutton*, . . . gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 102.

Cupid hath got me a stomach, and I long for *laced mutton*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

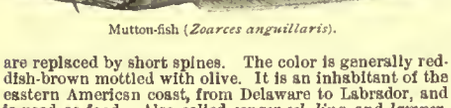
mutton-bird (mut'n-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Procellariidæ* and genus *Œstrelata*; one of several kinds of petrels found in the southern seas, as *Œ. lessoni*, which is also called *white night-hawk*. See cut at *Œstrelata*.

mutton-chop (mut'n-chop'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling or frying, having the bone cut, or chopped off at the end. The name is also extended to other small pieces cut for broiling.

II. *a.* Having a form narrow and prolonged at one end and rounded at the other, like that of a mutton-chop. This designation is especially applied to side whiskers when the chin is shaved both in front and beneath, and the whiskers are trimmed short: also called *mutton-cutlet whiskers*.

muttoner†, **motoner**†, *n.* A wencher; a mutton-monger. *Lydgate*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*) [Slang.]

mutton-fish (mut'n-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lycodidæ*, *Zoarces anguillaris*. It is of a stout eel-like form, with confluent vertical fins and an interrupted posterior interval in the dorsal where the rays



Mutton-fish (*Zoarces anguillaris*).

are replaced by short spines. The color is generally reddish-brown mottled with olive. It is an inhabitant of the eastern American coast, from Delaware to Labrador, and is used as food. Also called *conger-eel*, *ling*, and *lamper-eel*.

2. A kind of ormer or ear-shell, *Haliotis iris*, of New Zealand.

mutton-fist (mut'n-fist), *n.* A large, thick, brawny fist.

Will he who saw the soldier's *mutton-fist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 45.

mutton-ham (mut'n-ham), *n.* A leg of mutton salted and prepared as ham.

muttonhead (mut'n-hed), *n.* A dull or stupid person.

mutton-headed (mut'n-hed″ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

A lion — an animal that has a majestic aspect and noble antecedents, but is both tyrannical and mean, *mutton-headed* and stealthy. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 194.

mutton-legger (mut'n-leg″ėr), *n.* A leg-of-mutton sail; also, a boat carrying this style of sail.

mutton-monger† (mut'n-mung″gėr), *n.* One who has to do with prostitutes; a wencher. [Slang.]

Is 't possible the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger*? *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii.

mutton-thumper (mut'n-thum″pėr), *n.* A bungling bookbinder. [Slang, Eng.]

muttony (mut'n-i), *a.* [< *mutton* + *-y*1.] Resembling mutton in flavor, appearance, or other of its qualities; consisting of mutton.

mutual (mū'tū-al), *a.* [< F. *mutuel* (= Sp. *mutual*), with suffix *-el*, E. *-al*, < OF. *mutu* = Sp. *mútuo* = Pg. It. *mutuo*, < L. *mutuus*, reciprocal, in exchange, borrowed, < *mutare*, change, exchange: see *mute*2.] 1. Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged: as, *mutual* love; to entertain a *mutual* aversion.

To take away all such *mutual* grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by growing unto composition and agreement amongst themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by *mutual* joinder of your hands.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 160.

And many were found to kill one an other with *mutuall* combats. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 158.

Among unequals what society
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be *mutual*, in proportion due
Given and received. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 385.

We . . . do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation amongst ourselves for *mutual* help and strength in all future concernment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 122.

Who buried their *mutual* animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot.
Burke, Naboh of Arcot's Debts.

Love between husband and wife may be all on one side, then it is not *mutual*. It may be felt on both sides, then it is *mutual*. They are *mutual* friends, and something better; but if a third person step in, though loyal regard may make him a friend of both, no power in language can make him their *mutual* friend.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 192.

2. Equally relating to or affecting two or more together; common to two or more combined; depending on, proceeding from, or exhibiting a certain community of action; shared alike.

Allide with bands of *mutuall* couplement.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 52.

High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with *mutual* wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 429.

In this manner, not without almost *mutual* tears, I parted from him. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug., 1673.

3. Common: used in this sense loosely and improperly (but not infrequently, and by many writers of high rank), especially in the phrase *a mutual friend*.

I have little intercourse with Dr. Blair, but will take care to have the poems communicated to him by the intervention of some *mutual* friend.
Blacklock, 1786, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 298.

Sir Walter Scott, writing to Messrs. Hurst, Robinson & Co., under date Feb. 25, 1822, says, I desired our *mutual* friend, Mr. James Ballantyne, &c.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 298.

"By the by, ma'am," said Mr. Boffin, . . . "you have a lodger? . . . I may call him Our *Mutual* Friend."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ix.

Mutual accounts, accounts in which each of two parties has one or more charges against the other. — **Mutual contract.** See *contract*. — **Mutual distinction**, one which separates its two members equally from each other, and not like a distinction between whole and part. — **Mutual gable, induction**, etc. See the nouns. — **Mutual promises**, concurrent and reciprocal promises which serve as considerations to support each other, unless one or the other is void, as where one man promises to pay money to another, and he, in consideration thereof, promises to do a certain act, etc. *Wharton.* — **Mutual will.** See *will*. = **Syn.** See *reciprocal*.

mutualism (mū'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *mutual* + *-ism*.] A symbiosis in which two organisms living together mutually and permanently help and support one another. (*De Bary.*) Lichens are examples among plants.

mutualist (mū'tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *mutualiste*; as *mutual* + *-ist*.] In *zoöl.*, one of two commensals which are associated, neither of which shares the food of or preys upon the other. *E. Van Beneden.*

mutuality (mū-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *mutualité*; as *mutual* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being mutual; reciprocity; interchange. Thus, a contract that has no consideration is said to be void for want of *mutuality*.

There is no sweeter taste of friendship than the coupling of souls in this *mutuality*, either of condoling or comforting. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

In both [parts of an organic aggregate or of a social aggregate], too, this *mutuality* increases as the evolution advances. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 217.

2†. Interchange of acts or expressions of affection or kindness; familiarity.

When these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 267.

His kindnesses seldom exceed courtesies. He loves not deeper *mutualities*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

mutually (mū'tū-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in a manner of giving and receiving.

A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two *mutually* enfolded; Love, the third,
Between us, in the circle of his arms
Enwound us both. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Equally or alike by two or more; conjointly; in common. [Held to be an erroneous use: see *mutual*, 3.]

So then it seems your most offenceful act
Was *mutually* committed.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 27.

mutuary (mū'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *mutuaries* (-riz). [= Pg. *mutuario*, a borrower, < LL. *mutuarius*, mutual, < L. *mutuus*, borrowed, mutual: see *mutual*.] In *law*, one who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him in the use, and returned to the lender in kind.

mutuate† (mū'tū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *mutuatus*, pp. of *mutuare* (> It. *mutuare* = Pg. *mutuar*), borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] To borrow.

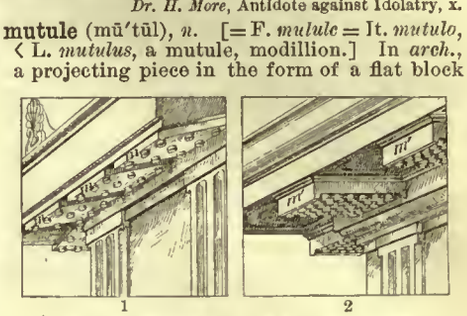
Whiche for to set themselfes and their band the more gorgeously forward had *mutuate* and borowed dyuerse and sondry summes of money.
Hall, Henry VII., an. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

mutuation† (mū-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *mutuação* = It. *mutuazione*, < L. *mutuatio*(*n*-), a borrowing, < *mutuare*, pp. *mutuatus*, borrow, < *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] The act of borrowing.

mutuatitious† (mū″tū-a-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *mutuatitius*, borrowed, < L. *mutuare*, borrow: see *mutuation*.] Borrowed; taken from some other.

The *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, x.

mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [= F. *mutule* = It. *mutulo*, < L. *mutulus*, a mutule, modillion.] In *arch.*, a projecting piece in the form of a flat block



1 2

1. *m m m*, Greek Mutules. 2. *m' m'*, Roman Mutules.

under the corona of the Doric cornice, corresponding to the modillion of other orders. The mutules are placed one over every triglyph and metope, and bear on the under side guttæ or drops, which represent the heads of pegs or treenails in the primitive wooden construction, to the rafter-ends of which the mutules correspond. See cut under *gutta*.

mutuum (mū'tū-um), *n.* [L., a loan; neut. of *mutuus*, borrowed: see *mutual*.] In *Scots law*, a contract by which such things are lent as are consumed in the use, or cannot be used without their extinction or alienation, such as corn, wine, money, etc.

muwet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *mute*1. *Chaucer.*

mux1 (muks), *v. t.* [A var. of *mix*1, confused with *muss*1, *mush*1.] To botch; make a mess of; spoil: often with an indefinite *it*: as, he *muxed it* badly that time. [Colloq.]

By vice of mismanagement on the part of my mother and Nicholas Snowe, who had thoroughly *muxed* up everything.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii.

mux1 (muks), *n.* [< *mux*1, *v.*] Work performed in an awkward or improper manner; a botch; a mess: as, he made a *mux* of it. [Colloq.]

mux2 (muks), *n.* [A var. of *mix*2.] Dirt; filth: same as *mix*2. [Prov. Eng.]

muxy (muk'si), *a.* [< *mux*2 + *-y*1.] Muddy; murky. Also *mucksy*. [Prov. Eng.]

The ground . . . was . . . sosked and sodden — as we call it, *mucksy*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlvi.

Muzarab (mū-zar'ab), *n.* A variant of *Mozarab*.

Muzarabic (mū-zar'a-bik), *a.* A variant of *Mozarabic*.

muzhik (mȫ-zhik'), *n.* [Russ. *muzhikŭ*, a peasant.] A Russian peasant. Also written *mujik*, *moujik*.

There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well-worn sheep-skin. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 405.

Muzio gambit. See *gambit*.

muzz (muz), *v. i.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *muse*.] To muse idly; loiter foolishly.

If you but knew, cried I, to whom I am going to-night, and who I shall see to-night, you would not dare keep me *muzzing* here. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 158. (*Davies.*)

muzzelthrush (muz'l-thrush), *n.* Same as *mistlethrush*. [Prov. Eng.]

muzziness (muz'i-nes), *n.* [< *muzzy* + *-ness*.] The state of being muzzy.

muzzle (muz'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *muzle*, *musle*, *mousle*, *musell*, *mozell*; < ME. *mosel*, < OF. *musel*, *museau*, *muzeau* (F. *museau*), orig. **morsel* (> Bret. *morzeol*, *muzeel*) = Pr. *mursel*, *mursol* (ML. reflex *musellus*, *musellum*; cf. Gael. *muiseal*, < E.), the muzzle, snout, or nose of a beast, mouth, opening, aperture, dim. of OF. *muse*, *mouse* = Pr. *mus* = It. *muso*, muzzle, < L. *morsus*, a bite, ML. also the muzzle of a beast (ML. *musum*, *musus*, after OF.): see *morse*2, *morsel*.] 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as an ox or a dog; the snout.

It [the hogfish] feedeth on the grasse that groweth on the banks of the Riuer, and neuer goeth out; it hath a mouth like the *muzell* of an Oxe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

His [William the Testy's] nose turned up, and the corners of his mouth turned down, pretty much like the *muzzle* of an irritable pug-dog. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 210.

The creature laid his *muzzle* on your lap.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge: applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a gun or pistol.—3. Anything which prevents an animal from biting, as a strap around the jaws, or a sort of cage, as of wire, into which the muzzle (def. 1) is inserted.

Muzzle of War-horse, forming part of the bards or defensive armor; 16th century.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 58.

4. In *armor*, an openwork covering for the nose, used for the defense of the horse, and forming part of the bards in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.—5. A piece of the forward end of the plow-beam by which the traces are attached: same as *bridle*, 5.—**Muzzle-energy**, the energy of a shot when it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed by the formula $\frac{wv^2}{32.16 \times 4880}$ = foot-tons of energy, w representing the weight of shot in pounds and v the velocity in feet per second.—**Muzzle-velocity**, in *gun.*, the velocity, in feet per second, of a projectile as it leaves the muzzle of a piece. See *velocity*.

muzzle (muz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *muzzled*, ppr. *muzzling*. [Early mod. E. also *muzle, mousle, mouzle, moscl*, etc., < ME. *musclen*, < OF. (and F.) *moscler*, < **moscl, musel*, muzzle: see *muzzle*.]
I. *trans.* 1. To bind or confine the mouth of in order to prevent biting or eating.

As Osys bigan to speke,
Thou schalt *musell* helle cheke
And hell barre thi hand schal breke.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 156.

2. Figuratively, to gag; silence.

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage, for fear they bite.
Dryden, Prol. to Fletcher's Pilgrim.

The press was *muzzled*, and allowed to publish only the reports of the official gazette. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 929.

3†. To mask. *Jamieson.*

They danced along the kirk-yard; Gellis Duncan, playing on a trump, and John Flan, *muzzled*, led the way.
News from Scotland (1591).

4†. To fondle with the closed mouth; nuzzle.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

5. To grub up with the snout, as swine do. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—6†. To handle or pull about.

He . . . so *mousled* me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 3.

Muzzle the peg†. Same as *mumble-the-peg*. = **Syn.** *Muffle*, etc. See *gag, v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To drink to excess; guzzle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To loiter; trifle; skulk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

muzzle-bag (muz′l-bag), *n.* *Naut.*, a painted canvas cap fitted over the muzzle of a gun at sea, to keep out water.

muzzle-lashing (muz′l-lash′ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope used to lash the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a port when housed.

muzzle-loader (muz′l-lō′dėr), *n.* A gun which is loaded from the muzzle: opposed to *breech-loader*.

muzzle-loading (muz′l-lō′ding), *a.* Made to be loaded at the muzzle: said of a gun.

muzzle-sight (muz′l-sīt), *n.* A sight placed on or near the muzzle of a gun; a front sight.

muzzle-strap (muz′l-strap), *n.* A strap buckled over the mouth of a horse or other animal to prevent biting: it is a substitute for a muzzle.

muzzy (muz′i), *a.* [Appar. var. of **musy*, < *musc*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *muzz.*] Dazed; stupid; tipsy.

Mr. L., a sensible man of eighty-two, . . . his wife a dull *muzzy* old creature.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 305. (*Davies.*)

Very *muzzy* with British principles and spirits.
Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 31.

my (mī), *pron.* [< MD. *myn, mine, myne*, < AS. *mīn*, of me, as a poss., mine: the final *n* being lost as in *a* for *an*, *thy* for *thine*, etc.: see *mine*[1].] Belonging to me: as, this is *my* book: always used attributively, *mine* being used for the predicate. Formerly *mine* was more usual before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* now stands before both: as, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* eye.

Therfore may no man in that Contree seyn, This is *my* Wyf: ne no Womman may seye, This is *myn* Husbonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

I would sit in *my* isle (I call it mine, after the use of lovers), and think upon the war, and the loudness of these far-away battles. *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

Mya[1] (mī′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *mya* for **myax*, < Gr. *μύαξ*, a sea-mussel, < *μῦς*, a muscle, mussel, mouse: see *mouse, muscle*[1].] A genus of bivalve shells to which very different limits have been assigned. By Linnæus numerous species belonging to different families were included in it. By later writers it was successively restricted: Retzius, in 1788, limited it to the *Unionidæ*, but by subsequent authors it was used for the *Mya arenaria* and related species, and as such it is universally adopted at the present time. *M. arenaria* is the common clam or cob of the coasts of the northern hemisphere. *M. truncata* is a second species, truncated behind.

Common Clam (*Mya arenaria*).
a, anterior adductor muscle; *b*, posterior adductor muscle; *c*, heart; *d*, mantle with its fringe; *e*, body; *f*, foot; *g*, gills or branchiæ; *h*, mouth; *i*, one of the labial tentacles; *k*, exhalent siphon; *l*, branchial siphon.

Mya[2] (mī′ä), *n.* [NL., more prop. **Myia*, < Gr. *μυῖα*, rarely *μύα*, a fly: see *Musca.*] A genus of flies.

mya[3], *n.* Plural of *myon*.

mya-. See *myio-, myo-*.

Myacea, Myaceæ (mī-ā′sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), < *Mya* + *-acea, -aceæ*.] 1. A family of bivalves: same as *Myidæ*.—2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves constituted for the families *Myidæ, Corbulidæ, Saxicavidæ*, and related types.

Myadæ (mī′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mya*[1] + *-adæ*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) In earlier systems, a group of bivalve shells, or siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, related to the cob or clam, *Mya*, including numerous genera, such as *Tellina, Anatina, Lutraria, Pandora*, etc., now separated into different families. (*b*) Same as *Myidæ*.

myalgia (mī-al′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a morbid state of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness. Its pathology is obscure. Also called *myodynia* and *muscular rheumatism*.—**Myalgia lumbalis**, lumbago.

myalgic (mī-al′jik), *a.* [< *myalgia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myalgia; affected with myalgia. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1212.

myall, myall-tree (mī′al-trē), *n.* One of several Australian acacias, affording a hard and useful scented wood. The Victorian myall is *Acacia homalophylla*. It has a dark-brown wood, sought for turners' work, and used particularly for tobacco-pipes; from its fragrance the wood is sometimes called *violet-wood*. Another myall is *A. acuminata* of western Australia, its wood scented like raspberry, and making durable posts and excellent charcoal. Others are *A. pendula* and *A. glaucescens*, the latter prettily grained but less fragrant.

Myaria (mī-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Mya*[1].] A family of bivalves: same as *Myidæ* in its more comprehensive sense. [Formerly in general use, but now abandoned.]

myarian (mī-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Myaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a clam; of or pertaining to the *Myaria*.

II. *n.* A clam, or some similar bivalve.

myasthenia (mī-as-the-nī′ä), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia.*] Muscular debility.

myasthenic (mī-as-then′ik), *a.* Affected with myasthenia.

mycche†, *n.* See *mitch*.

mycele (mī-sēl′), *n.* [< NL. *mycelium*.] Same as *mycelium*.

mycelial (mī-sē′li-al), *a.* [< *mycelium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to mycelium.—**Mycelial layer.** Same as *membranous mycelium*.—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium*.

mycelioid (mī-sē′li-oid), *a.* [< NL. *myceli(um)* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling a mushroom.

mycelium (mī-sē′li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ἤλος*, nail, wart, an excrescence on a plant.] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, composed of one or more hyphæ. The vegetative system of fungi consists of filiform branched or unbranched cells called *hyphæ*, and the hyphæ collectively form the mycelium. Also *mycele*. See cuts under *Fungi, mold, mildew, ergot*, and *haustorium*.—**Fibrillose mycelium.** Same as *fibrous mycelium*.—**Fibrous mycelium**, mycelium in which the hyphæ form, by their union, elongated branching strands.—**Filamentous mycelium**, mycelium of free hyphæ which are at most loosely interwoven with one another, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline. *De Bary.*—**Floccose mycelium.** Same as *filamentous mycelium*.—**Membranous mycelium.** See *membranous*.

Mycetales (mī-sē-tā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Berkeley, 1857), < *Mycetes*[2].] A former division of cryptogamous plants, including fungi and lichens.

Mycetes[1] (mī-sē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκητής*, a bellower, < *μυκᾶσθαι*, bellow; cf. L. *mugire*, bellow: see *mugient.*] The typical and only genus of *Mycetinæ*, established by Illiger in 1811; the howlers: a synonym of *Aluatta* of prior date. There are several species, as *M. ursinus*, inhabiting the forests of tropical America from Guatemala to Paraguay. See cut under *howler*.

Mycetes[2] (mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκητες*, pl. of *μύκης*, a fungus, mushroom.] The plants now called *Fungi*: a term proposed by Sprengel.

Mycetinæ (mī-sē-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetes*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cebidæ*, represented by the genus *Mycetes*; the howling monkeys, howlers, or alouates. They are platyrrhine monkeys of tropical America, having the cerebrum so short that it leaves the cerebellum exposed behind, the incisors vertical, and the hyoid bone and larynx enormously developed, the former being expanded and excavated into a hollow drum, a conformation which gives extraordinary strength and resonance of voice. They are the largest of American monkeys, nearly 3 feet in length of head and body, including legs, with long prehensile tail and non-opposable thumb.

mycetogenetic (mī-sē′tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* In *bot.*, produced by fungi.

Phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed *mycetogenetic* metamorphosis. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 368.

mycetogenous (mī-sē-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous.*] Same as *mycetogenetic*.

mycetology (mī-sē-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of fungi: same as *mycology*.

mycetoma (mī-sē-tō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *-oma.*] 1. A chronic disease of the feet and hands occurring in Hindustan. The foot (or hand) becomes riddled with sinuses which discharge pale-yellow masses of minute bodies resembling fish-roe (pale or ochroid form of mycetoma), or dark masses resembling gunpowder (dark or melanoid form). In the latter the fungus *Chionyphe Carteri* has been found. The disease lasts for decades, and the only relief seems to be in the amputation of the affected member. Also called *Madura foot, Madura disease, fungus disease*, and *fungus-foot of India*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

mycetophagid (mī-sē-tof′a-jid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Mycetophagidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Mycetophagidæ*.

Mycetophagidæ (mī-sē-tō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mycetophagus*. They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi four-jointed, the wings not fringed with hair, the anterior coxæ oval and separated by the corneous prosternum, the head free, and the body depressed. The species live in fungi and under the bark of trees. The family is small, but of wide distribution, containing about 10 genera and less than 100 species. The beetles of this family are sometimes distinguished as *hairy fungus-beetles* from the *Erotylidæ*, in which case the latter are called *smooth fungus-beetles*.

mycetophagous (mī-sē-tof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Mycetophagus*, < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on fungi; fungivorous.

Mycetophagus (mī-sē-tof′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Hellwig, 1792): see *mycetophagous.*] The typical genus of *Mycetophagidæ*. About 30 species are known; all feed on fungi; 12 inhabit North America, and the rest are found in temperate Europe.

Mycetophila (mī-sē-tof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. The typical genus of *Mycetophilidæ*, founded by Meigen in 1803. The larvæ live in fungi and decaying wood. The genus is large and wide-spread; over 100 species are European, and 20 are described from North America. Also *Mycethophila, Mycetophyla*.

2. A genus of tenebrionine beetles, erected by Gyllenhal in 1810, and comprising a number of European and North American species, 14 of which inhabit the United States. The genus is the same as *Mycetocharis* of Latreille, 1825, and the latter name is commonly used, *Mycetophila* being preoccupied in *Diptera*.

Mycetophilidæ (mī-sē-tō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mycetophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Mycetophila*; the agaric-gnats, fungus-gnats, or fungus-midges. There are many hundred species, of small or minute size, agile and saltatorial, having few-veined wings without discal cell, long coxæ, spurred tibiæ, and usually ocelli. The larvæ are long slender grubs, like worms, and feed on fungi, whence the name. Also *Mycetophilides, Mycetophilinæ, Mycetophiloidæ*.

Mycetozoa (mī-sē-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *mycetozoön*.] A group of fungus-like organisms,

amounting at the present time to nearly 300 species. The larger number of them are contained in the division *Myxomycetes*, or slime-fungi, together with the smaller one distinguished by Van Tieghem under the name of *Acrasieæ*. (*De Bary.*) Their nutrition is saprophytic, and the organs of reproduction are sufficiently like those of fungi to allow the same terminology to be applied to them. The vegetative body, however, differs widely, being a naked protoplasmic mass. See *Myxomycetes*.

mycetozoön (mī-sē-tō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης* (*μυκητ-*), a fungus, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Any member of the *Mycetozoa*.

The naked protopiasm of the *Mycetozoon's* plasmodium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 832.

mycoderm (mī'kō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Mycoderma*, q. v.] A fungus of the genus *Mycoderma*.

Mycoderma (mī-kō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] A genus or form-genus under which certain of the fermentation-fungi are known. See *fermentation*, and *mother*², 2.

mycodermatoid (mī-kō-dėr'ma-toid), *a.* [< *Mycoderma(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *mycodermic*.

mycodermic (mī-kō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *Mycoderma* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Mycoderma*.

mycodermitis (mī#kō-dėr-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκος*, mucus, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

mycologic (mī-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *mycolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *mycological*.

mycological (mī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *mycologic* + *-al*.] Relating to mycology, or to the fungi.

mycologically (mī-kō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mycological manner; from a mycological point of view.

mycologist (mī-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *mycolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in mycology.

mycology (mī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *mycologie*; < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of fungi, their structure, affinities, classification, etc. Also called *fungology* and *mycetology*.

mycophagist (mī-kof'ą-jist), *n.* [< *mycophag-y* + *-ist*.] One who eats fungi.

mycophagy (mī-kof'ą-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of fungi.

The divine art of *mycophagy* reached a good degree of cultivation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 408.

mycoprotein (mī-kō-prō'tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + E. *protein*.] A gelatinous albuminoid compound closely allied to protoplasm, of which the putrefaction-bacteria are composed.

The bacteria consist of a nitrogenous, highly refractive, usually colorless substance, protoplasm or *mycoprotein*, imbedded in which glistening, oily-looking granules can sometimes be observed.
W. T. Redfield, Relations of Micro-Organisms to Disease, [p. 5.

Mycorrhiza (mī-kō-rī'zą), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A fungus-mycelium which invests the roots of certain phænogams, especially *Cupuliferæ* and some other forest-trees. It is believed to aid them in absorbing nutriment from the soil—a case of symbiosis. See *symbiosis*.

mycose (mī'kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-ose*.] A peculiar kind of sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ + $2H_2O$) contained in the ergot of rye, and also in trehala manna, produced by a species of insect (*Echinops*) found in the East. It is soluble in water, does not reduce copper-solutions, and is converted by acids into a fermentable sugar. Also called *trehalose*.

mycosis (mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-osis*.] 1. The presence of fungi as parasites in or on any portion of the body.—2. The presence of parasitic fungi together with the morbid effects of their presence; the disease caused by them.

mycotic (mī-kot'ik), *a.* [< *mycosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to mycosis. *Lancet*.

Mycteria (mik-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκτήρ*, nose, snout, < *μύσσεσθαι* (in comp.), blow the nose; cf. L. *mungere*, blow the nose: see *mucus*.] A genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and the subfamily *Ciconiinæ*, having the head and neck mostly bare of feathers, and the bill enormously large and recurved. *M. americana* is the jabiru. Certain Old World storks are sometimes included in *Mycteria*, sometimes called *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus*. See cut under *jabiru*.

mydaleine (mī-dā'lē-in), *n.* [< Gr. *μυδαλέος*, wet, dripping, < *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet: see *Mydaus*.] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrefying liver and other organs.

Mydas, *n.* See *Midas*².

Mydasidæ (mī-das'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Mididæ*, 2.

Mydaus (mid'ą-us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μυδᾶν*, be damp or wet, < *μύδος*, damp, wet, clamminess, decay.] A genus of fetid badgers, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*, including the stinking badger of Java, or Javanese skunk, *M. javanensis* or *M. meliceps*. See *teledu*.

mydding†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midding*.

mydge†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *midge*.

mydriasis (mi-drī'ą-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *μυδρίασις*, undue enlargement of the pupil of the eye.] In *med.*, a morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

mydriatic (mid-ri-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *mydri(asis)* + *-atic*².] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing mydriasis.

II. *n.* A drug which causes mydriasis.

myelasthenia (mī-el-as-the-nī'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *pathol.*, spinal exhaustion; spinal neurasthenia.

myelatrophia (mī#el-a-trō'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the spinal cord.

Myelencephala (mī#el-en-sef'ą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *myelencephalus*: see *myelencephalous*.] In Owen's classification, same as *Vertebrata*. [Not in use.]

myelencephalic (mī-el-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< *myelencephal-on* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cerebrospinal axis; cerebrospinal.—2. Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata. See *myelencephalon*.—3. Same as *myelencephalous*.

myelencephalon (mī#el-en-sef'ą-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] 1. The cerebrospinal axis; the brain and spinal cord taken together and considered as a whole. *Owen.*—2. The hindmost segment of the encephalon; the afterbrain or metencephalon, more commonly called the *medulla oblongata*. See cuts under *encephalon* and *brain*. *Huxley*.

myelencephalous (mī#el-en-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *myelencephalus*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal. Also *myelencephalic*.

myelin, myeline (mī'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-in*², *-ine*².] In *anat.*, the white substance of Schwann, or medullary sheath of a nerve.

myelitic (mī-e-lit'ik), *a.* [< *myelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myelitis; affected with myelitis.

myelitis (mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis.** See *cornual*.

myelocele (mī'e-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κήλη*, tumor.] A variety of spina bifida.

myelocerebellar (mī#e-lō-ser-ē-bel'ąr), *a.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + L. *cerebellum*, cerebellum: see *cerebellar*.] Pertaining to the cerebellum and the spinal cord: as, the *myelocerebellar* tract.

myelocœle (mī'e-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] The entire cavity of the myelon or spinal cord, consisting primitively of a syringocœle with a posterior dilatation termed rhombocœle. See cut under *spinal*.

myelocyte (mī'e-lō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *κύτος*, cell.] Same as *myocyte*. *Nature*, XLI. 72.

myelohyphæ (mī#el-ō-hī'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **myelyphæ*, < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ὑφή*, web: see *hypha*.] The hyphæ of lichens, which are rigid, elastic, containing lichenine, not becoming putrid by maceration, with no faculty of penetrating or involving, while the hyphæ of fungi are caducous, soft, flexile, with thin walls, etc.

myeloid (mī'e-loid), *a.* [= F. *myéloïde*, < Gr. **μυελοειδής*, contr. *μυελώδης*, like marrow, < *μυελός*, marrow, + *εἶδος*, form.] Medullary.

myeloma (mī-e-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *myelomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *-oma*.] A giant-celled sarcoma.

myelomalacia (mī#e-lō-ma-lā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacia*.] In *pathol.*, softening of the spinal cord.

myelomeningitis (mī#e-lō-men-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, spinal meningitis.

myelon (mī'e-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυελόν*, neut., earlier *μυελός*, m., marrow.] The spinal cord; the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is not the brain. See cuts under *spine*, *spinal*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

myelonal (mī'e-lon-al), *a.* [< *myelon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myelon.

myelonic (mī-e-lon'ik), *a.* [< *myelon* + *-ic*.] Same as *myelonal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 680.

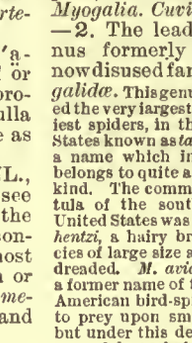
myeloplax (mī'e-lō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad.] A large multinucleated protoplasmic mass, occurring in the marrow, especially in the neighborhood of the osseous substance. These masses, also called *osteoclasts* or *giant cells*, are concerned in the process of bone-absorption.

Myelozoa (mī#e-lō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1852), < Gr. *μυελός*, marrow, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A class of vertebrated animals with a spinal cord or myelon, but no brain or skull. They are the acranial or acephalous vertebrates, represented by the lancelet or amphioxus. See cuts under *lancelet*.

myelozoan (mī#e-lō-zō'ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myelozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myelozoa*.

Mygale (mig'ą-lē), *n.* [NL., < F. *mygale*, < L. *mygale*, < Gr. *μυγαλῆ*, *μυγαλέη*, *μυογάλη*, field-mouse, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] 1. A Cuvierian genus of insectivorous quadrupeds, the desmans: later changed to *Myogale* or *Myogalia*. *Cuvier*, 1850.—2. The leading genus formerly of the now disused family *Mygalidæ*. This genus included the very largest and hairiest spiders, in the United States known as *tarantulas*, a name which in Europe belongs to quite a different kind. The common tarantula of the southwestern United States was called *M. hentzi*, a hairy brown species of large size and much dreaded. *M. avicularia* is a former name of the South American bird-spider, able to prey upon small birds, but under this designation several large hairy spiders have been confounded. It is now placed in the genus *Eurypelma*. *M. javanica* and *M. sumatrensis* inhabit the countries whence their names are derived. They inhabit tubular holes in the ground, under stones, or beneath the bark of trees. The bite is very painful and even dangerous. See cuts under *Araneida*, *arachnidial*, and *chelicera*. *Latreille*, 1802.


Texas Tarantula (*Mygale hentzi*), half natural size.

Mygalidæ (mī-gal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mygale* + *-idæ*.] A former family of spiders, typified by the genus *Mygale*. It included the largest known spiders, with four pulmonary sacs, eight eyes clustered together, and great mandibles which work up and down. *Mygale*, *Cteniza*, and *Atypus* were leading genera. The American tarantulas, the trap-door spiders, and others belonged to this family. Synonymous with *Theraphosidæ*. See *Territelaria*.

Mygalina (mig-ą-lī'ną), *n. pl.* Same as *Myogalinæ*.

myght†, **myghte**†. Obsolete spellings of *might*¹, *might*².

myghty†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mighty*.

mygrane†, **mygreyne**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *migraine*, for *megrim*.

Myiadestes (mī#i-ą-des'tēz), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Myiedestes*, < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἐδεστής*, an eater, < *ἔδειν* = L. *edere* = E. *eat*.] The leading genus of *Myiadestinæ*, containing most of the species. *M. townsendi* inhabits the western part of the United States. It is of a dull brownish-ash color, paler below, the wings blackish with tawny variegations, the tail blackish, some of the feathers tipped with white, the bill and feet black, the eye surrounded with a white ring. The bird is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each about 4½. It is an exquisite songster, and nests on the ground or near it, building a loose nest of grasses, and laying about four eggs of a bluish-white color with reddish freckles, 0.95 of an inch long by 0.67 broad. Several other species inhabit the warmer parts of America.

Myiadestinæ (mī#i-ą-des-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiadestes* + *-inæ*.] An American subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Myiadestes*, usually referred to the *Turdidæ*, but also placed in the *Ampelidæ*; the fly-catching thrushes. The bill is short, much depressed, wide at base, and deeply cleft. The feet are small, with booted tarsi and deeply cleft toes, of which the lateral ones are of unequal length. There are ten primaries, the first spurious, and twelve narrow tapering rectrices; the tail is double-rounded; the head is subcrested; the plumage is somber, spotted in the young; the sexes are alike. There are about 12 species, belonging to the genera *Myiadestes*, *Cichlopsis*, and *Platycichla*, all but one of them inhabiting Central America, South America, and the West Indies. They are frugivorous and insectivorous, and highly musical.

myiadestine (mī#i-ą-des'tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myiadestinæ*, or having their characters.

Myiagra (mī-i-ag'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἀγρα*, hunting (taking).] The typical genus of *Myiagrinæ*, founded by Vigors and Horsfield in 1826. It contains some 20 species of small flycatchers with very broad flat bills and copious rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting the Austromalayan and Oceanian regions. *M. rubicula* is a characteristic example.

Myiagrinæ (mī″i-a-grī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myiagra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muscicapidæ*, typified by the genus *Myiagra*, named by Cabanis in 1850.

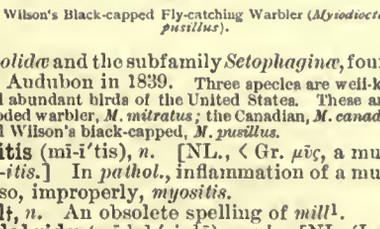
Myiarchus (mī-i-är′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief, commander.] A notable genus of tyrant flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidæ*. It is attypically of olivaceous coloration with yellow belly and dusky wings and tail, both varied with rufous tints, and no colored patch on the crown, which is slightly crested. There are numerous species, inhabiting America from Canada to Paraguay, known as ash-throated or rufous-tailed flycatchers. The best-known is the common great crested flycatcher of the United States, *M. crinitus*, which is abundant in woodlands, is of quarrelsome disposition, has a loud harsh voice, and habitually uses snake-skins in its nest. *M. cinerescens* is a similar species of the southwestern parts of the United States. *M. tuberculifer* is a much smaller species of Texas and Mexico. *M. validus* inhabits the West Indies, and there are many others in subtropical and tropical America.

Myidæ (mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mya*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Mya*, to which various limits have been assigned. As most restricted, it comprises those which have the mantle open in front only for the foot and extended backward into a sheath covered by a rugous epidermis for the siphons, which are elongate and united to

Mya truncata.

near their ends; the foot small and linguiform; the two pairs of branchiæ elongated, but not extended into the branchial siphon; the shell inequivalve, having submedian umbones, gaping at the ends, its left or smallest valve provided with a flattened cartilage process; and the pallial sinus deeply excavated. It is a group of generally large bivalves, some of which are of considerable economical value. They are known as *cobs*, *clams*, *gaping-clams*, and *gapers*. Also *Myadæ*, *Myacea*.

Myiodioctes (mī′i-ō-di-ok′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυῖα*, a fly, + *διώκτης*, a pursuer: see *Dioctes*.] A genus of fly-catching warblers of the family *Sylvicolidæ* and the subfamily *Setophaginæ*, founded by Audubon in 1839. Three species are well-known and abundant birds of the United States. These are the hooded warbler, *M. mitratus*; the Canadian, *M. canadensis*; and Wilson's black-capped, *M. pusillus*.



Wilson's Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler (*Myiodioctes pusillus*).

myitis (mī-ī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle. Also, improperly, *myositis*.

mylt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mill*[1].

Mylabridæ (mī-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Mylabris* + *-idæ*.] A family of blister-beetles named from the genus *Mylabris*, now usually merged in *Cantharidæ*.

Mylabris (mil′a-bris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μυλαβρίς*, also *μυλαγρίς* and *μυλακρίς*, a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, cf. *μυλακρίς*, a millstone, < *μύλη*, a mill.] A genus of blister-flies of the family *Cantharidæ*, or the type of a family *Mylabridæ*. There are several species possessing vesicatory properties, and used as cantharides, such as *M. cichorii* and *M. indica*. The genus is of great extent, with over 250 species, almost confined to the Old World, and distributed through Europe, Asia, and Africa. *M. chrysurus* and *M. dimidiata* are the only geographical exceptions, and there is some doubt about their position. The elytra cover the abdomen, the mandibles are short, and the antennæ, inserted above the epistomal suture, are gradually enlarged toward the tip. These beetles are often of large size, and the coloration is yellow bands or spots on a black ground, or vice versa. They fly in the bright sunlight and frequent low ground.

mylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *mile*.

Myliobatidæ (mil″i-ō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myliobatis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ray-like selachians, typified by the genus *Myliobatis*; the eagle-rays or whip-rays. (*a*) A family of masticurous rays with a very broad disk formed by the expanded pectoral fins, cephalic fins developed at the end of the snout, and interlocking hexagonal teeth, set like a pavement in the jaws. About 20 species are known, chiefly from tropical seas. Their broad pointed pectoral-like wings give them the name *eagle-ray*, and from the whip-like tail armed with a spine near the base they are called *whip-rays* and *sting-rays*, but they are not to be confounded with true sting-rays of the family *Trygonidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, containing *Myliobatidæ* (*a*) and *Cephalopteridæ*.

myliobatine (mil-i-ob′a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

Myliobatis (mil-i-ob′a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυλίας* (sc. *λίθος*, a stone), a millstone (< *μύλη*, mill, millstone: see *mill*[1]), + *βατίς*, a flat fish, the skate.] The typical genus of *Myliobatidæ*, with tessellated teeth adapted for grinding, whence the name. *M. aquila* is an example. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

myliobatoid (mil-i-ob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Myliobatidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* One of the *Myliobatidæ*.

mylle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mill*[1].

mylner†, *n.* An obsolete form of *miller*.

Mylodon (mī′lō-don), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *μυλόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), a molar tooth, a grinder, < Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene,

Skeleton of Mylodon.

having teeth more or less cylindrical and in structure resembling those of the extant sloths. *M. robustus* is a well-known species from South America. The animal was large enough to browse on the foliage of trees.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

mylodont (mī′lō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the mylodons, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mylodon.

myloglossus (mī-lō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *myloglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, a grinder, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A muscular slip accessory to the styloglossus, passing from the angle of the jaw or the stylomaxillary ligament to the tongue.

mylohyoid (mī-lō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *μύλη*, a mill, a molar tooth, + E. *hyoid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the molar teeth and to the hyoid bone.—**Mylohyoid artery**, a branch of the inferior dental, which runs in the mylohyoid groove and ramifies under the mylohyoid muscle.—**Mylohyoid groove** and **ridge**, a groove and a ridge along the inner surface of the lower jaw-bone in the course of the mylohyoid vessels and nerve.—**Mylohyoid muscle**, the mylohyoid. See cut under *muscle*.—**Mylohyoid nerve**, a branch of the inferior dental accompanying the artery of the same name to the mylohyoid muscle and the anterior belly of the digastric.

II. *n.* The mylohyoideus, or the mylohyoid muscle, which extends between the mylohyoid ridge on the under jaw-bone and the hyoid bone, forming much of the muscular floor of the mouth.

mylohyoidean (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* Same as *mylohyoid*.

mylohyoideus (mī″lō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *mylohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *mylohyoid*.] The mylohyoid muscle.

Mymar (mī′mär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦμαρ*, a dial. form of *μῶμαρ*, for *μῶμος*, blame, Momus: see *Momus*.] The typical genus of *Mymarinæ*. They have the tarsi four-jointed, the abdomen distinctly petiolate, and the anterior wings widened only at the tip. Two species are known, both European. *Curtis*, 1832.

Mymaridæ (mī-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-idæ*.] The *Mymarinæ* rated as a family. *Haliday*, 1840. Also *Mymares*, *Mymarides*, *Mymarites*.

Mymarinæ (mī-ma-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mymar* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, containing some of the smallest insects known. The front tibiæ have but one spur, the mandibles are dentate, the antennæ rise above the middle of the face, and the very delicate hind wings are almost linear. These insects are all parasitic, many of them on bark-lice. One of the smallest, *Alaptus excisus*, measures 0.17 millimeter in length.

mymarine (mī′ma-rin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Mymarinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Mymarinæ*.

mynt, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*[1], *my*.

myna, mynah, *n.* See *mina*[2].

mynchen†, *n.* See *minchen*.

myncheryt, *n.* See *minchery*.

myndet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mind*[1].

mynet. An obsolete form of *mine*[1], *mine*[2].

myngt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ming*[1], *ming*[2].

mynheer (mīn-hār′), *n.* [< D. *mijn heer* (= G. *mein herr*), sir, lit. 'my lord': see *my* and *herr*.] 1. The ordinary title of address among Dutchmen, corresponding to *mein herr* among Germans, and to *sir* or *Mr.* in English use. Hence —2. A Dutchman. [Colloq.]

mynnet, *a.* A Middle English form of *min*[2].

mynourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*.

mynstert, mynstret, *n.* Middle English forms of *minster*.

mynstralt, mynstralciet, etc. Middle English forms of *minstrel*, etc.

myntt. An obsolete form of *mint*[1], *mint*[2], *mint*[3].

myo-atrophy (mī-ō-at′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] Muscular atrophy.

myoblast (mī′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell which gives rise to muscular fibers; the formative cell-element of muscular tissue. Myoblasts are sometimes known by the name of *neuromuscular cells*; and when in sheets or layers they are called *muscle-epithelium*. A myoblast may be either in part or wholly converted into a muscular fibril.

myoblastic (mī-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *myoblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to myoblasts, or to the process of forming muscle from myoblasts.

myocardial (mī-ō-kär′di-al), *a.* [< *myocardi(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the myocardium.

myocarditis (mī″ō-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *myocardium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the myocardium.

myocardium (mī-ō-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The muscular substance of the heart.

myocomma (mī-ō-kom′ä), *n.*; pl. *myocommata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *κόμμα*, that which is cut off: see *comma*.] A primitive division of myoblasts or muscle-epithelium into longitudinal series corresponding to the segments of the axis of the body; a muscular metamere; a myotome. Thus, one of the aerial flakes of the flesh of a fish, very obvious when the fish is baked or boiled, is a myocomma. The arrangement is generally obscured by ulterior modifications in the higher vertebrates, but even in man, for example, the series of intercostal muscles between successive ribs, and those between contiguous vertebræ, represent original myocommata.

myocyte (mī′ō-sīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *κύτος*, a hollow, cell.] A muscle-cell; the formative cellular element of the contractile tissue of most sponges. They are of various shapes, usually slenderly fusiform with long filamentous ends. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419. Also *myocyte*.

Myodes (mī-ō′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυώδης*, mouse-like, < *μῦς*, mouse (= E. *mouse*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of lemmings of the family *Muridæ* and the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. The skull is massive and depressed, with a zygomatic width equal to two thirds its length. The species are of small size and stout compact form, with very obtuse hairy muzzle, small ears, short rabbit-like tail, large fore claws, and mollipilose pelage of variegated colors, which does not turn white in winter. They are arctic animals, sometimes swarming in almost incredible numbers. The common or Norway lemming is *M. lemmus*; that of Siberia is *M. obensis*, from which the corresponding animal of arctic America is probably not distinct; and some others are described. The lemmings which turn white in winter belong to a different genus, *Cuniculus*. See cut under *lemming*.

Myodocha (mī-od′ō-kä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *μυοδόχος*, harboring mice, < *μῦς*, mouse, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, harbor.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Myodochinæ*. Four species are known, three of which are Mexican, while the other, *M. serripes*, is found in the eastern United States.

Myodochinæ (mī-od-ō-kī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stål, 1874, as *Myodochina*), < *Myodocha* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects of the family *Lygæidæ*. Thirty-seven genera have been described, of which twenty-six inhabit North America.

myodome (mī′ō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *δόμος*, chamber: see *dome*[1].] A tubular chamber or recess within the cranium of most osseous fishes for the insertion of the rectus muscles of the eye. It is isolated from the brain-cavity by the development of a platform from the basioccipital continuous with horizontal ridges diverging from the prosotics.

Myodome (muscular tube) developed and the cranial cavity open in front. *Gill*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 357.

myodynamia (mī″ō-dī-nā′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Muscular force.

myodynamics (mī″ō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *dynamics.*] The mechanics of muscular action.

myodynamometer (mī-ō-dī-na-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *dynamometer.*] An instrument for measuring muscular strength; a dynamometer.

myodynia (mī-ō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *myalgia.*

myofibroma (mī″ō-fī-brō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myofibromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < *myo(ma)* + *fibroma.*] A tumor in part myomatous and in part fibromatous.

Myogale (mī-og′a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυογάλη*, *μυγαλῆ*, a shrew-mouse, < *μῦς*, a mouse, + *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel. Cf. *Mygale.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Myogalinæ*, containing the aquatic desmans, musk-moles, musk-shrews, or muskrats of the Old World, *M. moschata* of Russia and *M. pyrenaica* of the Pyrenees. The former is the giant of the *Talpidæ*, some 16 inches long, with a proboscis, webbed feet, and a long scaly tail vertically flat, like that of a muskrat, and used similarly in swimming. In the smaller species the tail is round, and the proboscis still longer. The dental formula of both is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw. Also *Mygale* and *Myogalea.* See cut under *desman.*

Myogalidæ (mī-ō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myogale* + *-idæ.*] The *Myogalinæ* rated as a family of *Insectivora.* See *Myogalc*, *Myogalinæ.*

Myogalinæ (mī″ō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myogale* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of insectivorous mammals of the family *Talpidæ.* There is no accessory carpal ossicle, the clavicle and humerus are moderately long, the manubrium sterni is moderate, and the scapula has a metacromion, the fore limbs being thus fitted for simple progression, not specially fossorial. The incisors are fewer than in any other *Talpidæ*, being 2 in each upper and lower half-jaw, or 2 in each upper and 1 in each lower half-jaw. The group contains the genera (or subgenera) *Myogale*, *Galeospalax*, *Scaptonyx*, *Uropsilus*, *Urotrichus*, and *Neurotrichus*, all but the last confined to the Old World. They are known as *desmans*, *musk-moles*, and *musk-shrews.* *Galemyinæ* is a synonym. Also *Mygalina.*

myogaline (mī-og′a-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myogalinæ*, or having their characters.

myogenic (mī-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γένος*, origin.] Of muscular origin.

myoglobulin (mī-ō-glob′ū-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *globulin.*] A globulin obtained from muscle. It coagulates at a lower temperature than paraglobulin.

myogram (mī′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράμμα*, a writing, a line: see *gram*[2].] The tracing of a contracting and relaxing muscle drawn by a myograph.

myograph (mī′ō-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations.

myographer (mī-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *myograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes muscles or is versed in myography.

myographic (mī-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *myographique* = Pg. *myographico* = It. *miografico;* as *myograph-y* + *-ic.*] 1. Descriptive of muscles; pertaining to myography.—2. Obtained with a myograph: as, a *myographic* tracing.

myographical (mī-ō-graf′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myographic* + *-al.*] Same as *myographic.*

myographically (mī-ō-graf′i-kąl-i), *adv.* By means of the myograph.

myographion (mī-ō-graf′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *γράφειν*, write.] A myograph.

myographist (mī-og′ra-fist), *n.* [< *myograph-y* + *-ist.*] A myographer.

myography (mī-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *myographie* = Sp. *miografía* = Pg. *myographia* = It. *miografia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive myology; the description of muscles.

myohematin (mī-ō-hem′a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *hematin.*] The specific pigment of muscle. Also *myohæmatin.*

myoid (mī′oid), *a.* [< Gr. *μυοειδής*, contr. *μυώδης* (cf. *Myodes*), like a mouse (taken in sense of 'like a muscle'), < *μῦς*, a mouse, muscle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling muscle.

myoidema (mī-oi-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *οἴδημα*, a swelling, < *οἰδεῖν*, swell.] The wheal brought out by a smart tap on a muscle in certain conditions of exhaustion.

myolemma (mī-ō-lem′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *λέμμα*, peel, < *λέπειν*, peel: see *lepis.*] Sarcolemma.

myologic (mī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *myologico* = It. *miologico;* as *myolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *myological.*

myological (mī-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to myology.—**Myological formula**, in *ornith.*, a formulated statement of the presence or absence of certain muscles of the legs of birds, for classificatory purposes, invented by A. H. Garrod, who used the symbols A, B, X, and Y to denote the ambiens, semitendinosus, accessory semitendinosus, and semimembranosus respectively: thus, a bird with the myological formula A, B, X, has the first three of these muscles and lacks the last.

myologist (mī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *myolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in myology; a myological anatomist.

myology (mī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *myologie* = Sp. *miologia* = Pg. *myologia* = It. *miologia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of muscles; myological anatomy.

> To instance in all the particulars were to write a whole system of *myology.*
> *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion.

myoma (mī-ō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *-oma.*] A neoplasm or tumor composed of muscular tissue.—**Myoma cavernosum**, myoma teleangiectodes.—**Myoma lævicellulare**, a myoma composed of smooth muscular fiber. Also called *liomyoma.*—**Myoma striocellulare**, a myoma composed of striated muscular tissue. Also called *rhabdomyoma.*—**Myoma teleangiectodes**, excessively vascular myoma.

myomalacia (mī″ō-ma-lā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *μαλακία*, softness: see *malacia.*] Morbid softening of a muscle such as might be induced by an embolus of the nutrient artery.—**Myomalacia cordis**, softening of the myocardium from obstruction of the coronary arteries.

myomancy (mī′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, prophet: see *Mantis.*] A kind of divination or method of foretelling future events by the movements of mice.

> Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi. 17) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolater. *Rees*, Cyc.

myomantic (mī-ō-man′tik), *a.* [As *myomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to myomancy.

myomata, *n.* Plural of *myoma.*

myomatous (mī-om′a-tus), *a.* [< *myoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a myoma.

myomectomy (mī-ō-mek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *myoma* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section.

myomere (mī′ō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle, + *μέρος*, a part.] A muscular metamere; a myocomma or myotome.

> The rudimentary myotomes or *myomeres* of the tail.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 186.

myomorph (mī′ō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Myomorpha;* a murine rodent.

Myomorpha (mī-ō-môr′fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of simplicidentate rodents; one of three prime divisions of *Glires simplicidentoti*, containing the murine rodents, the others being *Hystricomorpha* and *Sciuromorpha.* They have no postorbital processes, slender zygomatic arches, the angular part of the mandible springing from the lower edge of the incisor socket (except in *Bathyerginæ*), perfect clavicles (except in *Lophiomyidæ*), and the tibia and fibula ankylosed to some extent. *Myomorpha* include 9 families: *Myoxidæ*, dormice; *Lophiomyidæ*, skullcaps; *Muridæ*, mice and rats, etc.; *Spalacidæ*, mole-rats; *Geomyidæ*, gophers; *Saccomyidæ*, pocket-rats and -mice; *Theridomyidæ* (fossil); *Dipodidæ*, jerboas; and *Zapodidæ*, jumping deer-mice. See cuts under *mole-rat*, *Muridæ*, *Geomyidæ*, and *deer-mouse.*

myomorphic (mī-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Myomorpha* + *-ic.*] Murine in form or structure; pertaining to the *Myomorpha*, or having their characters.

myomotomy (mī-ō-mot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *myoma* + Gr. *τομή*, a cutting.] Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section; myomectomy.

myon (mī′on), *n.*; pl. *mya* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *μυών*, a cluster of muscles, < *μῦς*, a muscle: see *muscle*[1].] Any individual unit of musculature; a muscular integer. *Coues*, The Auk, V. 104.

myonicity (mī-ō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< **myonic* (< Gr. *μυών*, a muscular part of the body) (see *myon*) + *-ity.*] The characteristic property of living muscle, namely its power of contractiug.

myonosus (mī-on′ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, a disease of the muscles.

myopalmus (mī-ō-pal′mus), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *παλμός*, a vibration, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, vibrate, quiver.] A twitching of the muscles; subsultus tendinum.

myopathic (mī-ō-path′ik), *a.* [< *myopath-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to myopathy.

myopathy (mī-op′a-thi), *n.* [< NL. *myopathia*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, disease.] Disease of a muscle.

myope (mī′ōp), *n.* [= F. *myope* = Sp. *miope* = Pg. *myope* = It. *miope*, < LL. *myops* (*myop-*), < Gr. *μύωψ* (*μυωπ-*), short-sighted, lit. 'closing the eye,' i. e. blinking, < *μύειν*, close, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), eye.] A short-sighted person. Also *myops.*

myophan (mī′ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φανης*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] The layer developed in many *Infusoria* that contains muscle-like fibrillæ. *Haeckel.*

myophore (mī′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *myophorus:* see *myophorous.*] A part or an apparatus of the shell of a mollusk specialized for the attachment of a muscle, as in the genus *Eligmus.*

myophorous (mī-of′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *myophorus*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or connected with a muscle, as a myophore; provided with a myophore, as a mollusk.

myophysical (mī-ō-fiz′i-kąl), *a.* [< *myophysic-s* + *-al.*] Pertaining to myophysics.

myophysics (mī-ō-fiz′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physic* and *physics.*] The physics of muscle.

> Such outstanding questions of *myophysics* as the pre-existence of muscular currents, the presence of a parelectrotonic layer, the number and nature of cross-disks, etc.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 221.

myopia (mī-ō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < LL. *myops*, < Gr. **μυωπία*, also *μυωπίασις* (Galen), < *μύωψ*, short-sighted: see *myope.*] Short-sightedness; near-sightedness: the opposite of *hypermetropia.* In this condition, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina, the accommodation being relaxed; the near-point and far-point of distinct vision approach the eye. Also called *brachymetropia.*

myopic (mī-op′ik), *a.* [< *myop-y* + *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or relating to myopia; affected with myopia; short-sighted; near-sighted. Also *brachymetropic.*

myopolar (mī-ō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *πόλος*, pole: see *pole*, *polar.*] Pertaining to the poles of muscular action, or to muscular polarity.

> Correcting for the movement of the indifference point along the *myopolar* tract. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 185.

Myoporaceæ (mī-op-ō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *πόρος*, pore (see *pore*[2]), + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Myoporineæ.*

Myoporineæ (mī-op-ō-rin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Myoporum* + *-in-eæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the cohort *Lamiales*, typified by the genus *Myoporum.* It is distinguished by a two-lipped or oblique corolla, didynamous stamens, a two- or four-celled ovary with one or two seeds in each cell, drupaceous fruit, axillary flowers, and usually alternate leaves. There are 5 genera and about 80 species known, mainly Australian.

myoporineous (mī-op-ō-rin′ē-us), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the *Myoporineæ.*

Myoporum (mī-op′ō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Banks and Solander, 1797), so called in allusion to the spots covering the leaves, which suggest pores closed with a semi-transparent substance; < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Myoporineæ*, characterized by somewhat bell-shaped flowers and ovary-cells one-ovuled. About 20 species are known, ranging from Australia to Japan. They are smooth or glutinous shrubs or low trees bearing small white flowers, introduced to some extent into greenhouses. *M. serratum* of Australia is called *blueberry-tree;* *M. lætum* of New Zealand, named *guitarwood*, is useful for shade, and its wood takes a fine polish. *M. Sandwicense* of the Sandwich Islands, etc., affords a fragrant wood which has been substituted for sandalwood, hence the name *bastard sandalwood.*

Myopotamus (mī-ō-pot′a-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), mouse, + *ποταμός*, river. Cf. *hippopotamus.*] A South American genus of hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and the subfamily *Echimyinæ;* the coypous. There is but one species, *M. coypus.* See cut under *coypou.*

myops (mī′ops), *n.* [LL.: see *myope.*] Same as *myope.*

myopsid (mī-op′sid), *a.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μύειν*, close, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Having the cornea of the eye closed, so that the water does not touch the lens, as certain decapod cephalopods: opposed to *oigopsid.*

myosarcoma (mī″ō-sär-kō′mą), *n.*; pl. *myosarcomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed in part of muscular and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

myosarcomatous (mī″ō-sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *myosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or affected with myosarcoma.

myoscope (mī′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus or instrument for the observation of muscular contraction.

> With the aid of an apparatus which he terms the *myoscope*, M. F. Laulanié has studied the contraction phenomena of muscles retained in their normal environment and connections. *Jour. of Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. i. 47.

myosin (mī′ō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *-ose* + *-in*².] A globulin, the chief ingredient which separates from muscle-plasma on coagulation. It is a proteid body forming an elastic amorphous non-fibrous mass, insoluble in pure water but readily soluble in 5 to 10 per cent. salt solution. It begins to coagulate at 55° C. It is insoluble in a saturated salt solution.

As we know that the reagents in question dissolve the peculiar constituent of muscle, *myosin*, it is to be concluded that the interseptal substance is chiefly composed of *myosin*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 186.

myosis (mī-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύειν*, close, be shut, as the eye.] Abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye.

myositic (mī-ō-sit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *myosis* (*-it-*) + *-ic.*] In *med.*, pertaining to myosis; causing contraction of the pupil: said of certain medicines, as opium.

myositis (mī-ō-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), a muscle, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a muscle; myitis.

Myosotis (mī-ō-sō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), < L. *myosotis*, also *myosota*, < Gr. *μυοσωτίς*, also *μύόσωτον*, also as two words *μυός οὖς*, *μυός ὠτίς*, the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, < *μῦς*, gen. *μυός*, mouse, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Boragineæ* and the tribe *Borageæ*, known by the flowers without bracts, their rounded lobes convolute in the bud. More than 40 species are scattered widely over colder regions. They are small plants with alternate leaves, usually weak stems, and racemes of blue, pink, or white flowers. *M. palustris* is the true forget-me-not, but the name is extended to the whole genus. See *forget-me-not*, 2, *mouse-ear*, and *scorpion-grass*. See also cut under *circinate*.

myospasmus (mī-ō-spaz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦς*, mouse, + *σπασμός*, spasm.] Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

myotatic (mī-ō-tat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τάσις* (*ταT-*), tension, < *τείνειν* (√ *τα*), stretch: see *tend.*] Pertaining to the tension of a muscle.—**Myotatic contraction**, contraction produced by suddenly stretching the muscles, as by blows on their tendons. Also called *tendon-reflex*, *deep-reflex*, or *tendon-jerk*. —**Myotatic irritability**, the property of responding to sudden stretching by a contraction: said of a muscle.

myotic (mī-ot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *myosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or causing myosis, or contraction of the pupil.

II. *n.* A drug which causes myosis.

myotility (mī-ō-til′i-ti), *n.* [For **myomotility*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + E. *motility.*] Contractility of muscles; myonicity.

myotome (mī′ō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *myotome*, < Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** A muscular segment or metamere; a myocomma. See cut under *Pharyngobranchii*.

In the lowest Vertebrata . . . the chief muscular system of the trunk consists of the episkeletal muscles, which form thick lateral masses of longitudinal fibres, divided by transverse intermuscular septa into segments (or *Myotomes*) corresponding with the vertebræ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 45.

2. An instrument for dividing a muscle.

myotomic (mī-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *myotome*, or *myotom-y*, + *-ic.*] **1.** Divided or dividing into myotomes; of or pertaining to a myotome.—**2.** Of or pertaining to myotomy.

myotomy (mī-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *myotomie* = Pg. *myotomia* = It. *miotomia*, < Gr. *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** Dissection of muscles; muscular anatomy.—**2.** A surgical operation consisting in the division of muscle.

myotonic (mī-ō-ton′ik), *a.* [As *myoton-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to muscular tone, or myotony.

myotony (mī-ot′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone.*] Muscular tone.

Myoxidæ (mī-ok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myoxus* + *-idæ.*] A family of myomorphic rodents; the dormice. They have no cæcum, a long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, small fore limbs, and a general resemblance to small squirrels, in habits as well as in form. There are 4 genera—*Myoxus*, *Muscardinus*, *Eliomys*, and *Graphiurus*. The absence of a cæcum is unique among *Rodentia*.

Myoxinæ (mī-ok-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myoxus* + *-inæ.*] The dormice as a subfamily of *Muridæ*. See *Myoxidæ*.

myoxine (mī-ok′sin), *a.* Having the characters of a dormouse; resembling a dormouse.

Myoxus (mī-ok′sus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *μυοξός*, Gr. *μυωξός*, the dormouse, < *μῦς*, mouse (the second element is uncertain).] A genus of dormice of the family *Myoxidæ*, having a distichous bushy tail and simple stomach. *M. glis* of Europe is the type. See cut under *dormouse*.

myre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[1].

myre[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *mire*[3].

myriacanthous (mir″i-a-kan′thus), *a.* [= F. *myriacanthe*, < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless (see *myriad*), + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] Having very numerous spines: specifically applied to fish of the genus *Myriacanthus*.

Myriacanthus (mir″i-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of rays founded by Agassiz in 1837. They abounded in the Lias.

myriad (mir′i-ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *myriade* = Pg. *myriada* = It. *miriade*, < Gr. *μυριάς* (*μυριαδ-*), a number of ten thousand, < *μυρίος*, numberless, countless; as a def. numeral, *μύριοι*, pl., ten thousand.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. An indefinitely great number.

But, O, how fallen! how changed
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton*, P. L., i. 87.

Tho' world on world in royrad *myriads* roll
Round us, each with different powers.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, ix.

II. *a.* Numberless; innumerable; multitudinous; manifold.

Then of the crowd ye took no more account
Than of the *myriad* cricket of the mead,
When its own voice clings to each blade of grass,
And every voice is nothing.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

myriad-minded (mir′i-ad-mīn″ded), *a.* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind.

Our *myriad-minded* Shakspere. *Coleridge*, Biog. Lit., xv.

Myriaglossa (mir″i-a-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Myrioglossa*, < LGr. *μυριόγλωσσος*, of numberless tongues, < *μυριός*, numberless, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] Those mollusks whose admedian (lateral) teeth are indefinite in number (forty to fifty), and which have a median tooth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 641.

myriagram, myriagramme (mir′i-a-gram), *n.* [< F. *myriagramme*, prop. **myriogramme*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + LGr. *γράμμα*, a small weight: see *gram*[2].] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10,000 grams, or 22.0485 pounds avoirdupois.

myrialiter, myrialitre (mir′i-a-lē″tėr), *n.* [= Pg. *myriolitro* = It. *mirialitro*, < F. *myrialitre*, prop. **myriolitre*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *litre*, liter: see *liter*[2].] A measure of capacity, containing 10,000 liters, or one decastere, equal to 2,642 United States gallons.

myriameter, myriametre (mir′i-a-mē″tėr), *n.* [= Pg. *myriametro* = It. *miriametro*, < F. *myriamètre*, prop. **myriomètre*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *mètre*, meter: see *meter*[3].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, equal to 10 kilometers, or 6.2138 English miles, or 6 miles 376 yards.

myrianide (mir′i-a-nīd), *n.* [< NL. *Myrianida* (see def.), < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless.] A marine worm of the family *Syllidæ*, *Myrianida pinnigera*, with the head rounded in front, three clavate antennæ, and the segments white transversely marked with yellow. It is a littoral European species, about 1¼ inches long, remarkable for its reproduction.

The *Myrianida* discloses a . . . wonderful history, for of this beautiful worm the posterior half becomes self-divided into as many as six parts, each of them acquiring the cephalic appendages of the original before they take leave and separate themselves. In this condition the worm wanders about with a concatenated train behind of six big-bellied mothers. *Johnston*, British Non-parasitical Worms, p. 193.

myriapod (mir′i-a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *myriopod*, < F. *myriapode*, *myriopode*, < NL. **myriopus* (*-pod-*), < MGr. *μυριόπους*, having ten thousand feet, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having very numerous legs; specifically, pertaining to the *Myriapoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myriapoda*; a centiped or milleped. Also *myriapodan*.

Myriapod or Milleped (*Julus flavosonatus*), a chilognath.

Myriapoda (mir-i-ap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Myriopoda*, neut. pl. of **myriopus*: see *myriapod.*] A class of articulate animals of the subkingdom *Arthropoda*; the centipeds and millepeds. They have a long worm-like body of cylindric or flattened form, composed of from 10 to more than 200 rings or segments, scarcely or not at all differentiated into thorax and abdomen; a distinct head; and one or two pairs of legs to each somite of the body. There is a pair of antennæ, and the jaws are mandibulate. Respiration is tracheal, through small pores or spiracles along the sides of the body. Reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous, and the sexes are distinct. There is no proper metamorphosis, but the young have fewer segments and legs than the adults, the normal number being acquired by successive molts. Excluding the panropods and malacopods, the *Myriapoda* occur under two well-defined types, forming two orders—the *Chilognatha* or *Diplopoda*, millepeds or gally-worms, and the *Chilopoda* or *Syngnatha*, centipeds. See cuts under *centiped*, *milleped*, *cephalic*, *basilar*, and *myriapod*.

myriapodan (mir-i-ap′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *myriapod* + *-an.*] Same as *myriapod*.

myriapodous (mir-i-ap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *myriapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *myriapod*.

myriarch (mir′i-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *μυριάρχης*, *μυριάρχος*, commander of ten thousand men, < *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A commander of ten thousand men.

myriare (mir′i-ār), *n.* [= Pg. *myriare*, < F. *myriare*, < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + F. *are*, are: see *are*[2].] A land-measure of 10,000 ares, or 1,000,000 square meters, equal to 247.105 acres.

Myrica (mi-rī′kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk.] A strongly marked genus of shrubs constituting the order *Myricaceæ*, and characterized by staminate catkins, an ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the seed not lobed. About 35 species are known, found in temperate or warm climates, nearly throughout the world. The waxy-crusted berries of *M. cerifera*, which abounds in the coast-sands of the Atlantic United States, yield bay-

Bayberry, or Wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*).

1, branch with male catkins; 2, branch with female catkins; *a*, a male catkin on a larger scale; *b*, a male flower; *c*, a female flower; *d*, fruit with the incrustation of wax; *e*, the nut with incrustation removed.

berry-tallow, formerly in considerable use for candles, and employed as a domestic remedy for dysentery. Various other species, as *M. cordifolia* of South Africa, afford a useful wax. Some yield edible fruits, as *M. Nagi*, the yangmei of China, the sophee of East Indian mountain regions, and *M. Faya* of Madeira. The genus *Myrica*, readily recognized by the peculiar nervation of its leaves, is very abundant in the fossil state, and more than 150 fossil species have been described, found in the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations of nearly all parts of the world in which these formations are found to contain vegetable remains.

Myricaceæ (mir-i-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Myrica* + *-aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Unisexuales*, consisting of the genus *Myrica*.

myrica-tallow (mi-rī′kä-tal″ō), *n.* Same as *myrtle-wax*.

myricin, myricine (mi-rī′sin), *n.* [< *Myrica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] One of the substances of which wax is composed. Myricin is the matter left undissolved when wax is boiled with alcohol. It constitutes from 20 to 30 per cent. of the weight of beeswax, and is a grayish-white solid, a palmitate of melissyl.

myricyl (mi-rī′sil), *n.* [< *Myrica* + *-yl.*] Same as *melissyl*.

myriet, *a.* A Middle English form of *merry*[1].

Myrina (mi-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρινος* (var. *μαρῖνος*, as if < L. *marinus*), a sea-fish. Cf. *Muræna*.] In Günther's system, a group of *Muræniformes platyschistæ*. They have gill-openings separated by an interspace, nostrils labial, tongue not free, and end of tail surrounded by the fin. The genus contains about 14 tropical or subtropical eels.

Myrinæ (mi-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail surrounded by a fin as is usual in eels: contrasted with *Ophichthyinæ*.

myringitis (mir-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *myringa*, the membrana tympani, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myriolepidinæ (mir″i-ō-lep-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myriolepis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ* exemplified by the genus *Myriolepis*. It includes chiroid fishes with blunt head, entire opercle, and obsolete anal spines, and was established for the reception of *M. zonifer*, a marine fish found in rather deep water off the Californian coast.

myriolepidine (mir″i-ō-lep′i-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myriolepidinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myriolepidine chiroid fish.

Myriolepis (mir-i-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of *Myriolepidinæ*. These fishes are covered with many small scales on most parts of the body, head, and fins. *Lockington*, 1880.

myriophyllite (mir″i-ō-fil′īt), *n.* [< LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves (see *myriophyllous*), + *-ite*2.] A kind of fossil root with numerous fibers, found in the coal-measures.

myriophyllous (mir″i-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< LGr. *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves, < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Literally, having ten thousand leaves; specifically, in *bot.*, having a large number of leaves.

Myriophyllum (mir″i-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1719) (L. *myriophyllon*), < LGr. *μυριόφυλλον*, spiked water-milfoil, neut. of *μυριόφυλλος*, with numberless leaves: see *myriophyllous*. Cf. *milfoil*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the water-milfoil, belonging to the polypetalous order *Haloragеæ*, characterized by an ovary with two or four deep furrows. About 15 species are known, growing submerged in fresh water throughout the world. They are plume-like, erect, creeping, or floating plants, with small sessile pinkish flowers solitary in the axils of the usually dissected leaves.

myriopod, Myriopoda, etc. More correct forms of *myriapod*, etc.

myriorama (mir″i-ō-rä′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *ὅραμα*, view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A picture made up of interchangeable parts which can be harmoniously arranged to form a great variety of picturesque scenes. The parts are usually fragments of landscapes on cards

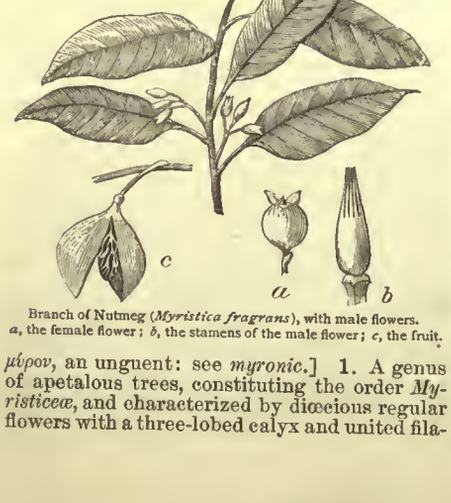
myrioscope (mir′i-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. A variation of the kaleidoscope, consisting of a square box having a sight-hole in front, and two plane mirrors at the rear arranged at a suitable angle. On horizontal rollers a piece of embroidery or other ornamental pattern is caused to traverse the bottom of the box, when the multiplied images coalesce in such a manner as to form geometrical patterns.

2. A form of this device used for exhibiting carpets; a carpet-exhibitor. The mirrors are so arranged as to repeat a carpet-pattern in its correct relations, and thus show from a small piece how the carpet will look when laid down. It is sometimes supplied with an attachment for causing a strip bearing pieces of different carpets to pass through the machine so as to exhibit the different patterns in turn.

myriosporous (mir″i-ō-spō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *bot.*, containing or producing a great number of spores.

myristic (mī-ris′tik), *a.* [< *Myristica*.] Derived from or related to nutmeg.—**Myristic acid**, an acid ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) found in spermaceti, oil of nutmeg, and some other vegetable oils, generally as a glyceride, myristin.

Myristica (mī-ris′ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *μυριστικός*, fit for anointing, < Gr. *μυρίζειν*, anoint, < *μύρον*, an unguent: see *myronic*.] 1. A genus of apetalous trees, constituting the order *Myristicеæ*, and characterized by dicœcious regular flowers with a three-lobed calyx and united filaments, a single ovary-cell and ovule, and alternate leaves. About 80 species are known, mainly in tropical Asia and America. They are aromatic trees, with small white or yellow flowers, the leaves often pellucid-dotted, and the fleshy fruits split in two or four parts, disclosing an arillode, usually colored, which incloses the hard seed. *M. fragrans* (*M. moschata*) is the nutmeg-tree, a bushy evergreen, 40 or 50 feet high, native in the eastern Moluccas, cultivated in the Malay peninsula and islands, Penang, etc. See *mace*2 and *nutmeg*. For other species, see *becuiba-nut, dali, dollee-wood*, and *nutmeg*.



Branch of Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), with male flowers. *a*, the female flower; *b*, the stamens of the male flower; *c*, the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] In *phar.*, the kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is aromatic and somewhat narcotic. See cut under *arillode*.—3. In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods. *Swainson*, 1840.

Myristica melongena.

Myristicaceæ (mī-ris-ti-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Myristica* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myristicеæ*.

Myristicеæ (mir-is-tis′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Myristica* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Micrembryeæ*, consisting of the genus *Myristica*.

Myristicivora (mī-ris-ti-siv′ō-rä), *n.* [NL.: see *myristicivorous*.] A genus of fruit-pigeons of the subfamily *Carpophaginæ*, having the tail short and the plumage black and white; the nutmeg-pigeons.

myristicivorous (mī-ris-ti-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Myristica* + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon nutmegs.

myristin (mī-ris′tin), *n.* [< *myrist(ic)* + *-in*2.] The crystalline constituent of oil of nutmeg: a glyceride of myristic acid.

myrkt, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *murk*1.

myrmecobe (mėr′mē-kōb), *n.* An animal of the genus *Myrmecobius*.

Myrmecobiidæ (mėr″mē-kō-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecobius* + *-idæ*.] The myrmecobes regarded as a family.

Myrmecobiinæ (mėr-mē-kō-bi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecobius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*, sometimes elevated to rank as a family *Myrmecobiidæ*, containing the single genus *Myrmecobius*, and distinguished from *Dasyurinæ* by the long extensile tongue and larger number of molar teeth.

myrmecobiine (mėr-mē-kō′bi-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecobiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecobiidæ*.

Myrmecobius (mėr-mē-kō′bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A genus of insectivorous marsupials, typical of the subfamily *Myrmecobiinæ*. The tongue is protrusile and vermiform, as in other ant-eaters. The teeth are more numerous than in any other extant mammalian quadruped. *M. fasciatus*, of Australia, is about the size of a squirrel, of a chestnut-red color, the back fasciate with white bands on a dark ground. The animal lives on the ground, feeds on ants, and is known by the name of *ant-eater*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dermestid beetles, erected by Lucas in 1846. The only species is *M. agilis*, an active little black beetle, one twelfth of an inch long, found in ants' nests in Algeria.

Myrmecoleon (mėr-mē-kō′lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μυρμηκόλεων*, 'ant-lion,' < *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *λέων*, lion.] See *Myrmeleon*.

myrmecological (mėr″mē-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *myrmecolog-y* + *-ical*.] Of or relating to ants.

Myrmecological studies. *Nature*, XXXIII. 240.

myrmecology (mėr-mē-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), an ant, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of entomology which treats of ants.

Myrmecophaga (mėr-mē-kof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *myrmecophagus*: see *myrmecophagous*.] 1. The typical genus of ant-eaters of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*. *M. jubata* is the great or maned ant-eater or ant-bear of South America. See cuts under *ant-bear, Edentata*, and *xenarthral*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of ant-birds: same as *Formicarius*.

myrmecophage (mėr′mē-kō-fāj), *n.* An ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga*.

Myrmecophagidæ (mėr″mē-kō-faj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecophaga* + *-idæ*.] A South American family of vermilinguate edentate quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Myrmecophaga*, and alone representing the suborder *Vermilinguia* of the order *Edentata* or *Bruta*; the ant-eaters or ant-bears. They are entirely toothless, with tubular mouth, long worm-like protrusile tongue, short stout limbs, hairy body, bushy tail, and hind feet pentadactyl or tetradactyl. The family is divided into *Myrmecophaginæ* and *Cycloturinæ*.

Myrmecophaginæ (mėr-mē-kof-a-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmecophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Myrmecophagidæ*, represented by the genera *Myrmecophaga* and *Tamandua*, with the fore feet pentadactyl and the third digit enlarged with a very long claw. There are 3 species—the maned ant-bear, *M. jubata*; the collared tamandu, *T. bivittata*; and the yellow tamandu, *T. longicaudata*.

myrmecophagine (mėr-mē-kof′a-jin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myrmecophaginæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Myrmecophaginæ*.

myrmecophagous (mėr-mē-kof′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *myrmecophagus*, < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Ant-eating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Myrmecophagidæ*.

Myrmecophila (mėr-mē-kof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < *myrmecophilus*: see *myrmecophilous*.] 1. A genus of crickets of the family *Gryllidæ*, which live in ant-hills, and closely resemble cockroaches in form, though they are of diminutive size and great activity. *M. pergandei* is a North American species. *M. acervorum* is the commonest European species; another is *M. ochracea*.

2. *pl.* [*l. c.*] Myrmecophilous insects: a general designation, having no classificatory implication. Among the insects which live in ant-hills as inquilines are included representatives of coleopters, hymenopters, lepidopters, dipters, orthopters, and homopters, especially the first-named of these; and some arachnidans also come in the same category.

myrmecophilous (mėr-mē-kof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *myrmecophilus*, < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of ants: applied to insects which live in ant-hills, also to plants which are cross-fertilized or otherwise benefited by ants.

In the prefsce to the descriptions of his exceedingly beautiful and well-known *myrmecophilous* plants, Beccari puts forward the very view taken by Prof. Henslow. *Nature*, XXXIX. 172.

Myrmeleon (mėr-mē′lē-on), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), for *Myrmecoleon*, q. v.] A genus of *Myrmeleonidæ*; the ant-lions. See *ant-lion*. *M. immaculatus* is the best-known American species. *M. europæus* and *M. formicarius* are found in Europe. Also *Myrmecoleon*.

Myrmeleonidæ (mėr-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmeleon* + *-idæ*.] The ant-lion family of planipennine neuropterous insects. Also *Myrmecoleonidæ, Myrmecoleontidæ, Myrmeleontidæ, Myrmeleonides, Myrmelionidæ*. See *ant-lion*.

Myrmica (mėr-mī′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύρμηξ* (*μυρμηκ-*), ant.] The typical genus of *Myrmicidæ* and of *Myrmicinæ*, established by Latreille in 1802. It contains some of the commonest and best-known species, as the red ants.

Myrmicidæ (mėr-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-idæ*.] A family of stinging ants of the order *Hymenoptera*, founded by Leach in 1817 on the genus *Myrmica*, and distinguished from all other ants by the two-jointed instead of one-jointed petiole of the abdomen.

Myrmicinæ (mėr-mi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myrmica* + *-inæ*.] The *Myrmicidæ* as a subfamily of *Formicidæ*.

myrmicine (mėr′mi-sin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Myrmicidæ*; pertaining to the *Myrmicidæ*.

Myrmidon (mėr′mi-don), *n.* [= F. *myrmidon*, < L. *Myrmidones*, < Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, a warlike people of Thessaly, sing. *Μυρμιδών* (see def. 1).] 1. One of a warlike ancient Greek people of Phthiotis in Thessaly, over whom, according to the legend, Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy. Hence—2. [*l. c.*] A devoted and unquestioning or unscrupulous follower; one who executes without scruple his master's commands.—**Myrmidons of the law**, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other inferior administrative officers of the law. [Colloq.]

I found all these household treasures in possession of the *myrmidons of the law*. *Thackeray.*

Myrmidonian (mėr-mi-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Myrmidon* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Myrmidons.

Some beam of comfort yet on Greece may shine,
If I but lead the *Myrmidonian* line.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 57.

myrobalan (mī-rob′a-lan), *n.* [Formerly also *mirobolan, myrobolan, myrobolam, myrabolan, mirabolan*, etc.; < F. *myrobolan* = Sp. *mirabolano* = Pg. *myrobolano* = It. *mirabolano*, < L. *myrobalanum*, < Gr. *μυροβάλανος*, < *μύρον*, an unguent, + *βάλανος*, acorn, or similar fruit.] The dried drupaceous fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, chiefly *T. Bellerica* and *T. Chebula*.

On account of their astringent pulp, these fruits were formerly in great repute as a remedy for diarrhœa, etc., but they are now used only, unless in the East, for dyeing and tanning. The Indian or citrine myrobalan, also called *hara-nut*, is the product of *T. citrina*, but the other kinds are also Indian. The so-called emblic myrobalans are from an unrelated tree, *Phyllanthus Emblica*. See *Phyllanthus*, *belleric*, *hara-nut*, *ink-nut*, and *Terminalia*.

There (and but there) growes the all-healing Balm,
There ripes the rare cheer-chéek *Myrobalan*,
Minde-gladding Fruit, that can vn-olde a Man.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

These barks lade out . . . *Myrabolans* drie and condite.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 216.

myronate (mī'rō-nāt), *n.* [< *myron(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of myronic acid.—**Potassium myronate**, a glucoside found in the seeds of black mustard, which, when wet under the action of a ferment, is resolved into potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

myronic (mi-ron'ik), *a.* [= F. *myronique*, < Gr. *μύρον*, an unguent, perfume, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents or perfumes.] An epithet used only in the following phrase.—**Myronic acid**, an acid found in black mustard. See *myronate*.

myropolist† (mī-rop'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *μυροπώλης*, a dealer in perfumes, < *μύρον*, perfume, + *πωλεῖν*, sell.] One who sells unguents or perfumery. *Johnson*.

myrosin (mī'rō-sin), *n.* [< *myr(onic)* + *-ose* + *-in*[2].] A nitrogenous ferment contained in the seeds of black mustard, and possibly in horse-radish-root. By its action potassium myronate is decomposed, forming potassium sulphate, glucose, and oil of mustard.

Myroxylon (mi-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (C. Linnæus, filius, 1781), < Gr. *μύρον*, a sweet juice from plants, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of trees of the order *Leguminosæ* and the tribe *Sophoreæ*, distinguished by a one-seeded pod winged at the base and anthers longer than the filaments. About 6 species are known, all South American, having the leaves and whitish flowers much as in the related *Myrospermum*. For species, see *balsam of Peru*, *balsam of Tolu*, and *Brazilian balsam* (all under *balsam*), *myrrh-seed*, and *Quinquino*.

myrrh (mėr), *n.* [Now spelled according to the L.; early mod. E. *mirre*, < ME. *mirre*, < AS. *myrre*, *myrra* = OS. *myrra* = D. *mirre* = OHG. *myrrā*, MHG. *mirre*, G. *myrrhe* = Sw. Dan. *myrrha* = OF. *mirre*, F. *myrrhe* = Sp. *mirra* = Pg. *myrrha* = It. *mirra*, < L. *myrrha*, *murrha*, *murra*, < Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, < Ar. *murr* (= Heb. *mōr*), myrrh, < *murr*, bitter. Cf. *Marah*.] 1. A gummy resinous exudation from several species of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*). The largest part, and the proper myrrh, is derived from *C. Myrrha*, a spiny shrub with scanty foliage, small green axillary flowers, and small oval fruits. The myrrh of Scripture was doubtless largely obtained from this plant. For a second kind, see *besabol*. A third is from the same plant as the balm of Gilead (which see, under *balm*). These plants are found in parts of Arabia and eastern Africa. Myrrh is an astringent tonic. It is also used for incense, perfumery, and minor purposes. The myrrh carried by the Ishmaelites into Egypt is thought to have been the same as *ladanum*. See *Commiphora*, and compare *bdellium*.

They [the wise men] saw the young child with Mary his mother, and . . . presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and *myrrh*. Mat. ii. 11.

A royal oblation of gold, frankincense, and *myrrh* is still annually presented by the queen on the feast of Epiphany in the Chapel Royal in London, this custom having been in existence certainly as early as the reign of Edward I.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 121.

2. The sweet cicely of Europe. See *Myrrhis*. [Eng.]—**India myrrh.** Same as *besabol*.—**Turkey myrrh**, a former commercial name of the true myrrh.

myrrhic (mir'ik), *a.* [< *myrrh* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh: as, *myrrhic* acid.

myrrhin (mėr'in), *n.* [< *myrrh* + *-in*[2].] The fixed resin of myrrh.

myrrhine (mėr'in), *a.* See *murrine*.

Myrrhis (mir'is), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1760), < L. *myrrhis*, *murris*, < Gr. *μυρρίς*, a plant, sweet cicely, < *μύρρα*, myrrh: see *myrrh*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Ammineæ*, known by its long-beaked narrow fruit, almost winged, furrowed seed, and obscure oil-tubes. *M. odorata*, the sweet cicely or sweet chervil of Europe, the Caucasus, and South America, is a long-cultivated graceful plant with white flowers in compound umbels, finely divided leaves, and pleasant-flavored roots and stems. The only other species is *M. occidentale* (perhaps better *Glycosoma*), found in Oregon, etc.

myrrhol (mir'ol), *n.* [< *myrrh* + *-ol*.] The volatile oil of myrrh.

myrrhophore (mir'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύρρα*, myrrh, + *-φορός*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Myrrh-bearer; specifically, in the *Gr. Ch.* and in the *fine arts*, a name given to one of the Marys who came to see the sepulcher of Christ. They are usually represented as bearing vases of myrrh.

myrrh-plaster (mėr'plas'tėr), *n.* A plaster made by incorporating with lead-plaster myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru.

myrrh-seed (mėr'sēd), *n.* The balsamic seed of *Myroxylon pubescens*, native of the United States of Colombia.

myrrhy (mėr'i), *a.* [< *myrrh* + *-y*[1].] Smelling of, perfumed with, or producing myrrh.

The *myrrhy* lands. *Browning*, Waring, l. 6.

Myrsinaceæ (mėr-si-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Myrsine* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myrsineæ*.

myrsinaceous (mėr-si-nā'shius), *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrsineæ* (*Myrsinaceæ*).

Myrsine (mėr'si-nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *μυρσίνη*, a myrtle: see *myrtle*.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs and trees, type of the natural order *Myrsineæ*, known by its single seed immersed in the placenta, and its laterally clustered flowers. There are about 80 species, mainly in tropical Asia, Africa, and America, with small flowers, and smooth rigid leaves, usually evergreen. *M. Africana*, widely distributed in Africa, is called *African box* or *myrtle*. *M. melanophleos* of the Cape of Good Hope has a tough close-grained wood used in wagon-work, and has been named *Cape beech*. *M. læta* of the West Indies is called *black softwood*; it is one of the bully-trees. *M. Rapanea* of South America and the West Indies extends into Florida.

Myrsineæ (mėr-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Myrsine* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Primulales*, typified by the genus *Myrsine*, and characterized by its indehiscent fruit, one-celled ovary with free central placenta, and two or more ovules. About 500 species in 23 genera are known, all tropical. Both their usually white or pink flowers and their alternate leaves are filled with resinous glands.

myrt†, *n.* [ME. *mirt*; < L. *myrtus*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] Myrtle.

The seed of *mirt*, if that thou maist it gete,
Of birch, of yvy, crabbe, and wild olyve,
Lete yeve hem nowe and nowe for chaunge of mete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Myrtaceæ (mėr-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Myrtus* + *-aceæ*.] The myrtle family, an order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the polypetalous cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and known by the numerous stamens and leaves without stipules, generally opposite, dotted, and with a marginal vein. There are about 1,800 species, of 76 genera and 4 tribes, natives of warm climates, usually with racemed flowers and pervaded by a fragrant volatile oil: some are valuable as spices, as myrtle, clove, pimento; others for edible fruit, as the guava, jamrosade, monkey-pot, and Brazil-nut; others for timber, as the gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) of Australia and the iron-trees (*Metrosideros*) of Java.

myrtaceous (mėr-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *myrtaceus*, of myrtle, < *myrtus*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] In *bot.*, of, resembling, or pertaining to the natural order *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtales (mėr-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Myrtus*, q. v.] A cohort of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, known by its undivided style and two or more ovules in each cell of the ovary, which is united to the calyx, or included in it. It comprises 6 orders, of which *Myrtaceæ* is the chief and *Onagrarieæ* the best-represented in the United States.

Myrteæ (mėr'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1825), < *Myrtus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of shrubs and trees of the order *Myrtaceæ*, typified by the genus *Myrtus*, and characterized by an ovary of two or more cells, the fruit an indehiscent berry or drupe, and the leaves opposite and dotted. It includes 18 genera, among them *Eugenia* (clove, etc.) and *Psidium* (guava).

myrtiform (mėr'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *myrtiforme* = Sp. *mirtiforme* = Pg. *myrtiforme* = It. *mirtiforme*, < L. *myrtus*, myrtle, + *forma*, form.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.—**Myrtiform fossa.** See *fossa*[1].

myrtle (mėr'tl), *n.* [Formerly *mirtle*, *mirtil*; < OF. *mirtil*, *mirtille*, *myrtille*, a myrtle-berry, also the lesser kind of myrtle (= Pg. *myrtillo* = It. *mirtillo*), dim. of *myrte*, *murte*, F. *myrte*, Sp. *mirto* = Pg. *myrto* = It. *mirto* (= ME. *mirt*: see *myrt*), < L. *myrtus*, *murtus*, *myrta*, *murta*, < Gr. *μύρτος* (also *μυρσίνη*, *μυρρίνη*), < Pers. *mūrd*, the myrtle.] 1. A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, primarily *M. communis*, the classic and favorite common myrtle. It is a bush or small tree with shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers, common in the Mediterranean region. In ancient times it was sacred to Venus, and its leaves formed wreaths for bloodless victors; it was also a symbol of civil authority. It is used in modern times for bridal wreaths. The plant is an unimportant astringent. Its aromatic berries have been used to flavor wine and in cookery. Its flowers, as also its leaves, afford perfumes, the latter used in sachets, etc. Its hard mottled wood is prized in turnery. *M. Lumal* and *M. Meli*

1, branch with flowers of myrtle (*Myrtus communis*); 2, branch with fruits; *a*, vertical section of a flower; *b*, calyx, torus, and pistil; *c*, the fruit; *d*, vertical section of the seed, showing the embryo.

in Chili furnish valuable hard timber. *M. Nummularia*, the cranberry-myrtle, is a little trailing vine with edible berries, found from Chili southward.

2. A name of various similar plants of other genera of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), and of other families, many unrelated.—**Australian myrtle** (besides true myrtles), the lillypilly (which see).—**Blue myrtle.** See *Ceanothus*.—**Bog-myrtle**, candleberry-myrtle, the sweet-gale. See *gale*[3] and *Myrica*.—**Crape-myrtle.** See *Indian lilac*, under *lilac*.—**Dutch myrtle.** (*a*) The sweet-gale. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A broad-leafed variety of the true myrtle.—**Fringe myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Chamælaucium* of Australia.—**Jews' myrtle.** See *Jews'-myrtle*.—**Juniper myrtle**, the Australian genus *Verticordia*.—**Myrtle flag, grass**, or **sedge**, names in Great Britain of the sweet-flag, alluding to its scent.—**Otaheite myrtle**, one or more species of the euphorbiaceous genus *Securinega*.—**Peach myrtle**, the myrtaceous genus *Hypocalymma* of Australia.—**Running myrtle**, more often simply *myrtle*, a name of the common periwinkle. [U. S.]—**Sand-myrtle**, a smooth, dwarf shrub, *Leiophyllum buxifolium* of the *Ericaceæ*, found in the eastern United States.—**Tasmania myrtle.** See *Fagus*.—**Wax-myrtle**, *Myrica cerifera*.

myrtle-berry (mėr'tl-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

myrtle-bird (mėr'tl-bėrd), *n.* The golden-crowned warbler or yellow-rump, *Dendræca coronata*. It is one of the most abundant of the warblers in most parts of the United States and Canada, is migratory and insectivorous, breeding in the far north, and wintering in most of the States east of the Mississippi. It is about 5½ inches long, slaty-blue streaked with black, below white streaked with black, the throat and large blotches in the tail white, the rump, a crown-spot, and each side of the breast bright-yellow, bill and feet black.

myrtle-green (mėr'tl-grēn), *n.* A rich pure green of full chroma but low luminosity.

myrtle-wax (mėr'tl-waks), *n.* The product of the *Myrica cerifera*. Also called *myrica-tallow*.

Myrtus (mėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700). < L. *myrtus*, < Gr. *μύρτος*, myrtle: see *myrtle*.] A genus of shrubs, type of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* and of the tribe *Myrteæ*. It is characterized by the numerous ovules in the usually two or three ovary-cells, small cotyledons, and the calyx-lobes fully formed in the bud. There are over 100 species, mostly in South America beyond the tropics, some in tropical America, and a dozen in Australasia. The typical species, however, *M. communis*, is native in Asia, and has long been naturalized in southern Europe. See *myrtle*.

Myrus (mī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μῦρος*, a kind of sea-eel.] A genus of eels, typifying the subfamily *Myrinæ*.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [< ME. *my selfe*, *me selfe*, *my selve*, *me selve*, *my-selven*, < AS. gen. *min selfes*, dat. *mē selfum*, acc. *me selfne*, nom. *ic selfa*; being the pron. *ic*, *mē*, with the adj. *self* in agreement: see *me*[1] and *self*. Cf. *himself*.] An emphatic or reflexive form of the first personal pronoun *I* or *me*, either nominative or (as originally) objective. In the nominative it is always used for emphasis, in apposition with *I* or alone; in the objective it is either reflexive or emphatic, being, when emphatic, usually in apposition with *me*. Compare *himself*, *herself*, etc.

He is my lege man leliy thou knowes,
For holly the londes that he has he holdes of *mi-selue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

I wol *myselven* gladly with you ryde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 803.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I *myself*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 96.

Which way I fly is hell; *myself* am hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 75.

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 2.

The fact is, I was a trifle beside *myself*—or rather, out of *myself*, as the French would say.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ii.

myselven†, *pron.* A Middle English variant of *myself*.

Mysidæ (mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mysis* + *-idæ*.] A family of schizopod pedophthalmic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Mysis;* the opossum-shrimps. The abdominal region is long, jointed, and ended by caudal swimmerets; there are six pairs of ambulatory thoracic limbs, to which the external gills are attached, and which also function as a kind of brood-pouch in which the eggs are carried about, whence the vernacular name.

Mysis (mī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσις*, a closing the lips or eyes, < *μύειν*, close, as the lips or eyes.] The typical genus of *Mysidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. chamelcon* is a common species of the North Atlantic. See *opossum-shrimp*.

mysophobia (mī-sō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσος*, uncleanness, + *φόβος*, flight, panic, fear.] A morbid fear of contamination, as of soiling one's hands by touching anything.

mystacial (mis-tā'si-ạl), *a.* [< *mystax* (*mystac-*) + *-ial*.] Same as *mustachial*.

Mystacina (mis-tā-sī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, the beard upon it (see *mystax*), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of molossoid emballonurine bats. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and lies upon its upper surface; the middle finger has three phalanges; the wing-membrane has a thickened leathery edge; the soles of the feet are expansive and somewhat sucker-like; and the pollex and hallux have each a supplementary claw. The single species, *N. tuberculata*, is confined to New Zealand, composing with *Chalinolobus* the whole indigenous mammalian fauna. The peculiarities of the genus cause it to be made by some authors the type of a subfamily *Mystacinæ*.

Mystacinæ (mis-tạ-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Mystacina*.] A group of molossine *Emballonuridæ*, represented by the genus *Mystacina*.

mystacine (mis'tạ-sin), *a.* Having the characters of *Mystacina;* pertaining to the *Mystacinæ*.

mystagogic (mis-tạ-goj'ik), *a.* [< *mystagog-ue* + *-ic*.] Having the character of, relating to, or connected with a mystagogue or mystagogy; pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries. *Jer. Taylor*, Rules of Conscience, iii. 4.

mystagogical (mis-tạ-goj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *mystagogic* + *-al*.] Same as *mystagogic*.

mystagogue (mis'tạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *mystagogue* = Sp. *mistagogo* = Pg. *mystagogo* = It. *mistagogo*, < L. *mystagogus*, < Gr. *μυσταγωγός*, one introducing into mysteries, < *μύστης*, one initiated (see *mystery*[1]), + *ἀγειν*, lead (> *ἀγωγός*, a leader).] 1. One who instructs in or interprets mysteries; one who initiates.—2. Specifically, in the *early church*, the priest who prepared candidates for initiation into the sacred mysteries. *Smith*, Dict. Christ. Antiq.—3†. One who keeps church relics and shows them to strangers. *Bailey*.

mystagogus (mis-tạ-gō'gus), *n.*; pl. *mystagogi* (-jī). [L.: see *mystagogue*.] Same as *mystagogue*.

That true interpreter and great *mystagogus*, the Spirit of God. *Dr. H. More.*

mystagogy (mis'tạ-gō-ji), *n.* [< F. *mystagogie*, < Gr. *μυσταγωγία*, initiation into mysteries, < *μυσταγωγός*, one who introduces into mysteries: see *mystagogue*.] 1. The principles, practice, or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacraments.

mystax (mis'taks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip, a mustache: see *mustache*.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the lower part of the face, immediately over the mouth-cavity; it is conspicuous in certain *Diptera*, especially of the family *Asilidæ*.

myster†, *n.* See *mister*[2].

mysterial (mis-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< OF. *misterial* = It. *misteriale*, < ML. *misterialis*, *mysterialis* (LL. in adv. *mysterialiter*), mysterious, pertaining to a mystery, < L. *mysterium*, a mystery: see *mystery*[1].] Containing a mystery or an enigma.

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysterial*.
B. Jonson, Love's Triumph.

mysteriarch (mis-tē'ri-ärk), *n.* [< LL. *mysteriarches*, < Gr. *μυστηριάρχης*, one who presides over mysteries, < *μυστήριον*, mystery (see *mystery*[1]), + *ἀρχός*, chief, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] One who presides over mysteries.

mysterious (mis-tē'ri-us), *a.* [Formerly also *misterious;* = F. *mystérieux* = Sp. *misterioso* = Pg. *mysterioso* = It. *misterioso*, full of mystery, < L. *mysterium*, mystery: see *mystery*[1].] 1. Partaking of or containing mystery; obscure; not revealed or explained; unintelligible.

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed.
Bp. Horne, Works, IV. xxix.

God moves in a *mysterious* way
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.
Cowper, Light Shining out of Darkness.

2. Expressing, intimating, or implying a mystery: as, a *mysterious* look; his manner was very *mysterious* and important.=**Syn.** *Mysterious, Mystic, Cabalistic*, dark, occult, enigmatical, incomprehensible, inscrutable. *Mysterious* is the most common word for that which is unknown and excites curiosity and perhaps awe; the word is sometimes used where *mystic* would be more precise. *Mystic* is especially used of that which has been designed to excite and baffle curiosity, involving meanings in signs, rites, etc., but not with sufficient plainness to be understood by any but the initiated. *Mystic* is used poetically for *mysterious;* it may imply the power of prophesying. The meaning of *cabalistic* is shaped by the facts of the Jewish Cabala. The word is therefore applicable especially to occult meanings attributed to written signs.

mysteriously (mis-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a mysterious manner; by way of expressing or implying a mystery; obscurely: as, he shook his head *mysteriously*.

mysteriousness (mis-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being mysterious; obscurity; the quality of being hidden from the understanding and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.—2. That which is mysterious or obscure. *Jer. Taylor.*—3. The behavior or manner of one who wishes or affects to imply a mystery: as, he told us with much *mysteriousness* to wait and see.

mysterize† (mis'tẹ-rīz), *v. t.* [< *myster-y* + *-ize*.] To interpret mystically.

The Cabalists, . . . *mysterizing* their ensigns, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiack, and twelve months in the year. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 10.

mystery[1] (mis'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *mysteries* (-riz). [Formerly also *mistery;* < ME. *mysteric* = F. *mystère* = Sp. *misterio* = Pg. *mysterio* = It. *misterio*, < L. *mysterium*, < Gr. *μυστήριον*, secret doctrine or rite, mystery, < *μύστης*, one initiated, < *μυεῖν*, initiate into the mysteries, teach, instruct, < *μύειν*, close the lips or eyes, < *μῦ*, a slight sound with closed lips.] 1. *pl.* In ancient religions, rites known to and practised by certain initiated persons only, consisting of purifications, sacrificial offerings, processions, songs, dances, dramatic performances, and the like: as, the Eleusinian *mysteries*. Hence—2. (*a*) In the Christian Church, especially in the early church and in the Greek Church, a sacrament. This name originally had reference partly to the nature of a sacrament itself as concealing a spiritual reality under external form and matter, and partly to the fact that no catechumen was instructed in the doctrine of the sacraments (except partially as to baptism) or admitted to be present at their administration except through baptism as an initiation. (*b*) *pl.* The consecrated elements in the eucharist; in the singular, the eucharist.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to consider the dignity of that holy *mystery* [the Holy Sacrament], and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, First [Exhortation.

(*c*) Any religious doctrine or body of doctrines that seems above human comprehension.

They counte as Fables the holie *misteries* of Christian Religion. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. 1 Tim. iii. 16.

3. In general, a fact, matter, or phenomenon of which the meaning, explanation, or cause is not known, and which awakens curiosity or inspires awe; something that is inexplicable; an enigmatic secret.

'Twas you incensed the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 35.

Over whose actions the hypocrisy of his youth, and the seclusion of his old age, threw a singular *mystery*.
Macaulay, History.

Mystery does indeed imply ignorance, and in the removal of both the principle of curiosity is involved; but there may be ignorance without *mystery*.
Mark Hopkins, Essays, p. 10.

4. A form of dramatic composition much in vogue in the middle ages, and still played in some parts of Europe in a modified form, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history.

Properly speaking, *Mysteries* deal with Gospel events only, their object being primarily to set forth, by an illustration of the prophetic history of the Old Testament, and more particularly of the fulfilling history of the New, the central mystery of the Redemption of the world, as accomplished by the Nativity, the Passion, and the Resurrection.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23.

mystery[2]† (mis'tẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *mysteries* (-riz). [Commonly confused with *mystery*[1], to which it has been accom. in spelling; prop. *mistery*, < ME. *misterie*, *mysterie*, for *mister*, *mistere*, *mystere*, *mester*, etc., a trade, craft, etc., ult. < L. *ministerium*, office, occupation: see *mister*[2].] Occupation; trade; office; profession; calling; art; craft.

Preestes been aungeles, as by the dignitee of hir *mysterye*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Gouernour of the *mysterie* and companie of the Marchants aduenturers for the discouerie of Regions.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 266.

'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus advises us [to steal]; not to have us [thieves] thrive in our *mystery*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 456.

mystic (mis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mistick*, *mystick;* < F. *mystique* = Sp. *místico* = Pg. *mystico* = It. *mistico*, < L. *mysticus*, < Gr. *μυστικός*, secret, mystic, < *μύστης*, one who is initiated: see *mystery*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to any of the ancient mysteries.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites, . . . to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it; yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews!
Boyle, Works, II. 278.

2. Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; pertaining to what is obscure or incomprehensible; mysterious; dark; obscure; specifically, expressing a sense comprehensible only to a higher grade of intelligence or to those especially initiated.

And ye five other wandering fires, that move
In *mystic* dance not without song, resound
His praise. *Milton*, P. L., v. 178.

3. Of or pertaining to mystics or mysticism.

No *mystic* dreams of ascetic piety had come to trouble the tranquillity of its humanistic devotion. *J. Caird.*

4. In the civil law of Louisiana, sealed or closed: as, a *mystic* testament.—**Mystic hexagram.** See *hexagram*, 2.—**Mystic recitation**, the recitation of those parts of the Greek liturgy which are ordered to be said in a low or inaudible voice, like the *secreta* of the Western offices: opposed to the ecphoneses (see *ecphonesis*, 2).=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Cabalistic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One who accepts or preaches some form of mysticism; specifically [*cap.*], one who holds to the possibility of direct conscious and unmistakable intercourse with God by a species of ecstasy. See *Quietist*, *Pietist*, *Gichtelian*.

mystical (mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *mystic* + *-al*.] Same as *mystic*.

Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship in the *mystical* body of thy Son.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for All Saints' Day.

The *mystical* Pythagoras, and the allegorizing Plato.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 399.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

Mystical body of the church. See *body*.—**Mystical fan.** See *flabellum*.—**Mystical sense** of Scripture, a sense to be apprehended only by spiritual experience.—**Mystical theology**, the knowledge of God or of divine things, derived not from observation or from argument, but wholly from spiritual experience, and not discriminated or tested by the reason.

mystically (mis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a mystic manner, or by an act implying a secret meaning; in *Greek liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice; secretly. See *mystic recitation*, under *mystic*.

mysticalness (mis'ti-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being mystical. *Bailey*, 1727.

Mysticete (mis-ti-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for **mystacocete*, < Gr. *μύσταξ*, the upper lip (see *mustache*), + *κῆτος*, pl. *κήτη*, a whale: see *Cete*[3].] A suborder of *Cete* or *Cetacea*, having no teeth developed, the upper jaw being provided with baleen plates; the balænoid whales or whalebone-whales: opposed to *Denticete*. The supramaxillary bone is produced outward in front of the orbits, the rami of the lower jaw remain separate, the nasal bones project forward, and the olfactory organs are well developed. There are two families, *Balænopteridæ* and *Balænidæ*. See cut under *Balænidæ*.

mysticete (mis'ti-sēt), *a.* [< NL. *Mysticete*.] Having baleen instead of teeth in the upper jaw; belonging to the *Mysticete*.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *mysticisme* = Sp. *misticismo* = Pg. *mysticismo* = It. *misticismo;* as *mystic* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being mystic or mystical; mysticalness.—2. Any mode of thought, or phase of intellectual or religious life, in which reliance is placed upon a spiritual illumination believed to transcend the ordinary powers of the understanding.

The lofty *mysticism* of his [Plato's] philosophy.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, ii. 5.

Mysticism is a phase of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, which from its very nature is hardly susceptible of exact definition. It appears in connection with the endeavor of the human mind to grasp the divine essence or the ultimate reality of things, and to enjoy the blessedness of actual communication with the Highest.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 128.

3. Specifically, a form of religious belief which is founded upon spiritual experience, not discriminated or tested and systematized in thought. *Mysticism* and *rationalism* represent opposite poles of theology, rationalism regarding the reason as the highest faculty of man and the sole arbiter in all matters of religious doctrine; mysticism, on the other hand, declaring that spiritual truth cannot be apprehended by the logical faculty, nor adequately expressed in terms of the understanding.

mystick[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mystic*.

mystick[2] (mis′tik), *n.* Same as *mistico*.

Two or three picturesque barks, called *mysticks*, with long latine sails, were gliding down it.
Col. Irving, A Visit to Palos.

mystification (mis′ti-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *mystification* = Pg. *mystificação*; as *mystify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of mystifying; something designed to mystify; the act of perplexing one or playing on one's credulity; a trick.

It was impossible to say where jest began and earnest ended. You read in constant mistrust lest you might be the victim of a *mystification* when you least expected one.
Edinburgh Rev.

2. The state of being mystified.

mystificator (mis′ti-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< *mystify*, after F. *mystificateur*.] One who mystifies.

mystify (mis′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mystified*, ppr. *mystifying*. [< F. *mystifier* = Pg. *mystificar*, irreg. < Gr. *μυστικός*, mystic, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To perplex purposely; play on the credulity of; bewilder; befog.

Mr. Pickwick . . . was considerably *mystified* by this very unpolite by-play.
Dickens, Pickwick, ii.

Mystropetaleæ (mis′trō-pe-tā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1856), < *Mystropetalon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Balanophoreæ*, consisting of the genus *Mystropetalon*.

Mystropetalon (mis-trō-pet′a-lon), *n.* [NL., (Harvey, 1839), < Gr. *μύστρον*, *μύστρος*, a spoon, + *πέταλον*, a leaf: see *petal*.] A genus of leafless root-parasites, constituting the tribe *Mystropetaleæ* of the order *Balanophoreæ*. It is known by the two or three free stamens, cubical pollen-grains, and two-lipped staminate and bell-shaped pistillate flowers. It contains two South African species, fleshy scaly herbs, without green color, producing a dense head of flowers.

mytacism (mī′ta-sizm), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *metacism*; = F. *métacisme*, prop. *mytacisme* = Pg. *meticismo*, < LL. *mytacismus*, also *mætacismus*, erroneously *metacismus*, < LGr. *μυτακισμός*, fondness for the letter *μ*, < Gr. *μῦ*, the letter *μ*.] A fault of speech or of writing, consisting of a too frequent repetition of the sound of the letter *m*, either by substituting it for others through defect of utterance, or by using several words containing it in close conjunction.

mytanet, myteynet, *n.* Middle English forms of *mitten*.

mytet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *mite*[1], *mite*[2].

myter†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *miter*.

myth (mith), *n.* [Formerly also *mythe*; = F. *mythe* = Sp. *mito* = Pg. *mytho* = It. *mito* (D. G. Dan. *mythe* = Sw. *myt*), < LL. *mythos*, NL. *mythus*, < Gr. *μῦθος*, word, speech, story, legend.] 1. A traditional story in which the operations of natural forces and occurrences in human history are represented as the actions of individual living beings, especially of men, or of imaginary extra-human beings acting like men; a tale handed down from primitive times, and in form historical, but in reality involving elements of early religious views, as respecting the origin of things, the powers of nature and their workings, the rise of institutions, the history of races and communities, and the like; a legend of cosmogony, of gods and heroes, and of animals possessing wondrous gifts.—2. In a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact; an imaginary or fictitious individual or object: as, his wealthy relative was a mere *myth*; his having gone to Paris is a *myth*. *Myth* is thus often used as a euphemism for *falsehood* or *lie*. =Syn. 1. *Myth*, *Fable*, *Parable*. See the quotation.

What is a *myth*? A *myth* is, in form, a narrative; resembling, in this respect, the *fable*, *parable*, and allegory. But, unlike these, the idea or feeling from which the *myth* springs, and which, in a sense, it embodies, is not reflectively distinguished from the narrative, but rather is blended with it; the latter being, as it were, the native form which the idea or sentiment spontaneously assumes. Moreover, there is no consciousness, on the part of those from whom the *myth* emanates, that this product of their fancy and feeling is fictitious. The *fable* is a fictitious story, contrived to inculcate a moral. So the *parable* is a similitude framed for the express purpose of representing abstract truth to the imagination. Both *fable* and *parable* are the result of conscious invention. In both, the symbolical character of the narrative is distinctly recognized. From the *myth*, on the contrary, the element of deliberation is utterly absent. There is no questioning of its reality, no criticism or inquiry on the point, but the most simple unreflecting faith.
G. P. Fisher, Supernatural Origin of Christianity, vi.

mythe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *myth*.

myth-history (mith′his″tō-ri), *n.* History interspersed with fable; mythical history.

mythi, *n.* Plural of *mythus*.

mythic (mith′ik), *a.* [= F. *mythique* = Sp. *mítico* = Pg. *mythico* = It. *mitico* (D. G. *mythisch* = Dan. *mythisk* = Sw. *mytisk*), < L. *mythicus*, < Gr. *μυθικός*, pertaining to a myth, legendary, < *μῦθος*, a myth: see *myth*.] Same as *mythical*.

mythical (mith′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mythic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or characterized by myths; described in a myth; existing only in a myth or myths; fabulous; fabled; imaginary.

A comparison of the histories of the most different nations shows the *mythical* period to have been common to all; and we may trace in many quarters substantially the same miracles, though varied by national characteristics, and with a certain local cast and colouring.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 374.

2. Untrue; invented; false.

The account of pheasants being captured by poachers lighting sulphur under their roosting-trees appears very *mythical*.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 411.

Mythical theory, in *theol.*, the theory, developed by the German theologian D. F. Strauss, that the miracles and other supernatural events of the Bible are myths: opposed to the *naturalistic theory*, that they may be explained as natural phenomena, and to the *supernatural theory*, that they were the results of and witnesses to a supernatural power working on and through nature.

mythically (mith′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of mythical fables or allegories.
Ruskin.

mythicist (mith′i-sist), *n.* [< *mythic* + *-ist*.] One who asserts that persons and events appearing or alleged to be supernatural are imaginary or have for their basis a myth.

The *mythicist* says that the thoughts of the Jewish mind conjured up the divine interference, and imagined the facts of the history.
Princeton Rev., July, 1879, p. 162.

mythicizer (mith′i-sī-zėr), *n.* [< **mythicize* (< *mythic* + *-ize*) + *-er*[1].] A mythicist.

The history of the birth of our Lord and His forerunner affords apparent advantage to the *mythicizer* beyond the other parts of the New Testament, where the events are closer to the narrators.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 184.

mythist (mith′ist), *n.* [< *myth* + *-ist*.] A maker of myths.

When poets, and *mythists*, and theologists of antiquity were accustomed to weave just such fancies as they pleased.
The Independent (New York), June 19, 1862.

mythogenesis (mith-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of or the tendency to originate myths.

The cause of the extraordinary development in man of *mythogenesis*, as of other faculties, was "an external impulse," "a radical change in the conditions of existence of primitive man."
Mind, XII. 622.

mythographer (mi-thog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *mythograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A framer or writer of myths; a narrator of myths, fables, or legends.

The statues of Mars and Venus, I imagine, had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccaccio's favourite *mythographer*.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I., Addenda.

mythography (mi-thog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *μυθογραφία*, legend-writing, < *μυθογράφος*, a writer of legends or myths, < *μῦθος*, a myth, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Representation of myths in graphic or plastic art; art-mythology.

Mythography, or the expression of the Myth in Art, moved on pari passu with mythology, or the expression of the Myth in Literature: as one has reacted on the other, so is one the interpreter of the other.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 22.

2. Descriptive mythology. *O. T. Mason*.

mythologer (mi-thol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *mythology* + *-er*[1].] A mythologist.

mythologian (mith-ō-lō′ji-ạn), *n.* [< *mythology* + *-an*.] A mythologist.

Quite opposed to this, the solar theory, is that proposed by Professor Kuhn, and adopted by the most eminent *mythologians* of Germany.
Max Müller.

mythologic (mith-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< F. *mythologique* = Sp. *mitológico* = Pg. *mythologico* = It. *mitologico*, < LL. *mythologicus*, < Gr. *μυθολογικός*, pertaining to mythology or legendary lore, < *μυθολογία*, mythology: see *mythology*.] Same as *mythological*.

mythological (mith-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *mythologic* + *-al*.] Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; containing myths; fabulous: as, a *mythological* account of the creation.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xvi. 6.

mythologically (mith-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a mythological manner; by reference to mythology; by the employment of myths.

mythologise, mythologiser. See *mythologize*, *mythologizer*.

mythologist (mi-thol′ō-jist), *n.* [After F. *mythologiste* = Sp. *mitologista* = Pg. *mythologista* = It. *mitologista*; as *mytholog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology or explains myths.

mythologize (mi-thol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mythologized*, ppr. *mythologizing*. [< F. *mythologiser*; as *mythology* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To construct or relate mythical history.

The supernatural element in the life of St. Catharine may be explained partly by the *mythologizing* adoration of the people, ready to find a miracle in every act of her they worshipped, partly by her own temperament and modes of life.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 57.

2. To explain myths.

II. *trans.* 1. To make into a myth.

This parable was immediately *mythologized*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. To render mythical.

Our religion is geographical, belongs to our time and place; respects and *mythologizes* some one time, and place, and person, and people.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 414.

3. To interpret in relation to mythology. [Rare.]

Ovid's Metamorphosis Englishized, *Mythologized*, and Represented in Figures.
Sandys, title of tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Also spelled *mythologise*.

mythologizer (mi-thol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which mythologizes. Also spelled *mythologiser*.

Imagination has always been, and still is, in a narrower sense, the great *mythologizer*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 85.

mythologuet (mith′ō-log), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *-λογος*, < *λέγειν*, say.] A myth or fable invented for a purpose. [Rare.]

May we not . . . consider his history of the fall as an excellent *mythologue* to account for the origin of human evil?
Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible.

mythology (mi-thol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *mythologies* (-jiz). [< F. *mythologie* = Sp. *mitología* = Pg. *mythologia* = It. *mitologia*, < LL. *mythologia*, < Gr. *μυθολογία*, legendary lore, < *μῦθος*, a myth + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of myths; the science which investigates myths with a view to their interpretation and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples; also, the description or history of myths. The study of surviving myths among European nations and of the imperfectly developed mythic systems of barbarous or savage races is usually accounted part of the study of folk-lore.

2. A system of myths or fables in which are embodied the convictions of a people in regard to their origin, divinities, heroes, founders, etc. See *myth*.

mythonomy (mi-thon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, a myth, + *νόμος*, law.] The deductive and predictive stage of mythology. *O. T. Mason*.

mythopeic, mythopœic (mith-ō-pē′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μυθοποιός*, making mythic legends, < *μῦθος*, a myth, legend, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths. Also *mythopoetic*.

Though we may thus explain the *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks, I am far from pretending that we can render any sufficient account of the supreme beauty of their chief epic and artistical productions. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 16.

mythopeist, mythopœist (mith-ō-pē′ist), *n.* [As *mythopeic* + *-ist*.] A myth-maker.

The Vedic *mythopœist* is never weary of personifying this particular part of celestial nature [the dawn].
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 145.

mythoplasm (mith′ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, myth, + *πλάσμος*, anything molded, a fiction, < *πλάσσειν*, mold, fabricate.] A narration of mere fable.

mythopœic, mythopœist. See *mythopeic*, *mythopeist*.

mythopoetic (mith″ō-pō-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μῦθος*, myth, + *ποιητικός*, capable of making: see *poetic*.] Same as *mythopeic*.

mythus (mī′thus), *n.*; pl. *mythi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *μῦθος*, myth: see *myth*.] Same as *myth*, 1.

Mytilacea (mit-i-lā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Mytilus* + *-aceæ*.] 1. The mussel family, in a broad sense; the *Mytilidæ*. In De Blainville's classification (1825) this family consisted of *Mytilus* (including *Modiola* and *Lithodomus*) and *Pinna*.

2. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, comprising the families *Mytilidæ*, *Aviculidæ*, *Prasinidæ*, and those differentiated from them.

mytilacean (mit-i-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Mussel-like; mytiloid or mytiliform; pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

II. *n.* A mussel or some similar shell; any member of the *Mytilacea*.

mytilaceous (mit-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Mytilus* + *-aceous*.] Resembling a mussel; mytiliform; mytiloid; of or pertaining to the *Mytilacea*.

Mytilaspis (mit-i-las'pis), *n.* [NL. (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *ἀσπίς*, a round shield.] A large and important genus of scale-insects, of the homopterous family *Coccidæ* and subfamily *Diaspinæ*. They belong among the armored scales, and have the scale long, narrow, more or less curved, with the exuviæ at the anterior extremity. The genus is cosmopolitan, as are many of its species. *M. pomorum* is the common oyster-shell scale-insect of the apple. Some discussion has arisen respecting the precedence of this genus or *Lepidosaphes* of Shimer, proposed in January, 1868, but most systematists retain *Mytilaspis* as the generic name. See cut under *scale-insect*.

Mytilidæ (mī-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Mytilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of byssiferous (byssogenous) asiphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Mytilus;* the mussels. The shell is equivalve, inequilateral, thickly coated with epidermis, with a weak and generally toothless hinge and marginal ligament. The animal is dimyarian, with a large posterior and a small anterior muscle; the mantle is united by its margins behind into a fringed rudiment of an anal siphon. A well-developed byssus is always present. The species are mostly marine. *Mytilus*, *Modiolus*, and *Lithodomus* are representative genera. These and their allies constitute the subfamily *Mytilinæ*. See cuts under *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Dreissenidæ*, and *date-shell*.

mytiliform (mī-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a mussel-shell; resembling a mussel; mytiloid.

Mytilinæ (mit-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mytilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mytilidæ*, represented by the genus *Mytilus* and closely related forms.

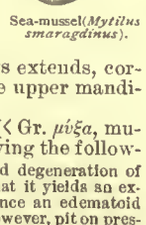
mytilite (mit'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Mytilus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil mussel-shell like, or supposed to be, a member of the genus *Mytilus*, or referred to an old genus *Mytilites*.

mytiloid (mit'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *mytilus* (see *Mytilus*), a mussel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Like a mussel; mytiliform; of or pertaining to the *Mytilidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Mytilidæ;* a mussel.

mytilotoxine (mit[//]i-lō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *μυτίλος*, a sea-mussel, + *τοξ(ικόν)*, poison, + *-ine*[2].] A leucomaine ($C_6H_{15}NO_2$) found in the common mussel. It is an active poison.

Mytilus (mit'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *mytilus, mitulus*, < Gr. *μυτίλος, μιτύλος*, a sea-mussel, < *μῦς*, a shell-fish: see *mouse* and *niche*.] A genus of bivalves to which very different limits have been assigned. In modern systems it is the typical genus of *Mytilidæ*, characterized by its terminal umbones. *M. edulis* is the commonest mussel, found on most coasts, adhering by the byssus in multitudes to rocks, submerged wood, etc. They are often used for food, sometimes cultivated, and used in large quantities for manure. Also written *Mytillus, Mytulus*.



Sea-mussel (*Mytilus smaragdinus*).

myxa (mik'sä), *n.*; pl. *myxæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, nostril, beak, also mucus: see *mucus*.] In *ornith.*, the terminal part of the under mandible of a bird, as far as the symphysis or gonys extends, corresponding to the *dertrum* of the upper mandible. [Little used.]

myxedema (mik-sē-dē'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + E. *edema*.] A disease having the following characters: (1) An increase and degeneration of connective tissue over the body, so that it yields an extraordinary quantity of mucin, and hence an edematoid condition of the skin, which does not, however, pit on pressure. This is accompanied by dystrophy of epidermic structures and failure of dermal secretions; anæsthesia, paresthesiac neuralgias, and digestive troubles also are complained of. (2) Muscular and mental sluggishness, which may advance to extreme dementia; subnormal temperature in most cases, and high arterial tension in many. (3) Atrophy or other disease of the thyroid gland. The disease usually occurs in women over forty years of age, but has been observed in men and children. Its course is chronic, lasting six years and upward, and progressive, with occasional halts and sometimes temporary improvement.

myxedematous (mik-sē-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxedema(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with myxedema.

Myxine (mik-sī'nē), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, slime, + *-ine*[2].] A genus of myzonts which have a very slimy body and attach themselves to fishes by means of their sucker-like mouth, typical of the family *Myxinidæ;* the hags. See cut under *hag*[1], 3.

Myxinidæ (mik-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxine* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyperotretous marsipobranchs, cyclostomes, or myzonts, represented by the genus *Myxine*. (*a*) In Gill's ichthyological system, hags with six pairs of branchial sacs which open by ducts confluent with an inferior median canal discharging by one aperture. These hags have an elongate eel-like form, and live in the colder waters of both the northern and the southern hemisphere. They are destructive to other fishes. Often when a fish is caught upon the line, they bore into the body and feed upon the flesh. They are known as *hags, hagfishes, slime-eels*, and *suckers*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of cyclostomatous fishes whose nasal duct penetrates the palate, including the *Myxinidæ* proper and the *Heptatremidæ* or *Bdellostomidæ*.

myxinoid (mik'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A myzont (*a*) of the family *Myxinidæ* or *Myxinoidæ*, or (*b*) of the order *Myxinoidea*.

myxochondroma (mik[//]sō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *chondroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous tissue mixed with cartilage; myxoma united with chondroma.

myxofibroma (mik[//]sō-fī-brō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxofibromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *fibroma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with connective tissue.

Myxogastres (mik-sō-gas'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

myxogastric (mik-sō-gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *Myxogastr-es* + *-ic*.] Same as *myxogastrous*.

myxogastrous (mik-sō-gas'trus), *a.* [< NL. *Myxogastr-es* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxogastres*.

myxolipoma (mik[//]sō-li-pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxolipomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + NL. *lipoma*, q. v.] A tumor composed of mucous mixed with fatty tissue.

myxoma (mik-sō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *-oma*.] A tumor consisting of mucous tissue—that is, a tissue with round, fusiform, or stellate cells in a transparent, semifluid, intercellular substance containing a large amount of mucin. Also called *collonema*.

myxomatous (mik-som'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxoma; affected with myxoma.

Myxomycetaceæ (mik-sō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myxomycetes* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Myxomycetes*.

Myxomycetes (mik[//]sō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of fungus-like organisms, the slime-molds or slime-fungi, belonging, according to the classification of De Bary, to the *Mycetozoa*, and numbering about 300 species. They form slimy yellow, brown, or purple (never green) masses of motile protoplasm during the period of active growth, and are then destitute of cell-wall and nucleus. Under certain conditions they secrete a cellulose wall and pass into a resting state. This resting state is brought about either by the absence of the requisite moisture, producing larger, somewhat irregular masses, the so-called sclerotium stage, or when the plasmodium seems to have concluded its vegetative period, the protoplasm then becoming heaped into a mass which breaks up internally into a large number of rounded bodies, the spores, each one of which is provided with a cell-wall. Under proper conditions these spores burst their walls and become motile nucleated masses of protoplasm (swarm-spores) which divide separately by simple fission. After a few days two or more of these swarm-spores coalesce and form new plasmodia, which differ only in size from the original. They occur on decaying logs, tan-bark, decaying mosses, etc. See *Mycetozoa*.

myxomycetous (mik[//]sō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< NL. *Myxomycetes* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Myxomycetes*.

myxon† (mik'son), *n.* [< L. *myxon, myxo(n-)*, < Gr. *μύξων*, also *μυξίνος*, a smooth sea-fish, a kind of mullet, appar. < *μύξα*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A mullet of the family *Mugilidæ*.

myxopod (mik'sō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *myxopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia, as distinguished from a *mastigopod*, one which has cilia or flagella; one of the *Myxopoda*. See cut under *Protomyxa*.

II. *a.* Same as *myxopodous*.

Myxopoda (mik-sop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *myxopod*.] Protozoans whose locomotive appendages assume the form of pseudopodia: synonymous with *Rhizopoda*. *Huxley*.

myxopodous (mik-sop'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myxopoda;* possessing pseudopodia. Also *myxopod*.

myxosarcoma (mik[//]sō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *myxosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] A tumor composed of mucous and sarcomatous tissue.

myxosarcomatous (mik[//]sō-sär-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *myxosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a myxosarcoma.

Myxospongiæ (mik-sō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge: see *spongc*.] A division of the *Spongida* or *Porifera*, established for the reception of the genus *Halisarca*, consisting of certain gelatinous sponges.

myxospore (mik'sō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In certain fungi, a spore produced in the midst of a gelatinous mass, without evident differentiation of ascus or basidium as in ascospores or basidiospores.

myxosporous (mik-sō-spō'rus), *a.* [< *myxospore* + *-ous*.] Containing, producing, or resembling a myxospore.

myxotheca (mik-sō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *myxothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *μύξα*, mucus, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The inferior unguicorn of a bird's bill, or horny sheath of the end of the lower mandible, corresponding to the *dertrotheca* of the upper mandible.

Myzomela (mī-zom'e-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, mutter, + *μέλος*, song.] The typical genus of *Myzomelinæ*, containing most of the species of the subfamily, nearly 30 in number. The bill is long and slender, and curved; the tail is two thirds as long as the wing; the coloration of the males is chiefly black and red, with or without yellow on the under parts, and that of the females is generally plain olive above. *M. cardinalis* is known as the *cardinal honey-eater; M. sanguinoleata* as the *sanguineous* or *cochineal creeper;* the former inhabits New Hebrides, the latter Australia.

Myzomelinæ (mī-zom-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzomela* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Meliphagidæ*, typified by the genus *Myzomela*.

myzomeline (mī-zom'e-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Myzomelinæ*, or having their characters.

myzont (mī'zont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *myzon* (in pl. *Myzontes*), < Gr. *μύζων* (*μυζοντ-*), ppr. of *μύζειν*, suck.] **I.** *a.* Sucking or suctorial, as a lamprey or hag; of or pertaining to the *Myzontes;* cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate, as a fish.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Myzontes;* a lamprey or hag.

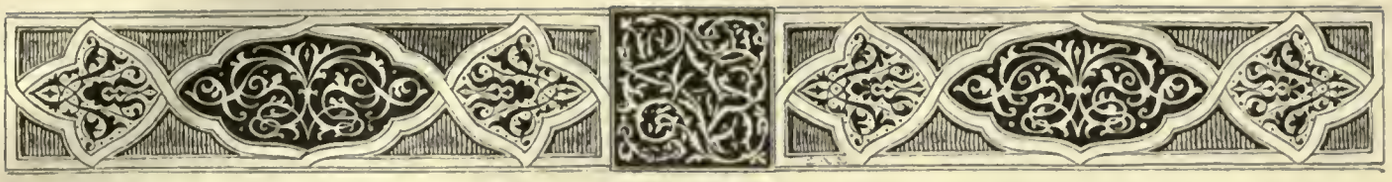
Myzontes (mī-zon'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *myzon:* see *myzont*.] A class of vertebrates in which the skull is incompletely developed and there is no lower jaw. The brain is distinctly developed. The heart is also well developed, and partitioned into an auricle and a ventricle. The gills have a pouch-like form. In the adult the mouth is circular and suctorial. The *Myzontes* are the lampreys and hags, representing two orders, *Hyperoartia* and *Hyperotreta*. Also called *Cyclostomi, Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

Myzostomida (mī-zō-stom'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-ida*.] An order of doubtful affinities, referred by some to the worms and by others approximated to the mites. It comprises symmetrical animals provided with an external chitinous cuticle, five pairs of movable parapodia, each with a hook and supporting rod, and an alimentary canal with oral and anal apertures, through which latter the eggs are extruded. They are parasitic on and in crinoids. Also *Myzostomata*.

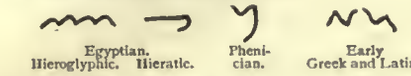
Myzostomidæ (mī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Myzostomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Myzostomida* with ramified alimentary canal, parapodia connected by muscles which converge to a central muscular mass, body-cavity divided into paired chambers by incomplete septa, and usually four pairs of suckers. They are hermaphrodite or dicecious; the ova are evacuated through a cloaca; and the male generative apertures are situated laterally.

myzostomous (mī-zos'tō-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myzostomida* or having their characters.

Myzostomum (mī-zos'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μύζειν*, suck, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] The typical genus of *Myzostomidæ*, comprehending certain small creatures which are parasitic upon crinoids. They are not over one fifth of an inch in length, and have the form of a flattened disk. *Siebold*, 1843, after *Myzostoma* of Leuckart, 1827.



N. 1. The fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which ours comes. The comparative scheme of forms in these alphabets and in the Egyptian (see *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the character has been the same through the whole history of its use. It stands for the "dental" nasal, the nasal sound corresponding to *d* and *t*, as does *m* to *b* and *p*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. This sound, namely, implies for its formation the same check or mute-contact as *d* and *t*, with sonant vibration of the vocal cords as in *d*, and further with enclosure of the passage from the mouth into the nose, and nasal resonance there. Among the nasals, it is by far the most common in English pronunciation (more than twice as common as *m*, and eight times as common as *ng*). While all the nasals are semivocalic or liquid, *n* is the only one which (like *l*, but not more than half as often) is used with vocalic value in syllable-making: namely, in unaccented syllables, where an accompanying vowel, formerly uttered, is now silenced: examples are *token, rotten, open, lesson, reason, oven;* such form, on an average, about one in eight hundred of English syllables. The sign *n* has no variety of sounds; but before *ch, j*, in the same syllable (as in *inch, hinge*) it takes on a slightly modified — a palatalized — character; and similarly it is gutturalized, or pronounced as *ng*, before *k* and *g* (hard), as in *ink, finger;* and its digraph *ng* (see *G*) is the usual representative of the guttural or back-palatal nasal, which in none of our alphabets has a letter to itself. *N* is doubled under the same circumstances as other consonants, and in a few words (as *kiln, damn, hymn*) is silent. In the phonetic history of our family of languages, *n* is on the whole a constant sound: that is to say, there is no other sound into which it passes on a large scale; but its loss, with accompanying vowel-modification, has been a frequent process.

2. As a medieval numeral, 90, and with a stroke over it (N̄), 90,000. — 3. In *chem.*, the symbol for *nitrogen*. — 4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] In *math.*, an indefinite constant whole number, especially the degree of a quantic or an equation, or the order of a curve. — 5. An abbreviation (*a*) of *north* or *northern;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *noun* (so used in this work); (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *neuter;* (*d*) [*l. c.*] of *nail* (or *nails*), a measure.

na (nä), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *no*[1].

Na. In *chem.*, the symbol for sodium (NL. *natrium*).

N. A. An abbreviation (*a*) of *North America*, or *North American;* (*b*) of *National Academy*, or *National Academician;* (*c*) in *microscopy*, of *numerical aperture* (see *objective*).

naamt, *n.* An archaic form of *nam*[2].

naambarr (näm'bär), *n.* [Australian.] The prickly tea-tree, *Melaleuca styphelioides*, of New South Wales. It is a tall tree with hard wood, almost imperishable under ground, the bark in thin layers, used for thatching, etc.

nab[1] (nab), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *nabbed*, ppr. *nabbing*. [Formerly also *knab*, as var. of *knap*[1]; but also *nap*, < Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize: see *nap*[5].] To catch or seize suddenly or by a sudden thrust and grasp. (*a*) To seize and make off with: as, to *nab* a purse. (*b*) To capture or arrest: as, he was *nabbed* by the police. [Colloq.]

Ay, but if so be a man's *nabbed*, you know.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

nab[2] (nab), *n.* [For *knab*, var. of *knap*[2], as *knob* of *knop*. Cf. Icel. *nabbi*, a knob, knoll.] 1. The summit of a mountain or rock; any piece of rising ground: same as *knob* (*c*).

Will you just turn this *nab* of heath, and walk into my house? *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxi. (*Davies.*)

2. The cock of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A projecting box screwed to the jamb of a door, or to one door of a pair, to receive the latch or bolt, or both, of a rim-lock. — 4†. A hat; a head-covering.

Kits. Off with your hats!
Pear. Ise keep on my *nab*.
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, ii. 3.

There were those who preferred the *Nab*, or trencher hat, with the brim flapping over their eyes.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)

Nabalus (nab'ą-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1826); according to Gray so called (in allusion to its lyrate leaves) < Gr. *νάβλα*, a harp; according to others, from a N. Amer. name for the rattlesnake-root.] An important section of *Prenanthes*, containing all the American species, long regarded as a distinct genus of plants, the rattlesnake-roots.

Nabatæan, Nabatean (nab-ą-tē'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Nabathæan;* < LL. *Nabatæi, Nabathæi*, < Gr. *Ναβαταῖοι*, also *Ναβάται*, < Heb. *Nebhāyóth:* see def.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Nabatæans: as, *Nabatæan* kings; *Nabatæan* inscriptions.

II. *n.* One of the Arab people dwelling in ancient times on the east and southeast of Palestine, often identified with the people mentioned in the Old Testament under the name of *Nebaioth* (Isa. lx. 7), and in the first book of Maccabees (v. 25) as *Nabathites*. Their ancestor Nebajoth is spoken of as the first-born of Ishmael (Gen. xxv. 13). They are referred to in Assyrian inscriptions of the seventh century B. C., but the period of their greatest historical importance was the century immediately preceding and that immediately succeeding the Christian era. They seem to have been for a long time the chief traders between Egypt and the valley of the Euphrates. Important Nabatæan inscriptions have been recovered, and the rock-inscriptions in the valleys around Mount Sinai have been attributed to them.

Nabathite (nab'ą-thīt), *n.* [As *Nabath(æan)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Nabatæan*.

nab-cheat†, *n.* [< *nab*[2], 4, + *cheat*[3].] A cap; a hat.

Thus we throw up our *nab-cheats*, first for joy.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

nabee (nab'ē), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *bikh*.

nabk (nabk), *n.* [Ar. (?).] One of the plants which is alleged to have furnished the crown of thorns, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, a bush of northern Africa and adjacent parts of Asia.

nabob (nā'bob), *n.* [Also (in defs. 1, 2) *nawab;* cf. F. *nabab* = Sp. *nabab* = Pg. *nababo* = It. *naba* = G. *nabob*, a nabob (def. 3), < E.; < Hind. *nawwāb*, a deputy governor, < Ar. *nawwāb*, pl. (used as sing., as a title of honor) of *nāib* (> Turk. *nāib*), a deputy, viceroy; cf. *nawb*, supplying the place of another.] 1. A viceroy or governor of a province in India under the Mogul empire: as, the *nabob* of Oudh; the *nabob* of Surat. The nabob was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor, who acted under a *soubah* or viceroy. — 2. An honorary title occasionally conferred upon Mohammedans of distinction. — 3. An Anglo-Indian who has acquired great wealth and lives in Eastern luxury; hence, any very rich and luxurious man. [Colloq.]

He that goes out an insignificant boy in a few years returns a great *Nabob*.
Burke, On Fox's E. I. Bill (Works, ed. 1852, III. 506).

The Indian adventurer, or, as he was popularly called, the *Nabob*, was now a conspicuous and a very unpopular figure in Parliament. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

nacarat (nak'ą-rat), *n.* [< F. *nacarat*, < Sp. Pg. *nacarado*, < Sp. *nácar*, Pg. *nacar*, mother-of-pearl, nacre: see *nacre*.] 1. A light-red color; scarlet.

A small box I had bought for its brilliancy, of some tropic shell of the colour called *nacarat*. *C. Brontë*, Villette, xxix.

2. A crape or fine linen fabric dyed fugitively of this tint, and used by women to give a rosy hue to their complexions. *Brande.*

nachet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch*[2].

nache-bone†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *natch-bone*.

nacker, *n.* Another spelling of *knacker*[2].

nacket (nak'et), *n.* [Cf. OF. *naquer*, bite, gnaw.] 1. A small cake or loaf. — 2. A luncheon; a piece of bread eaten at noon.

Triptolemus . . . seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon, . . . and even the lady herself . . . "could not but say that the young gentleman's *nacket* looked very good." *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

3. A small parcel or packet. [Scotch in all uses.]

nacre (nā'kėr), *n.* [Formerly *naker;* < F. *nacre*, OF. *nacaire* = Pr. *necari* = Sp. *nácar, nácara* = Pg. *nacar* = It. *naccaro, nacchera, gnacchera*, nacre, < ML. *nacara, nacer, nacrum*, a pearl-shell, nacre; cf. Kurdish *nakāro*, an ornament of different colors, nacre, < Ar. *nakīr*, hollowed out, *nukrat*, small round hollow, *nakara*, hollow out; Heb. *nākar*, dig, *nekārāh*, a pit. Cf. *naker*[1].] Mother-of-pearl. Nacre of commercial value is obtained from many sources, as the top-shells (*Turbinidæ*), tower-shells (*Trochidæ*), earshells (*Haliotidæ*), river-mussels (*Unionidæ*), pearl-oyster shells (*Aviculidæ*), etc.

nacré (nak-rā'), *a.* [F., < *nacre*, nacre: see *nacre*.] Having an iridescence resembling that of mother-of-pearl; nacreous: a French word applied in English to decorative objects: as, *nacré* porcelain.

nacreous (nā'krē-us), *a.* [< *nacre* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to nacre or mother-of-pearl: as, a *nacreous* luster; a *nacreous* layer. — 2. Producing or possessing nacre, as shells which have a certain luster or lustrous layer on their inner surface.

nadde†, **nad**†. Contracted Middle English forms of *ne hadde*, had not. *Chaucer.*

nadder†(nad'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nadder, naddre, neddre*, an adder: see *adder*[1].] The earlier form of *adder*[1].

O servant traytour, false, hoomly hewe,
Lyk to the *naddre* [var. *nedder*] in bosom sly, untrewe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 542.

Thei speke not, but thei maken a maner of hissynge, as a *Neddre* dothe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.

nadir (nā'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *nadir*, < OF. *nadir, nadaïr*, F. *nadir* = Sp. Pg. It. *nadir*, < Ar. Pers. *nazīr*, in full *nazīr assamt*, nadir, lit. corresponding to the zenith, < *nazīr*, alike, corresponding (< *nazara*, be alike), + *as-samt*, the zenith, the azimuth: see *azimuth, zenith*.] 1. That point of the heavens which is vertically below any station upon the earth. It is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point of the heavens vertically above the station. The *zenith* and the *nadir* are thus the two poles of the horizon, the nadir being the inferior pole.

The two theories differed as widely as the zenith from the *nadir* in their main principles.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, vii.

Hence — 2. The lowest point; the point of extreme depression.

The reign of William the Third, as Mr. Hallam happily says, was the *Nadir* of the national prosperity.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Nadir of the sun, in *astron.*, the axis of the conical shadow cast by the earth. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

nadir-basin (nā'dėr-bā'sn), *n.* A vessel of mercury used for observing the nadir with a meridian-circle.

nadorite (nad'or-īt), *n.* [< *Nador* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral containing antimony, lead, oxygen, and chlorin, occurring in brownish orthorhombic crystals at Djebel-Nador in Algeria.

nads†, *n.* [A form of *adz*, due to misdivision of *an adz*.] An adz.

An ax and a *nads* to make troffe for thy hogs.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 36.

nae (nā), *a.* A Scotch form of *no*[2].

nænia, *n.* See *nenia*.

naething (nā'thing), *n.* A Scotch form of *nothing*.

næve, neve[4] (nēv), *n.* [< L. *nævus*, mole, a birthmark, spot, blemish: see *nævus*.] 1. A blemish on the skin, as a mole or blotch; a birth-mark; a nævus.

So many spots, like *næves*, our Venus soil?
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 55.

Hence — 2. A blemish of any kind.

Besides these outward *neves* or open faults, errors, there be many inward infirmities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 539.

nævi, *n.* Plural of *nævus*.

nævoid (nē'void), *a.* [< *nævus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a nævus.

nævose (nē′vōs), *a.* [< NL. **nævosus*: see *nævous*.] Same as *nævous*.

nævous (nē′vus), *a.* [< NL. **nævosus*, < L. *nævus*, mole, wart, a birth-mark: see *nævus*.] Spotted, as if marked with nævi.

nævus (nē′vus), *n.*; pl. *nævi* (-vī). [L., a mole, wart, birth-mark, spot, a blemish, prob. for **gnævus*, < √ *gna*, produce, bear, in *gnatus*, *natus*, born, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*[1], *ken*[2].] 1. A congenital local discoloration of the skin, including nævus vascularis and nævus pigmentosus. Also called *birth-mark*, *mother's mark*, and *nævus maternus*. Compare *mole*[1]. Hence—2. In *zoöl.*, a spot or mark resembling a nævus.—**Nævus pigmentosus**, a pigmented mole; a spot of excessive pigmentation on the skin, with more or less hypertrophy of corium, epidermis, or epidermal structures (hairs). The pigment is found both in the rete mucosum and in the corium.—**Nævus pilosus**, a pigmented mole with an excessive growth of hair. Also called *nævus pilaris*.—**Nævus spilus**, a smooth pigmented mole.—**Nævus unius lateris**, a pigmented mole of a kind the distribution of which corresponds to that of one or more cutaneous nerves. Also called *papilloma neuropathicum*.—**Nævus vascularis**, a vascular nævus, an angioma of the skin or skin and subcutaneous tissue, which may or may not rise above the level of surrounding skin, may be from a bright-red to a dark-purple color, according to its depth, and may be small or very extensive. Also called *strawberry-mark* and *claret-cheek*.—**Nævus verrucosus**, a pigmented mole with a warty surface.

nag[1] (nag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nagged*, ppr. *nagging*. [Also written *knag*; prop. (orig.) *gnag*, related to *gnaw* as *drag* to *draw*; cf. Sw. Norw. *nagga*, gnaw, nibble, tease; a secondary form of the verb represented by *gnaw*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To nick; chip; slit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To irritate or annoy with continued scolding, petty faultfinding, or urging; pester with continual complaints; torment; worry.

You always heard her *nagging* the maids.
Dickens, Ruined by Railways.

Is it pleasing to . . . have your wife *nag-nagging* you because she has not been invited to the Lady Chancellor-ess's soirée or what not?
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iii.

II. *intrans.* To scold pertinaciously; find fault constantly.

Forgive me for *nagging*; I am but a woman.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcvii.

nag[1] (nag), *n.* [< *nag*[1], *v.*] A nick; a notch.

A tree they cut, wi' fifteen *naggs* upo' ilk side.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

nag[2] (nag), *n.* [Formerly also *neg*, Sc. *naig*, early mod. E. *nagge*; < ME. *nagge*, < MD. *negge*, *neggke*, D. *negge*, a small horse; akin to *neigh*[1], q. v.] 1. A horse, especially a poor or small horse.

He neyt ss a *nagge* at his nosethrilles!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7727.

Like the forced gait of a shuffling *nag*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 135.

I saw but one horse in all Venice, . . . and that was a little bay *nagge*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 287.

2†. A worthless person; as applied to a woman, a jade. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 205. [Slang.]

Yon ribaudred *nag* of Egypt [Cleopatra], Whom leprosy o'ertake!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 10.

Gull with bombast lines the witless sense
Of these odd *nags*, whose pates' circumference
Is fill'd with froth.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, vi. 64.

nag[3] (nag), *n.* [Cf. *knag*.] A wooden ball used in the game of shinty or hockey. [North of Ireland.]

Naga, *n.* See *Naja*.

Nagari (nä′gą-rē), *n.* [Skt. *nāgarī* (Hind. *nāgrī*), *deva-nāgarī* (Hind. *dev-nāgrī*); < *nagara*, city, town.] An Indian alphabet especially well known as used for Sanskrit. Also called *Deva-nagari*.

The most important group of Indian alphabets is the *Nagari*, or, as it is usually called, the *Devanagari*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 349.

nagdana (nag-dā′nä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A resin of a deep transparent red color, from an undetermined burseraceous tree of India. It exudes freely during the hot months, and much finds its way into the ground, whence it is dug after the tree has disappeared. Also called *loban*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*

nage†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *natch*[2].

nagelfluh (nä′gel-flö), *n.* [G. dial., < *nagel*, nail, + *fluh*, the wall of a rock.] In Switzerland, a coarse conglomerate forming a part of the series called the *Molasse* by Swiss geologists. These rocks are of Oligocene Tertiary age, and are conspicuously displayed in the Righi and its vicinity. Sometimes called *gomphotite*.

nagesar, *n.* Same as *nagkassar*.

nagger (nag′ėr), *n.* [< *nag*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who nags; a scold; a tease.

naggle (nag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *naggled*, ppr. *naggling*. [Freq. of *nag*[1], *v.* (?).] To toss the head in a stiff and affected manner. *Halliwell.*

naggon† (nag′on), *n.* [Dim. of *nag*[2].] Same as *nag*[2]. [Rare.]

Wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the draggon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against me dare cavil.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

naggy[1] (nag′i), *a.* [< *nag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Inclined to nag or pester with continued complaints or petty faultfinding.—2. Irritable. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

naggy[2] (nag′i), *n.*; pl. *naggies* (-iz). [Dim. of *nag*[2].] A little nag.

Yet here is [s] white-footed *nagie*,
I think he'll carry baith thee and me.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 80).

nagkassar (nag-kas′är), *n.* [Also *nagesar*, *nagkesur*, *nagkushur*; < Hind. *nāgcsar*, the plant *Mesua ferrea* or its flowers, the Indian rose-chestnut.] One of two allied Indian trees, *Ochrocarpus* (*Calysaccion*) *longifolius* and *Mesua ferrea*; also, and more commonly, their flower-buds, which are used by the natives for perfume and for dyeing silk yellow and orange: once imported into England. The former species is also called *suriga*.—**Nagkassar-oil.** See *Mesua*.

nagor (nā′gôr), *n.* [African.] 1. The Senegal antelope, *Cervicapra redunca*, a rietbok or reed-

Nagor (*Cervicapra redunca*).

buck of western Africa, having the horns curved forward. Also called *wanto*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of reedbucks: synonymous with *Cervicapra*. *Ogilby.*

nag-tailed (nag′tāld), *a.* [Appar. < *nag*[1] + *tail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail nicked or docked.

In 1799 *nag-tailed* horses were ordered to be ridden [by the cavalry regiment Scots Greys].
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 34.

nagyagite (naj′ą-gīt), *n.* [< *Nagyag* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native telluride of lead and gold. It occurs usually in foliated masses (and hence is also called *foliated tellurium*), rarely crystallized, and of a blackish lead-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. It is found at Nagyag in Transylvania and elsewhere.

nahor-oil (nā′hôr-oil), *n.* [E. Ind.] See *Mesua*.

Naia, *n.* See *Naja*.

Naiad (nā′yad), *n.* [= F. *naïade*, < L. *Naias* (*Naiad-*), pl. *Naiades*, = Gr. *Naïάς*, pl. *Naïάδες*, a water-nymph, < *νάειν*, flow, akin to *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female deity presiding over springs and streams. The Naiads were represented as beautiful young girls with their heads crowned with flowers, light-hearted, musical, and beneficent.

2. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Naias*; also, sometimes, any plant of the *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadaceæ (nā-yą-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous water-plants, of the series *Apocarpeæ*, typified by the genus *Naias*, and characterized by a free ovary without envelops or with a herbaceous perianth, usually of two or four segments. About 120 species are known, in 16 genera, growing in fresh or salt water. They have small flowers, often in terminal spikes, submerged or floating leaves or both, with parallel veins, and often with peculiar sheathing stipules in their axils. The largest genus is *Potamogeton*, the pond-weeds. The arrow-grass, ditch-grass, and grass-wrack also belong here. Also *Naiadæ*, *Naiades*.

naiadaceous (nā-yą-dā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadæ (nā′yą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiadeæ (nā-yad′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1822), < *Naias* (*Naiad-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Naiadaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Naias*; the naiads or water-nymphs.

Naiades (nā′yą-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Naïάδες*, pl. of *Naïάς* (> L. *Naias*), a water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. myth.*, the Naiads.

Circe with the sirens three,
Amidst the flowery-kirtled *Naiades*.
Milton, Comus, l. 254.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*, same as *Naiadaceæ*. *A. L. de Jussieu*, 1789.

naiant (nā′yant), *a.* [< OF. *naiant*, *naant*, ppr. of *naier*, *nacr*, < L. *natare*, swim: see *natant*.] In *her.*, in the attitude of swimming: said of a fish used as a bearing. See cut under *natant*.

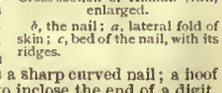
Naias (nā′yas), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Naias*, < Gr. *Naïάς*, a Naiad or water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] A genus of immersed aquatic plants, type of the order *Naiadaceæ* and the tribe *Naiadeæ*, known by the axillary flowers and a solitary carpel with one basilar ovule. There are about 10 species, in fresh water, both tropical and temperate. They are usually delicate plants, with a filiform creeping rootstock, slender linear leaves, and minute flowers in the axils. The species are called *naiad* or *water-nymph*.

Fruiting Plant of *Naias flexilis*.
a, the fruit.

Naididæ (nā-id′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naïs* (*Naid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, represented by the genus *Naïs*. They are small aquatic or limicoline worms with a delicate thin skin and colorless blood, abundant in fresh-water pools. Though they lay eggs in the ordinary way, they also have a remarkable mode of asexual reproduction by a process of budding, through which one individual becomes two. See cut under *Naïs*.

naïf (nä-ēf′), *a.* [= D. *naïf*, *naief* = G. Sw. Dan. *naiv*; < F. *naïf*, < L. *nativus*, native, rustic, simple: see *native*.] 1. Ingenuous; artless; natural: the masculine form, *naïve* being the corresponding feminine (but used also, in English, without regard to gender: see *naïve*).—2. Having a natural luster: applied by jewelers to precious stones.

nail (nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nayle*; < ME. *naile*, *nayle*, *neile*, < AS. *nægel* (in inflection *nægl-*), a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = OS. *nagal* = OFries. *neit*, *nil* = D. *nagel* = MLG. LG. *nagel* = OHG. *nagal*, MHG. G. *nagel*, a nail of the finger or toe, a nail of metal, = Icel. *nagl* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *negl*, a nail of the finger or toe, = Icel. *nagli* = Sw. *nagel* = Dan. *nagle* = Goth. **nagls* (in deriv. verb *ga-nagljan*, fasten with nails), a nail of metal; cf. OBulg. *nogŭtĭ* = Serv. *nokat* = Bohem. *nehet* = Pol. *nogiec* = Russ. *nogotĭ* = Lith. *nagas*, a nail, claw, = Skt. *nakha*, a nail of the finger or toe. Not related, or related only remotely, by a doubtful transposition, with OIr. *inga*, Ir. *ionga* = L. *unguis* = Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw (see *ungulate*, *onyx*). The sense of 'a nail of metal' occurs early (in Goth., etc.), but it is derived from that of a 'nail' or 'claw.'] 1. A thin, flat, blunt layer of horn growing on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. A nail, technically called *unguis*, consists of horny substance, which is condensed and hardened epidermis, the same as that forming the horns, hoofs, and claws of various animals. A claw is a sharp curved nail; a hoof is a blunt nail large enough to inclose the end of a digit. The white mark at the base of the human nail is called the *lunula*.



Cross-section of Human Nail, enlarged.
b, the nail; *a*, lateral fold of skin; *c*, bed of the nail, with its ridges.

Pare clene thy *nailes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

With their sharp *Nails*, themselves the Satyrs wound.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. In *entom.*, the uncus.—3. In *ornith.*, the hard horny end of the bill of any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose. It is usually quite distinct from the skinny part of the bill, and resembles a human finger-nail. A similar formation, but more claw-like, occupies the end of the upper mandible of various other water-birds, as the pelican.

4. The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg near the knee or the hock.—5. A pin or slender piece of metal used for driving through or into wood or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it. Nails usually taper to a point (often blunt), are flattened transversely at the larger end (the head), and are rectangular or round in section. Very large and heavy nails are called *spikes*;

and a small and thin nail, with a head but slightly defined, is called a *brad*. There are three leading distinctions of iron nails as respects the modes of manufacture—*wrought*, *cut*, and *cast*. Nails are said to be 7-pound nails, 8-pound

Nails.

a, rose-nail: sharp point, flat head showing facets, square shank; *b*, rose-nail: flat point, square shank; *c*, clasp-nail: bastard (medium) thickness, barbed head, square shank; *d*, clout-nail: fine point, flat circular head, round shank; *e*, counterclout-nail: countersunk head, flat point, round shank; *f*, dog-nail: faceted head, round shank, fine point; *g*, kent-hurdle nail: broad thin rose-head, flat shank, spear-point, for clinching; *h*, rose-clinch nail: rose-head, square point, either clinched or riveted down on a washer or rove; *i*, horse-shoe-nail: countersunk head, square shank, fine point; *j*, brad: billed head, square shank, fine point.

nails, etc., according as 1,000 of the variety in question weigh 7 pounds or 8 pounds, etc.; hence such phrases as *sixpenny*, *eightpenny*, and *tenpenny nails*, in which *penny*, it is said, retains its old meaning of pound weight.

And in the mydys of the Sterr ys on of *naylis* that ower Savyr Crist was crucifyed with.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

How many a vulgar Cato has compelled
His energies, no longer tameless then,
To mould a pin, or fabricate a *nail!*
Shelley, Queen Mab, v. 9.

6. A stud or boss; a short metallic pin with a broad head serving for ornament.—7. Same as *shooting-needle*.—8. A unit of English cloth-measure, 2¼ inches, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a yard. Abbreviated *n.*—9. A weight of eight pounds: generally applied to articles of food. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Countersunk nail**, a nail having a cone-shaped head, like that of a screw.—**Cut nail**, a nail made by a nail-machine, as distinguished from a wrought or forged nail.—**On the nail**, on the spot; at once; immediately; without delay or postponement: as, to pay money *on the nail*. [This phrase is said to have originated in the custom of making payments, in the Exchange at Bristol, England, and elsewhere, on the top of a pillar called "the nail."]

What legacy would you bequeathe me now,
And pay it *on the nail*, to fly my fury?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

To drive the nail. See *drive*.—**To hit the nail on the head**, to hit or touch the exact point: used in a figurative sense.

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shoe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o' the head.*
Wits' Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

To put or drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin*.

nail (nāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *nailen*, *naylen*, < AS. *næglian* = OS. *neglian* = D. MLG. *nagelen* = OHG. *nagalen*, MHG. *nagelen*, G. *nageln* = Sw. *nagla* = Dan. *nagle* = Goth. *ga-nagljan*, fasten with nails; from the noun.] 1. To fix or fasten with a nail or with nails; drive nails into for the purpose of fastening or securing: often with a preposition and an object, or with an adverb, to denote the result: as, to *nail up* a box; to *nail* a shelf *to* the wall; to *nail down* the hatches; to *nail* a joist *into* place; to *nail* it *back*.

ij. lytell bynches by enery syde, on hy the chymney, on *nayled* to the walle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Take your arrows,
And *nail* these monsters *to* the earth!
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. To stud with nails.

The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryden.*

3. Figuratively, to pin down and hold fast; make secure: as, to *nail* a bargain.

We had lost the boats at Gondokoro, and we were now *nailed* to the country for another year.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xxii.

4. To secure by a prompt action; catch. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Ogleton had already *nailed* the cab, a vehicle of all others the best adapted for a snug flirtation.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

5. To make certain; attest; confirm; clinch.

Ev'n ministers, they ha'e been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid at times to vend,
An' *nail* 't wi' Scripture.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

6. To trip up; detect and expose, as in an error. [Colloq.]

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at once how I *nailed* them. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

7†. To spike (a cannon).—8. *Naut.*, to spoil; frustrate the purpose of; make unlucky: as, to *nail* the trip (that is, spoil the voyage).—**To nail to the counter**, to put (a counterfeit coin) out of circulation by fastening it with a nail to the counter of a shop; hence, figuratively, to expose as false and thus render innocuous: as, to *nail* a lie *to the counter*. [Colloq.]

A few familiar facts . . . have been suffered to pass current so long that it is time they should be *nailed to the counter*. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 67.

nail-bone (nāl'bōn), *n.* 1. The lacrymal bone, or os unguis: so called from its size and shape in man, in which respects it resembles a thumb-nail. See *lacrymal*, *n.*, and cut under *skull*.—2. The terminal phalanx of a digit which bears a nail.

nailbourne (nāl'börn), *n.* [Formerly also *naylborne*; < *nail* (†) + *bourn*[1], *burn*[2].] An intermittent spring in the Cretaceous, and especially in the Lower Greensand; a channel filled at a time of excessive rainfall, when the plane of saturation of the chalk rises to a higher level than usual. The running of one of these bourns was formerly considered "a token of derthe, or of pestylence, or of grete bataylle." Also called simply *bourn* and *bourne* both in Kent and Surrey; also *bourn* and *winter-bourn* in Hants and further west. The term *levant* is also used in Hampshire and West Sussex, and *gipsy* in Yorkshire.

nail-brush (nāl'brush), *n.* A small brush for cleaning the finger-nails.

nailer (nā'lėr), *n.* [< *nail* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who nails.—2. One whose occupation is the making of nails; also, one who sells nails.

As *nailers* and locksmiths their fame has spread even to the European markets. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 4.

naileress (nā'lėr-es), *n.* [< *nailer* + *-ess*.] A female nail-maker. *Hugh Miller.* [Rare.]

nailery (nā'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *naileries* (-iz). [< *nail* + *-ery*.] An establishment where nails are made.

Near the bridge is a large almshouse and a vast *nailery*.
Pennant. (*Latham.*)

nail-extractor (nāl'eks-trak'tor), *n.* An implement in which are combined nipping-claws for grasping the head of a nail and a fulcrum and lever for drawing it from its socket.

nail-fiddle (nāl'fid'l), *n.* A German musical instrument, invented in 1750, consisting of a graduated series of metallic rods, which were sounded by means of a bow.

nail-file (nāl'fīl), *n.* A small flat single-cut file for trimming the finger-nails. It forms part of the furniture of a dressing-case, or is cut on the blade of a penknife or nail-scissors.

nail-head (nāl'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a nail.—2. In *arch.*, a medieval ornament. See *nail-headed*.—**Nail-head spar**, a variety of calcite, so named in allusion to the shape of the crystals.

nail-headed (nāl'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail.—2. Ornamented with round spots whether in relief or in color, as textile fabrics.—**Nail-headed characters.** Same as *arrow-headed characters* (which see, under *arrow-headed*).—**Nail-headed molding**, in *arch.*, a form of molding common in Romanesque architecture, so named from being cut into a series of quadrangular pyramidal projections resembling the heads of nails.

Nail-headed Molding.—Ducal palace, Venice.

nailing-machine (nā'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forcing or driving nails into place. (*a*) In *carp.*, a feeding-tube for the nails, connected with a plunger or reciprocating hammer. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, a power-machine closely allied to the shoe-pegger, used to drive small metallic nails or brads into the soles of shoes.

nail-machine (nāl'ma-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for making nails, spikes, brads, or tacks.

nail-maker (nāl'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes nails; a nailer; a person engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of nails.

nail-plate (nāl'plāt), *n.* A plate of metal rolled to the proper thickness for cutting into nails.

nail-rod (nāl'rod), *n.* A strip split or cut from an iron plate to be made into wrought nails.

nail-selector (nāl'sē-lek'tor), *n.* A machine, or an attachment to a nail-machine, for automatically throwing out headless or otherwise ill-formed nails and slivers.

nail-tailed (nāl'tāld), *a.* Having a horny excrescence on the end of the tail: as, the *nail-tailed* kangaroo, *Macropus unguifer*.

Nail-extractor.

a, handle; *b* and *c*, antagonizing levers with clinchers, *c* and *d*. *e*, acting as a fulcrum, rests upon the board or floor from which the nail is to be extracted. The clinchers, *c* and *d*, engage the nail, and the movement of the handle as indicated by the arrow extracts the nail.

nailwort (nāl'wėrt), *n.* 1†. A plant, *Draba verna*; also, *Saxifraga tridactylites*. *Gerard.*—2. A plant of the genus *Paronychia*.

nain (nān), *a.* [Sc., < *mine ain*, misdivided as *my nain*: see *ain*, *own*[1].] Own.—**His nain**, his own.

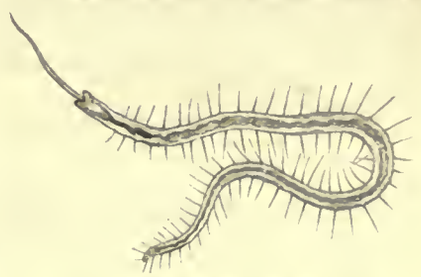
nainsell (nān'sel), *n.* [< *mine ainsel*, misdivided as *my nainsell*: see *ainsel*, *ownself*. See *nain*.] Own self. [Highland Scotch.]

Her [his] *nainsell* didna mak ta road—an shentlemans likit grand roads, she auld hae pided at Glasco.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxx.

nainsook (nān'sůk), *n.* [< Hind. *nainsukh*, Indian muslin; cf. *nainū*, sprigged muslin.] A kind of muslin similar to jaconet, but thicker, originally made in Bengal. It is made both plain and striped, the stripe running the length of the stuff.

nainzook, *n.* Same as *nainsook*.

Naïs (nā'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nais*, < Gr. *Naïς*, var. of *Naiάς*, L. *Naias*, a water-nymph: see *Naiad*.] 1. The leading genus of *Naididæ*, having the



Naïs proboscidea, much enlarged.

prostomium elongated into a proboscis, the dorsal parapodia simply filamentous, and the ventral hamulate. *N. proboscidea* is an example. Also called *Stylaria*.—2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus.

naissant (nā'sant), *a.* [< F. *naissant*, < L. *nascen(t-)s*, being born, nascent: see *nascent*.] Nascent; newly born or about to be born or brought forth; specifically, in *her.*, rising or coming forth: said of a beast which is represented as emerging from the middle of an ordinary as a fesse, and in this way differing from *issuant*.

Naissant.

Demi-lion naissant from a fesse.

Under pressure of the Revolution, which it was expected would give birth to the Empire, the German Sovereigns in 1848 had made a show of clubbing together, so to speak, for a navy which should defend the *naissant* Empire's coasts.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 184.

nait[1]†, *a.* [ME. *nait*, *nayt*, < Icel. *neytr*, fit, fit for use: cf. *neyta*, use (see *nait*[1], *v.*), < *njōta* (= AS. *neótan*, etc.), use: see *note*[2].] Fit; able.

Of all his sones for sothe, that semely were holdyn,
Non was so noble, ne of *nait* strenght,
As Ector, the eldist, & aire to hym schuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3878.

nait[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *naiten*, *nayten*, < Icel. *neyta*, use, make use of, < *njōta*, use: see *nait*[1], *a.*] To use; employ.

The burd bowet from the bede, broght hym in haste
An ymage full nobill, that he *naite* shulde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

nait[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *naiten*, *nayten*, < Icel. *neita* (= Dan. *nægte*), deny, < *nei*, nay: see *nay*. Cf. *nite*, and *nay*, *v.*] To deny; disclaim.

He shal nat *nayte* ne denye his synne.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

naithless†, *adv.* A form of *natheless*.

naitly† (nāt'li), *adv.* [ME., < *nait*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Fully; completely.

All his nauy full nobill *naytly* were lost,
And refte fro the rynke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13112.

naïve (nä-ēv'), *a.* [< F. *naïve*, fem. of *naïf* (cf. *naïf*), < L. *nativus*, native, rustic, simple: see *native*.] 1. Simple; unsophisticated; ingenuous; artless.

Little Lilly . . . would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as *naïve* and unsophisticated as her own. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow.

2. In *philos.*, unreflective; uncritical. *Naïve* thought is characterized by making deductions from propositions never consciously asserted.=**Syn. 1.** *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, etc. See *candid*.

naïvely (nä-ēv'li), *adv.* In a naïve manner; with native or unaffected simplicity.

She divided the fish into three parts; . . . helped Gay to the head, me to the middle, and, making the rest much the largest part, took it herself, and cried, very *naïvely*, I'll be content with my own tail.
Pope, Letter to Several Ladies.

naïveté (nä-ēv-tā′), *n.* [F., < LL. *nativita(t-)s*, nativeness: see *nativity*, *naïf*, *naïve*.] Native simplicity; a natural unreserved expression of sentiments and thoughts without regard to conventional rules, and without weighing the construction which may be put upon the language or conduct.

Mrs. M'Catchley was amused and pleased with his freshness and *naïveté*, so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen. *Bulwer*, My Novel, v. 8.

naïvety (nä-ēv′ti), *n.* [< *naïve* + *-ty*.] Same as *naïveté*.

Naja (nā′jä), *n.* [NL., also *Naia*, *Naga*, < Hind. *nāg*, a snake.] A genus of very venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ* or made the type of a family *Najidæ*, having the skin of the neck distensible into a kind of hood, the anal scute entire, the urosteges two-rowed, and no postparietal plates; the cobras. The common cobra of India is *N. tripudians*; the asp of Africa is *N. haje*. See cuts under *asp*[2] and *cobra-de-capello*.

Najidæ (naj′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naja* + *-idæ*.] A family of very venomous serpents, of the order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Naja*; the cobras.

naket (nāk), *v. t.* [ME. *naken*, < AS. *nacian*, also *be-nacian* (rare), make naked: see *naked*.] To make naked. [Rare.]

O nyce men, why *nake* ye yowre backes?
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords,
Think of your wrongs!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v.

naked (nā′ked), *a.* [< ME. *naked*, < AS. *nacod*, *naced*, naked (> *næced*, nakedness), = OFries. *nakad*, *naked* = D. *naakt* = MLG. *naket*, *nakent*, *nakendich* = LG. *naked*, *nakd* = OHG. *nacchut*, *nahhut*, *nachat*, MHG. *nacket*, *nackent*, G. *nackt*, *nackend* (dial. also *nackig*, *nachtig*) = Icel. *nökvidhr*, later *naktr* = Goth. *nakwaths* = Ir. *nochd* = W. *noeth* = L. *nūdus* (for **novdus*, **nogvidus* ?) (> It. Sp. Pg. *nudo* = F. *nu* = E. *nude*), also with diff. term. OFries. *naken* = Icel. *nakinn* = Sw. *naken* = Dan. *nögen* = Skt. *nagna*, naked; these being appar. orig. pp. forms in *-cd*[2] and *-en*[1] respectively; but no verb appears in the earliest records (the verb *nake* being a back formation, of later origin); also, akin to OBulg. *nagŭ* = Serv. *nag* = Bohem. *nahy* = Pol. *nagi* = Russ. *nagoĭ* = Lith. *nogas* = Lett. *nāks*, naked; root unknown.] 1. Unclothed; without clothing or covering; bare; nude: as, a *naked* body or limb. The word is sometimes used in the English Bible and in other translations in the sense of scantily clad — that is, having nothing on but a short tunic or shirt-like undergarment, without the long sheet-like mantle or outer garment.

There we wesshe vs and bayned vs all *nakyd* in the water of Iordan, trustynge to be therby wesshen and made clene from all our synnes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

And he left the linen cloth, and fled from them *naked*.
Mark xiv. 52.

2. Without covering; especially, without the usual or customary covering; exposed; bare: as, a *naked* sword.

The Ban and the kynge Bohors com on with swerdes *naked* in her handes, all blody, and chaced and slough all that thei myght a-reche before hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

In his hand
He shakes a *naked* lance of purest steel,
With sleeves turn'd up.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, noting flowers without a calyx, ovules or seeds not in a closed ovary (gymnosperms), stems without leaves, and parts destitute of hairs. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, noting mollusks when the body is not defended by a calcareous shell. (*c*) In *entom.*, without hairs, bristles, scales, or other covering on the surface.

3. Open to view. (*a*) Not inclosed: as, a *naked* fire. (*b*) Figuratively, not concealed; manifest; plain; evident; undisguised: as, the *naked* truth.

All things are *naked* and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. Heb. iv. 13.

"Robin," said he, "I'll now tell thee
The very *naked* truth."
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 380).

The system of their [the ancients'] public services, both martial and civil, was arranged on the most *naked* and manageable principles. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

4. Mere; bare; simple.

Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men save only a *naked* belief.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Most famous States, though now they retaine little more then a *naked* name.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 242.

Much more, if first I floated free,
As *naked* essence must I be
Incompetent of memory.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

5. Having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury; unarmed; exposed; defenseless.

Thou hast no weapon, and perforce must suffer.—
Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, *naked* as I am, I will assault thee.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 258.

Man were ignoble, when thus arm'd, to show
Unequal Force against a *naked* Foe.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6. Bare; unprovided; unfurnished; destitute.

I am a poor man, *naked*,
Yet something for remembrance; four s-piece, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

What strength can he to your designs oppose,
Naked of friends, and round beset with foes?
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 280.

Sea-beaten rocks and *naked* shores
Could yield them no retreat.
Cowper, Bird's Nest.

7. In *music*, noting the harmonic interval of a fifth or fourth, when taken alone.—8. In *law*, unsupported by authority or consideration: as, a *naked* overdraft; a *naked* promise.—**Naked barley**, a variety of *Hordeum vulgare*, sometimes called *H. cœleste*, superior for peeled barley, inferior for brewing.—**Naked beard-grass.** See *beard-grass*.—**Naked bed**†, a bed in which one lies naked: from the old custom (still common in Ireland and Italy, and nearly universal in China and Japan) of wearing no night-linen in bed.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.
Mir. for Mags., p. 611.

And much desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xvii. 75. (*Nares.*)

Naked bee, any bee of the genus *Nomada*.—**Naked broom-rape**, a plant of the genus *Aphyllon*. See *Orobanchaceæ*.—**Naked bullet.** See *bullet*.—**Naked eggs**, in *entom.*, eggs which are unprotected and are dropped loosely in the substance which is to furnish food to the larvæ.—**Naked flooring**, in *carp.* See *flooring*.—**Naked mollusk**, a nudibranch. See *Nudibranchiata*.—**Naked pupæ**, pupæ which are not surrounded by a cocoon.—**Naked serpents**, the cæcilians, a group of worm-like amphibians technically called *Gymnophiona* or *Ophiomorpha*.—**Stark naked**, entirely naked.

Truth . . . goes (when she goes best) *stark naked*; but falshood has ever a cloake for the raine.
Dekker, Gull's Horne-Booke, p. 68.

The naked eye, the eye unassisted by any instrument, such as spectacles, a magnifying-glass, telescope, or microscope.—**Syn. 1.** Uncovered, undressed.—**5.** Unprotected, unsheltered, unguarded.

naked-eyed (nā′ked-īd), *a.* Having the sense-organs uncovered, as a jelly-fish; gymnophthalmatous: the opposite of *hidden-eyed*: as, the *naked-eyed* medusans.

naked-lady (nā′ked-lā′di), *n.* The meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*: from the fact that the flower appears without any leaf.

nakedly (nā′ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *nakedliche*; < *naked* + *-ly*[2].] In a naked manner; barely; without covering; absolutely; exposedly.

You see the loue I beare you doth cause me thus *nakedly* to forget myselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 210.

How have you borne yourself! how *nakedly*
Laid your soul open, and your ignorance,
To be a sport to all! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

nakedness (nā′ked-nes), *n.* [< ME. *nakednesse*, < AS. *næcednes*, < *nacod*, *naced*, *næced*, naked: see *naked* and *-ness*.] The state or condition of being naked; nudity; bareness; defenselessness; undisguisedness.

nakedwood (nā′ked-wůd), *n.* One of two trees, *Colubrina reclinata* and *Eugenia dichotoma*, which occur from the West Indies to Florida.

naken† (nā′ken), *v. t.* [< *nake* + *-en*[1].] To make naked.

naker[1]† (nā′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *naker*, < OF. *nacre*, *nacar*, *naeaire*, *nakaire*, *naquaire*, etc., = Pr. *necari* = It. *naccaro*, *nacchera*, < ML. *nacara*, < Ar. *nākīr*, *nākūr* (> Pers. *nakāra*), a kettledrum, < *nakīr*, hollowed out: see *nacre*.] A kind of drum; a kettledrum.

Pypes, trompes, *nakeres*, clariounes.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1653.

A flourish of Norman trumpets . . . mingled with the deep and hollow clang of the *nakers*. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

naker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nacre*.

nakerin†, *a.* [ME., < *naker*[1] + *-in*[1].] Of or pertaining to nakers or kettledrums.

Ay the *nakeryn* noyse, notes of pipes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1413.

nakery† (nā′kėr-i), *n.* Same as *naker*[1].

nakke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*.

nale†, *n.* [In the phrase *at the nale*, *atte nale*, properly *at then ale*, at the ale-house: see *ale*.] An ale-house. See *ale*, 4.

Make him grete feestes *atte nale*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 49.

nall† (nâl), *n.* See *nawl*.

nam[1]†. Preterit of *nim*[1].

nam[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *name*, < AS. *nām*, *naam* (> ML. *namium*), a seizure, distraint (= Icel. *nām* = OHG. *nāma*, a taking, seizure, apprehension, leaving), < *niman* (pret. *nam*), take: see *nim*[1].] In *old law*, distraint; distress.

The practice of Distress—of taking *nams*, a word preserved in the once famous law term withernam—is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

To take nams, to make a levy on another's movable goods; distrain.

In the ordinance of Canute that no man is to *take nams* unless he has demanded right three times in the hundred.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 270.

nam[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne am*, am not. *Chaucer*.

namable, nameable (nā′ma-bl), *a.* [< *name*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being named.

namation (nā-mā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *namare*, distrain, < *namium*, seizure, distraint: see *nam*[2].] In *law*, the act of distraining or taking a distress.

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *n.* and *a.* [A varied dim. reduplication of *Ambrose*, in allusion to *Ambrose* Philips (died 1749), a sentimental poet whose style was ridiculed by Carey and Pope: see quotations.] **I.** *n.* Silly verse; weakly sentimental writing or talk.

Namby-Pamby, or a Panegyric on the New Versification.
Carey, Poems on Several Occasions (1729), p. 55.

And *Namby-Pamby* be preferred for wit.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 322.

[This line appears in various editions belonging to 1729. In later editions it reads: "Lo! Ambrose Philips is preferr'd for wit."]

Another of Addison's favourite companions was Ambrose Philips, a good Whig and a middling poet, who had the honour of bringing into fashion a species of composition which has been called, after his name, *Namby Pamby*.
Macaulay, Addison.

II. *a.* Weakly sentimental; affectedly nice; insipid; vapid: as, *namby-pamby* rimes.

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *v. t.* [< *namby-pamby*, *n.*] To treat sentimentally; coddle.

A lady of quality . . . sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentlewoman to *namby-pamby* me. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, xvi.

name[1] (nām), *n.* [< ME. *name*, *nome*, < AS. *nama*, *noma* = OS. *namo* = OFries. *nema*, *nama*, *noma* = MD. *naem*, D. *naam* = MLG. *name*, LG. *name* = OHG. *namo*, MHG. *name*, *nam*, G. *name*, *namen* = Icel. *nafn* (for **namn*) = Sw. *namn* = Dan. *navn* = Goth. *namō* = L. *nōmen*, for **gnōmen* (as in *agnomen*, *cognomen*) (> It. Pg. *nome* = Sp. *nombre* = F. *nom*, OF. *non*, *nun*, *noun*, > E. *noun*), = Gr. *ὄνομα*, *ὄνυμα*, *οὔνομα* (*ὀνοματ-*) (for **ὄγνομα*, **ὀγνομαν-* ?) = Skt. *nāman* (for **jnāman* ?) = Pers. *nām* (> Hind. *nām*), name; appar. lit. 'that by which a thing is known,' from the root **gno*, Teut. **knā*, Gr. *γιγνώσκειν*, L. *noscere*, **gnoscere* = AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know* (see *know*[1]), but this view ignores phonetic difficulties in the relations of the above forms, and fails to explain the appar. cognate Ir. *ainm*, W. *enw*, and OBulg. *imę* = Serv. *ime* = Bohem. *jme*, *jmeno* = Pol. *imie* = Russ. *imya* = OPruss. *emnes*, name. It seems probable that all the words cited are actually related, and that the appar. irregularities are due to interference or conformation. From the L. form are ult. E. *nominal*, *naminate*, etc., *cognomen*, etc., *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*, etc., with the technical *nome*[3], *nomen*, *agnomen*, *nomial*, *binomial*, etc.; from the Gr. are ult. E. *synonym*, *paronym*, *patronymic*, *metronymic*, etc., *onym*, *mononym*, *polyonymous*, etc. From the E. noun are *name*, *v.*, *neven*.] 1. A word by which a person or thing is denoted; the word or words by which an individual person or thing, or a class of persons or things, is designated, and distinguished from others; appellation; denomination; designation. In most communities of European civilization at the present day the name a person bears is double—consisting of the family name or surname and the Christian or distinctively personal name, which latter ordinarily precedes the surname, but in some countries stands last. Either of these name-elements may and (the personal name especially) often does consist of two or more names as component parts. An ancient Roman of historical times had necessarily two names, one distinguishing his family or gens, the *nomen*, or *nomen gentilicium*, and the other, the *prænomen*, distinguishing the individual: as, *Caius Marius*—that is, Caius of the gens of the Marii. Every Roman citizen belonged also to a familia, a branch or subdivision of his gens, and hence had or might have a third name, or *cognomen*, referring to the familia. This cognomen was always borne by men of patrician estate; and in the case of men of distinction a fourth name or epithet (*cognomen secundum*, or *agnomen*) was sometimes added, in reference to some notable achievement of the individual: thus, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus* was Lucius, of the Scipio branch of the Cornelian gens, who had won personal distinction in Asia. Women as a rule bore only the feminine form of the nomen of their gens: as, *Cornelia*, *Tullia*. But sometimes, especially at a comparatively late date, they received also an individual prænomen, which was the feminine form of the prænomen of

the husband, or, still later, was given to them, as in the case of boys, in infancy.

Ye Aldirman schal elepene vpe lj. men be *name*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 276.

But, gode sir, nenenes me thi *name*? *York Plays*, p. 474.

If I may be so fortunate to deserve
The *name* of friend from you, I have enough.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

By the Tyranny of Tarquinius Superbus (the last Roman King) the very *Name* of King became hateful to the People. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., note.

There is a fault which, though common, wants a *name*. It is the very contrary to procrastination.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

2. Figuratively, an individual as represented by his name; a person as existing in the memory or thoughts of others.

Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other *name* under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved. Acts iv. 12.

3. That which is commonly said of a person; reputation; character: as, a good *name;* a bad *name;* a *name* for benevolence.

A good *name* many folde yn more worthe then golde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

I know thy works, that thou hast a *name* that thou livest, and art dead. Rev. iii. 1.

4. Renown; fame; honor; eminence; distinction.

Than this son of chosdrous
In his hert euill angerd was
That this cristen king had *name*
More than he or his sire at hame.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

What men of *name* resort to him?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 5. 8.

Why mount the pillory of a book,
Or barter comfort for a *name*?
Whittier, To J. T. F.

5. The mere word by which anything is called, as distinguished from the thing itself; appearance only, not reality: as, a friend in *name*, a rival in reality.

Religion becomes but a meer *name*, and righteousness but an art to live by. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

And what is friendship but a *name*!
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

6. Persons bearing a particular name or patronymic; a family; a connection.

The able and experienced ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his *name*, came every day to pay their feigned civilities. *Motley.*

7. A person or thing to be remembered.

I died a Queen. The Roman soldier found
Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
A *name* for ever! *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

8†. In *gram.*, a noun.—9. Right, ownership, or legal possession, as represented by one's name: as, to hold property in one's own *name*, or in the *name* of another. In this use the word usually implies that where there is a recorded title it stands in the *name* referred to, but not necessarily that there is any record of title.—**A handle to one's name.** See *handle*.—**Baptismal, binary, Christian name.** See the adjectives.—**By the name of,** called; known as: as, a man *by the name of* Strong: familiar as a legend on heraldic bearings.

A Wyvern part-per-pale addressed
Upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads "*By the name of* Howe."
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

Generic name. See *generic*.—**Given name.** Same as *Christian name*.—**In the name of,** or **in** (such a one's) **name.** (*a*) In behalf of; on the part of; by the authority of: used often in invocation, adjuration, or the like: as, it was done *in the name of* the people; *in the name of* common sense, what do you mean? *in* God's *name*, spare us.

You are to bid any man stand, *in* the prince's *name*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 27.

A letter has been sent to these volunteers [sixty-eight English astronomers], inviting them, *in the name of* the American expeditionary parties, to accept this much-needed assistance [that is, to sail with those inviting them].
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

(*b*) In the capacity or character of.

He that receiveth a prophet *in the name of* a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward; and he that receiveth a righteous man *in the name of* a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward. Mat. x. 41.

Being thus crammed in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves . . . were called forth . . . to carry me *in the name of* foul clothes to Datchet-lane.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 101.

Maiden name. See *maiden*.—**Name of Christ,** in *Scrip.*, all those things we are commanded to recognize in Jesus and to profess of his Messianic dignity, divine authority, memorable sufferings; the peculiar services and blessings conferred by him on man, so far as these are believed, confessed, or commended. (Mat. x. 22; John i. 12; Acts v. 41.) Compare *name of God*.—**Name of God,** in *Scrip.*, all those qualities by which God makes himself known to men; the divine majesty and perfections, so far as these are apprehended or named, as his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his authority, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself. (Ps. xx. 1, lxviii. 4, cxxiv. 8; John xvii. 6.)—**Specific name.** See *specific*.—**To call names.** See *call*.—**To have one's name in the Gazette.** See *gazette*.—**To keep one's name on the boards.** See *board*.—**To take a name in vain,** to use a name profanely or lightly.

Thou shalt not *take the name* of the Lord thy God *in vain*.
Ex. xx. 7.

Who, never naming God except for gain,
So never *took* that useful *name in vain*.
Tennyson, Sea-Dreams.

=**Syn. 1.** *Name, Appellation, Title, Designation, Denomination, Style.* *Name* is the simplest and most general word for that by which any person or thing is called: as, "His *name* is John," Luke i. 63. An *appellation* is a descriptive and therefore specific term, as *Saint* Louis; John's *appellation* was *the Baptist;* George Washington has the *appellation* of *Father of his Country.* A *title* is an official or honorary appellation, as *reverend, bishop, doctor, colonel, duke.* A *designation* is a distinctive appellation or title, marking the individual, as Charles *the Simple*, James *the Less.* *Denomination* is to a class what *designation* is to an individual: as, coin of various *denominations;* a common use of the word is in application to a separate or independent Christian body or organization. *Style* may be essentially the same as *appellation*, but it is now generally limited to a name assumed or assigned for public use: as, the *style* of his most Christian Majesty; they transacted business under the firm *style* of Smith & Co.—4. Repute, credit, note.

name[1] (nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *named*, ppr. *naming*. [< ME. *namen*, < AS. *genamian* = OS. *namōn* = OFries. *nomia*, *nama*, from the noun: see *name*[1], *n.* The usual verb in older use was early mod. E. *neven*, *nemne*, < ME. *nevnen*, *nemnen*, *nemmen*, < AS. *nemnan*, *nemnian*: see *neven*.] 1. To distinguish by bestowing a particular appellation upon; denominate; entitle; designate by a particular appellation or epithet.

She *named* the child Ichabod. 1 Sam. iv. 21.

But the poet *names* the thing because he sees it, or comes one step nearer to it than any other.
Emerson, The Poet.

2. To mention by name; pronounce or record the name of: as, the person *named* in a document; also, to mention in general; speak of.

Gentill sir, cometh [come] forth, for I can not yet yow *namen*, and receive here my doughter to be youre wif.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 319.

Wherever I am *nam'd*,
The very word shall raise a general sadness.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

If I should begin but to *name* the several sorts of strange fish that are usually taken in many of those rivers that run into the sea, I might beget wonder in you, or unbelief, or both. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 197.

Good friend, forbear! you deal in dangerous things,
I'd never *name* queens, ministers, or kings.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 70.

And far and near her name was *named* with love
And reverence. *Bryant*, Sella.

3. To nominate; designate for any purpose by name; specify; prescribe.

Thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I *name* unto thee.
1 Sam. xvi. 3.

He [a gossip] *names* the price for every office paid.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 162.

Mr. Radcliffe, the last Derwentwater's brother, is actually *named* to the gallows for Monday.
Walpole, Letters, II. 68.

4. In the British House of Commons, to mention formally by name as guilty of a breach of the rules or of disorderly conduct calling for suspension or some other disciplinary measure.—5. To pronounce to be; speak of as; call.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 296.

To name a day or **the day,** to fix a day for anything; specifically, to fix the marriage-day.

I can't charge my memory with ever having once attempted to deceive my little woman on my own account since she *named the day*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlvii.

=**Syn. 1.** To call, term, style, dub.

name[2]†, *n.* See *nam*[2].

nameable, *a.* See *namable*.

name-board (nām'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, the board on which the name of a ship is painted; or, in the absence of such a board, the place on the hull where the name is painted.

name-couthe†, *a.* [ME., also *nomecuthe*, *nomekowthe*, < AS. *nameūth*, well known, < *nama*, name, + *cūth*, known: see *name* and *couth*.] Known by name; renowned; well known.

A! nobili kyng & *nomekowthe*! notes in your hert,
And suffers me to say, Symple thof I be.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2630.

name-day (nām'dā), *n.* The day sacred to the saint whose name a person bears.

name-father (nām'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* 1. An inventor of names. [Rare.]

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority. Knowest thou not that I am a great *name-father*?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 45. (*Davies.*)

2. One after whom a child is named. [Scoteh.]

nameless (nām'les), *a.* [< ME. *nameles* (= D. *naamloos* = MLG. *namelōs* = OHG. *namolōs*, MHG. *namelōs*, G. *namenlos* = Sw. *namnlös* = Dan. *navnlös*); < *name* + *-less*.] 1. Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation: as, a *nameless* star.

Thy issue blurr'd with *nameless* bastardy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 522.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a *nameless* race.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 233.

2. Not known to fame; obscure; ignoble; without pedigree or repute.

To be *nameless* in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and long-descended. *Scott.*

3. That cannot or should not be named: as, *nameless* crimes.—4. Inexpressible; indescribable; that cannot be specified or defined.

For nothing hath begot my something grief:
. . . 'tis *nameless* woe, I wot.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 40.

From a certain *nameless* awe with which the mad assumptions of the mummer had inspired the whole party, there were found none who put forth hand to seize him.
Poe, Masque of the Red Death.

He brought the gentle courtesies,
The *nameless* grace of France.
Whittier, The Countess.

5. Anonymous: as, a *nameless* poet; a *nameless* artist.

The other two were somwhat greter parsonages, and nathelea of their humilite content to be *nameles*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 57.

Nameless creek, the place where anglers catch the largest fish, the locality of which is not divulged; any or no place; a kind of ne-man's-land. [Slang.]

namelessly (nām'les-li), *adv.* In a nameless manner.

namelessness (nām'les-nes), *n.* The state of being nameless or without a name; the state of being undistinguished.

namelicheț, nameliketh, *adv.* Middle English forms of *namely*.

namely (nām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *namely*, *namelieche*, *namelike* (= D. *namelijk* = MLG. *namelīken*, *nemelīken*, *nemelink* = G. *namentlich* = Sw. *namneligen* = Dan. *navnlig*); < *name* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Expressly; especially; in particular.

And sitte nauht to longe
At noon, ne at no time; and *nameliche* at soper.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 276.

Erthe and *namely* woode lande best is hold
For pastyning.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

2. To wit; that is to say; videlicet.

A vice near akin to cupidity, *namely* envy, I believe to be equally prevalent among the modern Egyptians, in common with the whole Arab race.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 308.

The object of aversion is realised at a definite point, *namely* when the pain ceases.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

name-plate (nām'plāt), *n.* A plate bearing a person's name; specifically, a plate of metal, as silver-plate or polished brass, upon which a person's name is engraved, placed upon the door or the door-jamb of a residence or a place of business.

namer (nā'mėr), *n.* [< *name* + *-er*[1].] One who gives a name to anything, or who calls by name.

Skilful Merlin, *namer* of that town [Caermarthen].
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

name-saint (nām'sānt), *n.* The saint after whom one is named; a saint whose name one has as his baptismal name or as part of it.

namesake (nām'sāk), *n.* One who is named after or for the sake of another; hence, one who has the same name as another.

I find Charles Lillie to be the darling of your affections; that you have . . . taken no small pains to establish him in the world; and, at the same time, have passed by his *name-sake* at this end of the town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

It was supposed that, on her death-bed, Mrs. Egerton had recommended her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred to the care of her husband. *Bulwer*, My Novel, ii. 5.

name-son (nām'sun), *n.* One who is named after another; a namesake.

I am your *name-son*, sure enough.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, xii.

naming (nā'ming), *n.* [< ME. *naming*, verbal n. of *name*[1], *v.*] The act of giving a name to anything: as, the *naming* and description of shells.

nammad, *n.* Same as *numud*.

nan[1]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

nan[2] (nan), *n.* [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nan*, var. of *Ann*.] A small earthen jar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nan[3] (nan), *interj.* [By apheresis from *anan*.] Same as *anan*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

nanander (na-nan′dėr), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *nanus*, a dwarf, + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male.] Same as *mieranders*.

nanandrous (na-nan′drus), *a.* [As *nanander* + *-ous*.] Having short or dwarf male plants, as algæ of the order *Œdogoniaceæ*. Compare *macrandrous*.

nan-boy† (nan′boi), *n.* [⟨ *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*²), + *boy*.] An effeminate man; a "Miss Nancy."

> The gittarn and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
> Are the new alamode for the *nan-boys*.
> *Merrie Drollerie*, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

nancy (nan′si), *n.*; pl. *nancies* (-siz). [A familiar use of the fem. name *Nancy*, a dim. of *Nan*, a var. of *Ann*. Cf. *nan*².] A small lobster. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

nancy-pretty (nan′si-prit′i), *n.* [A corruption of *none-so-pretty*.] A plant, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

Nandidæ (nan′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nandus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Nandus*, having different limits. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes* with perfect ventrals, no bony stay for the preoperculum, and interrupted lateral line. (*b*) In later systems, restricted to the *Nandina*.

nandin (nan′din), *n.* [Jap.] The sacred bamboo, *Nandina domestica*.

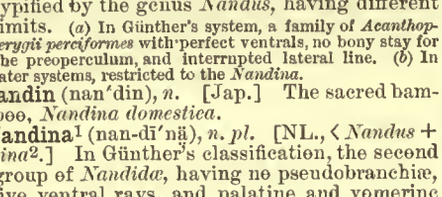
Nandina¹ (nan-dī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nandus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification, the second group of *Nandidæ*, having no pseudobranchiæ, five ventral rays, and palatine and vomerine teeth. It includes sundry East Indian freshwater fishes.

Nandina² (nan-dī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1781), ⟨ *nandin* + *-ina*¹.] A genus of plants of the order *Berberideæ* and the tribe *Berbereæ*, characterized by its numerous sepals and petals. It consists of a single species, *N. domestica*, a tree-like shrub with much-divided leaves and simple panicles of small white flowers; it is the sacred bamboo of China. See *sacred bamboo*, under *bamboo*.

nandine¹ (nan′din), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Nandus* + *-ine*².] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nandina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Nandina*.

nandine² (nan′din), *n.* [⟨ *Nandinia*.] A quadruped of the genus *Nandinia*, *N. binotata*, a



Nandine (*Nandinia binotata*).

handsome kind of paradoxure having a double row of spots along the sides, inhabiting Guinea.

Nandinia (nan-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds of the family *Viverridæ* and the subfamily *Paradoxurinæ*; the nandines. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

nandu (nan′dö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The South American ostrich, *Rhea americana*, and other species of that genus. Also spelled *nandoo*.

Nandus (nan′dus), *n.* [NL.] The typical ge-

Nandus marmoratus.

nus of fishes of the family *Nandidæ*, including a few East Indian species.

nane (nān), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *none*¹.

nanest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nonce*.

nanga (nang′gä), *n.* [African.] A small harp having but three or four strings, used by the negroes of Africa; a negro harp.

nanism (nā′nizm), *n.* [= F. *nanisme*; as ⟨ L. *nanus* (> F. *nain*), ⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, also *νάννος*, a dwarf, + *-ism*.] Aberration from normal form by decrease in size; the character or quality of being dwarfed or pygmy; dwarfishness: opposed to *gigantism*.

nanization (nā-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *nanus*, ⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The artificial dwarfing or production of nanism in trees, especially as practised by the Japanese.

> Prof. Rein can be poetical without ceasing to be practical as well. He is, perhaps, a little hard on the Japanese love of dwarfing, or *Nanization*.
> *The Academy*, No. 888, p. 318.

nankeen, nankin (nan-kēn′), *n.* [⟨ Chinese *Nanking*, lit. 'southern capital,' a city of China now known as Kiang Ning fū, the capital of the province of Kiang-su and formerly the residence of the court, where the fabric was originally manufactured.] **1.** A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow color, made at Nanking in China. The peculiar color of these fabrics is natural to the cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*, var. *religiosum*) of which they are made. Nankeen is now imitated in most other countries where cotton goods are woven. See *cotton-plant* and *kino*¹.

> His nether garment was of yellow *nankeen*, closely fitted to the shape, and tied at his . . . knees by large knots of white ribbon. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

2. *pl.* Trousers or breeches made of this material.

> Some sudden prick too sharp for humanity — especially humanity in *nankeens* — to endure without kicking.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 2.

Nankeen color, in *dyeing*, the shade of buff obtained from iron salts.

nanmu (nan′mö), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese tree, *Persea Nanmu*. Its wood is highly esteemed in China for house-carpentry, coffins, etc., on account of its durability and fragrance, and is exported to some extent.

nanninose, nannynose (nan′i-nōs), *n.* Same as *maninose*.

nanny¹ (nan′i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Short for *nanny-goat*.] A nanny-goat.

nanny² (nan′i), *n.*; pl. *nannies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a natural joint, crack, or slip in the coal-measures: nearly the same as *cleat*³. *Gresley*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

nanny-berry (nan′i-ber′i), *n.* The sheepberry, *Viburnum Lentago*.

nanny-goat (nan′i-gōt), *n.* [⟨ *Nanny*, dim. of *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*²), + *goat*. Cf. *billy-goat*.] A female goat.

nanoid (nā′noid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dwarfish.

nanomelus (nā-nom′e-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a dwarfed limb.

nanosaur (nā′nō-sâr), *n.* A small dinosaur of the genus *Nanosaurus*.

Nanosaurus (nā-nō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of small dinosaurs, founded by Marsh in 1877.

nanosomia (nā-nō-sō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νᾶνος*, a dwarf, + *σῶμα*, body.] A dwarfing or dwarfed state of the body; nanism; microsomia.

nanpie (nan′pī), *n.* [⟨ *Nan*, a fem. name (see *nan*²), + *pie*². Cf. *magpie*.] The magpie. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Nantes† (nan′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *nans* (*nant-*), ppr. of *nare*, swim.] In *zoöl.*, in Linnæus's system of classification, the third order of the third class, *Amphibia*, including the *Chondropterygii* of Artedi, or the sharks, rays, chimæras, and marsipobranchs, and some true fishes erroneously considered to be related to them. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).

nantokite, nantoquite (nan′tō-kit), *n.* [⟨ *Nantoko* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A chlorid of copper occurring in white granular masses having an adamantine luster, found at Nantoko in Chili.

naos (nā′os), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νᾶός*, Ionic *νηός*, Attic *νεώς*, Æolic *ναῦος*, a temple, a sanctuary, lit. a dwelling, ⟨ *ναίειν*, dwell, inhabit.] **1.** In *archæol.*, a temple, as distinguished from *hieron*, a shrine (chapel) or sanctuary (in this latter sense not necessarily implying the presence of any edifice). — **2.** In *arch.*, the inclosed chamber or cella of an ancient temple, where were placed the statue and a ceremonial altar of the divinity. It is sometimes restricted to an innermost sanctuary of the cella, which, however, when present, is more properly called *sekos* or *adytum*. The open vestibule commonly placed before the naos was called the *pronaos*, and the corresponding vestibule frequently added at the rear was termed the *opisthodomos*, or, by some modern writers, the *epinaos*. See cut under *pronaos*.

> A passage round the *naos* was introduced, giving access to the chambers, which added 10 cubits to its dimensions every way, making it 100 cubits by 60.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 215.

nap¹ (nap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [⟨ ME. *nappen*, ⟨ AS. *hnappian*, *hnæppian* (cf., with added formative, OHG. *knaffezen*, *naffizan*, MHG. *nafzen*), slumber, doze; cf. *hnipian*, bend, bow the head, also *nipian* (in pret. pl. *nipeden*), nod, slumber; Icel. *hnīpa*, droop, *hnipna* = Goth. *ga-nipnan*, droop, despond. The Cuban negro *napinapi*, nap, sleep, is perhaps from E.] To have a short sleep; be drowsy.

> Tho cam Sleuthe al by-slobered with two slymed eyen.
> "Ich most sitte to be shryuen," quath he, "or elles shal ich *nappe*." *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 2.

To catch or **take one napping.** (*a*) To come upon one when he is unprepared; take at a disadvantage.

> Nay, I have *ta'en you napping*, gentle love.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2. 46.
>
> I *took thee napping*, unprepared.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 821.

(*b*) To detect in the very act: hence the phrase in the quotation.

> *Hand Napping* — that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act [of stealing cloth].
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 143. (*Davies*.)

nap¹ (nap), *n.* [⟨ *nap*¹, *v.*] A short sleep.

> After dinner, . . . we all lay down, the day being wonderful hot, to sleep, and each of us took a good *nap*, and then rose. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 189.

nap² (nap), *n.* [Var. of *nop*, ⟨ ME. *noppe* (the AS. **hnoppa*, in Somner, is not authenticated) = MD. *noppe*, D. *nop* (> OF. *nope*, *noppe*, F. dial. *nope*) = MLG. *noppe*, LG. *nobbe*, *nubbe* (cf. G. *noppe*) = Dan. *noppe*, nap of cloth: usually explained as orig. *knop* or *knob*, but the forms cited forbid this identification.] **1.** The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth, felt, or other fabric. It is of many varieties, as the uniform short pile of velvet, the knotted pile of frieze and other heavy water-proof cloths, etc. Compare *pile*.

> Jack Cade, the clothier, means to dress the commonwealth . . . and set a new *nap* upon it.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 7.
>
> Ay, in a threadbare suit; when men come there
> They must have high *naps*, and go from thence bare.
> *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

2. Some covering resembling the nap of cloth.

> The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie.
> *Spenser*, Mniopotmos, l. 333.

3. A felted cloth used in polishing glass, marble, etc. — **4.** *pl.* The loops of the warp in uncut velvet, which, when cut, form the pile. — **5.** Dress; form; presentation.

> A new iauriat, who, for a man that stands upon paines and not wit, hath performed as much as ante storie dresser may doo that sets a new English *nap* on an olde Latine apothegs. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

nap² (nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [⟨ *nap*², *n.*] To raise or put a nap on.

nap³† (nap), *n.* [ME., also *nep*, ⟨ AS. *hnæp*, *hnæpp*, once irreg. *hnæpf*, a cup, bowl, = D. *nap* = MLG. *nap* = OHG. *hnapf*, *napf*, *naph*, MHG. *naph*, *napf*, G. *napf* (> ML. *hanapus*, *nappus*, > It. *nappo* = OF. *hanap*, > E. *hanap*, and *hanaper*, *hamper*², q. v.), a cup, bowl, beaker.] A beaker.

nap⁴ (nap), *n.* [A simpler spelling of *knap*², but in part perhaps ⟨ Icel. *hnappr*, a button, bevy, cluster, a var. of *knappr*, a knob, button: see *knap*².] A knob; a protuberance; the top of a hill. [Local, Eng.]

nap⁵ (nap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [⟨ Sw. *nappa* = Dan. *nappe*, catch, snatch at, seize. Prob. in part a simpler spelling of *knap*¹: see *knap*¹, and cf. *nab*¹. Hence, in comp., *kidnap*.] To seize; grasp. [Prov. Eng.]

nap⁶ (nap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *napped*, ppr. *napping*. [A simpler spelling of *knap*¹, perhaps involving also ult. AS. *hnæppan* (rare), strike. See *knap*¹.] **I.** *trans.* To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cheat.

> Assisting the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other *napping* tricks.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 60. (*Davies*.)

nap⁷ (nap), *n.* An abbreviated form of *napoleon*, 2.

Napæa (nā-pē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), ⟨ L. *napæus*, ⟨ Gr. *ναπαῖος*, of a wooded vale or dell (L. *nymphæ napææ* or simply *Napææ*, nymphs of a dell), ⟨ *νάπη*, a woodland vale.] Pertaining to the nymphs of dells and glens. *Dryden*.

nap-at-noon (nap′at-nön′), *n.* The yellow goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*; perhaps also *T. porrifolius*: so called because their flowers close about midday. [Prov. Eng.]

nape¹ (nāp), *n.* [⟨ ME. *nape*; perhaps derived from or identical with *nap*⁴, with orig. ref. to the slight protuberance on the back of the head, above the neck; but this is doubtful.] **1.** The

Flowering Branch of the Male Plant of *Napæa dioica*.
a, female flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

back upper part of the neck, technically called *nucha*: generally in the phrase *nape of the neck*.

Furst kit owte the *nape* in the nek the shuldurs before.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

She turn'd; the very *nape* of her white neck
Was rosed with indignation. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. The thin part of a fish's belly next to the head. A beheaded fish, split along the belly, shows a pair of napes.

nape[1] (nāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naped*, ppr. *naping*. [< *nape*[1], *n.*] To cut through the nape of the neck.

Take a pyke and *nape* hym and drawe hym in the bely.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 140, note.

nape[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *nape*, *nappe*, F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.), < ML. *nappa*, *napa*, L. *mappa*, a cloth, a napkin, a towel: see *map*[1], and cf. *napkin*, *apron*.] A table-cloth.

Tho ouer *nape* schalle dowbulle balayde,
To tho uttur eyde be selnage brade.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

nape-crest (nāp'krest), *n.* A bird of the African genus *Schizorhis*. *E. Blyth*.

napee (na-pē'), *n.* [Burmese (?).] A preparation, half pickled, half putrid, of a fish resembling the sprat, highly esteemed as a condiment by the Burmese.

napelline (nā-pel'in), *n.* [< NL. *Napellus* (see def.) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*.

napery (nā'pėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *nappery*, *napperie*, *napry*; < ME. *naperye*, < OF. *naperie*, F. *napperie*, < *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth: see *nape*[2].] 1. Linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table; table-cloths, napkins, etc.

Good son, loke that thy *napery* be soote & also feyre & clene, Bordclothe, towelle & napkyn, foldyn alle bydene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

'Tis true that he did eat no meat on table-cloths;—out of mere necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 93.

Three tables were spread with *napery*, not so fine as substantial. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

2†. Linen worn on the person; linen underclothing.

And see your *napry* be cleane, & sort euery thing by it selfe, the cleane from the foule.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 88.

napha-water (nā'fi-wâ'tėr), *n.* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange-flowers.

naphew (nā'fū), *n.* See *navew*.

naphtha (naf'thą or nap'thą), *n.* [Formerly also *naptha*, *naphta*; = F. *naphte* = Sp. It. *nafta* = Pg. *naphta*, < L. *naphtha*, < Gr. *νάφθα*, also *νάφθας*, a kind of asphalt or bitumen (see def.).] 1. In ancient writers, a more fluid and volatile variety of asphalt or bitumen. Pliny hesitates about including naphtha with bitumen, on account of its volatility and inflammability.

It [an oil in which arrows were steeped] was composed of *Naphta*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 346.

Starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton*, P. L., i. 729.

2. In modern use, an artificial volatile colorless liquid obtained from petroleum. It is a general term applied to the products of the distillation of crude petroleum between gasolene and refined oil. Ordinary petroleum now yields from 6 to 12 per cent. of this material, the specific gravity of which is from 76° to 60° (Beaumé). Naphtha as a solvent has largely taken the place of turpentine, camphene, benzol, and other similar products in industrial art, being often superior, and always much less expensive. In this way it is used in the manufacture of rubber goods, paints and varnishes, floor- and table-cloths; also by dyers and clothing- and glove-cleaners. In its many applications for light and heat it is very largely taking the place both of coal and crude oil for the manufacture of illuminating gas and for street-lighting by naphtha-lamps, as well as for cooking by vapor-stoves in the use of the grade called *stove-gasolene*.

naphthalene (naf'thą-lēn), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-ene*.] A benzene hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_8$) usually prepared from coal-tar. It forms white crystalline leaflets, having a peculiar odor. It is used internally as an intestinal antiseptic and as an expectorant. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Naphthalene derivatives form an important group of coal-tar colors. Also *naphthalin*, *naphthaline*.—**Naphthalene red**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained from naphthylamine, belonging to the induline class. It is used for producing light shades on silk. Also known as *Magdala red*.

naphthalin (naf'thą-lin), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *al(cohol)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *naphthalene*.

naphthalize (naf'thą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naphthalized*, ppr. *naphthalizing*. [< *naphtha* (cf. *naphthalene*) + *-l-* + *-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with naphtha; enrich (an inferior gas) or carburet (air) by passing it through naphtha.

naphthamein (naf-tham'ē-in), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *am(ine)* + *-e-* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing alpha-naphthylamine. It is in some respects similar to aniline black, and produces grays and violets, but not very fast. Also called *naphthalene violet*.

naphthol (naf'thol), *n.* [< *naphtha* + *-ol*.] Any one of the phenols of naphthalene having the formula $C_{10}H_7OH$. One of the group, beta-naphthol, is an antiseptic, and is used locally in skin-diseases. Also called *naphthotum* and *isonaphthol*.—**Naphthol blue**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on alpha-naphthol. It gives colors similar to indigo, moderately fast to light but sensitive to acids.—**Naphthol green**. See *green*[1].—**Naphthol yellow**. See *yellow*.

naphtholize (naf'thō-līz), *v. t.* To saturate or impregnate with the vapor of naphtha.

naphthylamine (naf-thil'ą-min), *n.* [< *naphtha* + Gr. *ὕλη*, wood, matter, + *amine*.] A chemical base ($C_{10}H_7NH_2$) obtained from nitronaphthalene by reducing it with iron-filings and acetic acid. It occurs in fine crystals, insoluble in water, and having a disgusting odor. It unites with acids to form crystallizable salts, and is the source of certain coal-tar dyes.

naphthylic (naf-thil'ik), *a.* [< *naphtha* + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Containing or relating to naphthalene.

napier-cloth (nā'pėr-klôth), *n.* A double-faced cloth, having one side of wool, and the other of goat's hair from Cashmere or of vienna-hair or -wool from South America.

Napierian (nā-pē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Napier* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to John Napier (1550–1617), famous as the inventor of logarithms. See *logarithm*. Also *Neperian*.

Napier's analogies, rods (or **bones**), etc. See *analogy*, *rod*, etc.

napifolious (nā-pi-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having leaves like those of the turnip.

napiform (nā'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *napus*, a turnip (see *neep*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a turnip—that is, enlarged in the upper part and slender below: as, a *napiform* root.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* [< ME. *napkyn*; < *nape*[2] + *-kin*.] 1. A handkerchief; a kerchief of any kind.

And dip their *napkins* in his sacred blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 138.

And take a *napkin* in your hand,
And tie up baith your bonny een.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 46).

She hang ae *napkin* at the door,
Another in the ha';
And a' to wipe the trickling tears
Sae fast as they did fa'.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 195).

2. A small square piece of linen cloth, now usually damask, used at table to wipe the lips and hands and to protect the clothes.

Set your *napkyns* and spoones on the cupbord ready, and lay euery man a trencher, a *napkyn*, & a spone.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

Here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a *napkin*. Luke xix. 20.

The *napkins* white, the carpet red;
The guests withdrawn had left the treat.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 195.

napkin-ring (nap'kin-ring), *n.* A ring in which a table-napkin may be held folded or rolled up when not in use.

napless (nap'les), *a.* [< *nap*[2] + *-less*.] 1. Having no nap, as many textile fabrics.—2. Much worn; deprived of its nap by wear; threadbare.

Never would he
Appear i' the market-place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 250.

Naples yellow. See *yellow*.

nap-meter (nap'mē'tėr), *n.* A machine designed to test the wearing quality of cloth. It consists of a double-fronged wheel on which a piece of cloth attached to it is caused to rotate against rasp under a fixed pressure. The number of rotations is shown by counting-wheels and dials, and the endurance of the cloth is shown by the number of rotations required to wear it threadbare.

napoleon (nā-pō'lē-on), *n.* [< F. *napoléon*, a coin so called after *Napoleon* Bonaparte.] 1. A modern French gold coin of the value of 20 francs, or slightly less than $4; a twenty-franc

Obverse. Reverse.
Napoleon. (Size of the original.)

piece, or *pièce de vingt francs*. See *louis*.—2. A French modification of the game of euchre, played by not more than six persons, every one for himself. *The American Hoyle*. Also *nap*.

Napoleon blue, gun, etc. See *blue*, etc.

Napoleonic (nā-pō-lē-on'ik), *a.* [< *Napoleon* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of either of the emperors Napoleon (Napoleon I. (Bonaparte), born 1768 or 1769, died 1821, and Napoleon III., born 1808, died 1873), or their dynasty.

Napoleonism (nā-pō'lē-on-izm), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ism*.] 1. The political system, theory, methods, etc., of the Napoleonic dynasty, or its traditions.—2. Attachment to the Napoleonic dynasty; Bonapartist partizanship: same as *Bonapartism*.

Moritz Carriere, in his able and fascinating book on "The Moral Order of the World," begins with thanksgiving for the downfall of *Napoleonism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 457.

Napoleonist (nā-pō'lē-on-ist), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ist*.] A supporter of the Napoleonic dynasty: same as *Bonapartist*.

napoleonite (nā-pō'lē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Napoleon* + *-ite*[2].] A granitoid rock composed of anorthite and hornblende with a little quartz, these being concentrically grouped so as to form layers of alternately lighter and darker shade. It is a variety of eorsite. Also sometimes called *orbicular diorite*.

nappe (nap), *n.* [F., a cloth, table-cloth, sheet or surface (as of water, etc.): see *nape*[2].] A surface swelling out from a point in the form of a cone or hyperboloid about its vertex.—**Jet-nappe**, a nappe formed by a jet impinging normally on the rounded end of a rod.

The dimensions of the apparatus may be varied to suit jets of different sizes; it is highly desirable, however, that the *jet nappe* should well overlap the inner margin of the ring-shaped electrode. *Science*, VII. 501.

napper[1] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who naps or slumbers.

napper[2] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nap*[2] + *-er*[1].] An implement used to nap or smooth cloth or knitted goods. Specifically—(*a*) A mallet or beetle for this purpose. (*b*) A machine by which knitted goods are cleaned, napped, and surfaced. It consists essentially of a roller on which the goods are stretched and brushed with a card or teazel, to remove specks, burs, seeds, etc., to raise the nap, and restore the softness and pliancy of which the fabric has been deprived by washing.

napper[3] (nap'ėr), *n.* [< *nape*[2] + *-er*[1].] In England, the holder of an honorary office at a coronation or other royal function. The office is connected with that of chief butler, and is marked by the carrying of a napkin.

Rev. George Herbert applied for the office of *Napper*, which was refused.
List of Claims to Service at Coronation of Geo. IV.

napperer (nap'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *naper*(*y*) + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who makes or supplies napery.—2. Same as *napper*[3].

napperty (nap'ėr-ti), *n.* Same as *knapperts*.

napperyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *napery*.

nappiness (nap'i-nes), *n.* [< *nappy*[2] + *-ness*.] The quality of being nappy, or having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

napping (nap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nap*[2], *v.*] In *hat-making*, a sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat-body. *E. H. Knight*.

napping-machine (nap'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine for raising, trimming, or shearing the nap of cloth.

nappy[1] (nap'i), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < *nap*[1] + *-y*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Heady; strong: applied to ale or beer.

Nappie ale, so called because, if you taste it thoroughly, it will either catch you by the nape of the neck or cause you to take a nappe of sleepe. *Minsheu.*

With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 56.

But most, his rev'rence loved a mirthful jest:
Thy coat is thin; why, man, thou 'rt barely dressed;
It 's worn to th' thread: but I have *nappy* beer;
Clap that within, and see how they will wear!
Crabbe, Works, I. 130.

2. Tipsy; slightly elevated or intoxicated with drink. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Wee are to vexe you mightely for plucking Elderton out of the ashes of his ale, and not letting him enjoy his *nappie* muse of ballad-making to himselfe.
Nash, Foure Letters Confuted.

The carles grew *nappy*. *Patie's Wedding.* (*Jamieson.*)

II. *n.* Strong ale. [Scotch.]

An', whiles, twalpennie-worth o' *nappy*
Can mak the bodies unco happy.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

nappy[2] (nap'i), *a.* [< *nap*[2] + *-y*[1].] Covered with nap; having abundance of nap on the surface: as, a *nappy* cloth.

Thou burre that onely stickest to *nappy* fortunes!
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 3.

nappy[3] (nap'i), *a.* [< *nap*[6] for *knap*[1], break, + *-y*[1].] Brittle; easily broken. [Scotch.]

nappy[4] (nap'i), *n.*; pl. *nappies* (-iz). [Dim. of *nap*[3].] A round dish of earthenware or glass with a flat bottom and sloping sides.

napront, *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *apron.*

naptaking† (nap'tā″king), *n.* [From the phrase *to take napping:* see *nap*[1], *v.*] A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; an unexpected onset when one is unprepared.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings have, in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

naptha†, *n.* An obsolete form of *naphtha.*

nap-warp (nap'wârp), *n.* A secondary or outer warp, used in material which is to have a velvety surface, to furnish the substance for the nap or pile.

nar†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *near*[1].

naraka (nar'a-kä), *n.* [Hind.] In *post-Vedic Hind. myth.* and in *Buddhism*, the place of torture for departed evil-doers, represented as consisting of numerous hot and cold hells, which have been variously described.

narceia (när-sē'iä), *n.* [NL., < L. *narce* = Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor.] Same as *narceine.*

narceine (när'sē-in), *n.* [< L. *narce*, numbness, torpor, + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$) contained in opium. It is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It forms fine silky inodorous bitter crystals. Narceine is sometimes used in medicine as a substitute for morphine.

narcissine (när-sis'in), *a.* [< L. *narcissinus*, < Gr. *νarκίσσινος*, of the narcissus, < *νάρκισσος*, narcissus: see *narcissus.*] Relating to or resembling plants of the genus *Narcissus.*

narcissus (när-sis'us), *n.* [= F. *narcisse* = Sp. *narciso* = Pg. It. *narcisso*, < L. *narcissus* = Pers. *nargis* = Gr. *νάρκισσος*, a plant, a narcissus, so called from its narcotic qualities, < *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor: see *narcotic.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Narcissus.* See cut under *eyathiform.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and the tribe *Amarylleæ*, known by its undivided cup-shaped corona. There are about 20 species, mainly European, with narrow upright leaves from a coated bulb; they are favorite garden-plants, mostly hardy, bearing their conspicuous yellow or white, often fragrant, blossoms in early spring, also much employed for forcing. *N. poeticus*, the poet's narcissus, has white flowers, the crown, edged with pink, scarcely projecting from the throat. *N. biflorus*, with the scapes two-flowered and the crown forming a short cup, is the primrose peerless of the old gardeners. *N. Polyanthus* and *N. Tazetta*, with varieties, have the flowers numerous, and are called *Polyanthus Narcissus.* *N. odorus* and others furnish oils or essences to the perfumer. For other species, see *bell-flower*, 2, *daffodil*, *jonquil*, *butter-and-eggs*, and *hoop-petticoat.* See also cuts under *daffodil* and *jonquil.*

Polyanthus Narcissus (*Narcissus Tazetta*).

3. In *her.*, a flower composed of six petals, or a sort of hexafoil or architectural ornament of six lobes, used as a bearing.

narcolepsy (när'kō-lep-si), *n.* [< NL. *narco(sis)* + E. *(epi)lepsy.*] 1. A condition characterized by a tendency to fall into a short sleep on all occasions.—2. Petit mal, when presenting a simple brief loss of consciousness.

narcoma (när-kō'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + *-oma.*] Stupor produced by narcotics.

narcomatous (när-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *narcoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of narcoma.

Narcomedusæ (när″kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + NL. *Medusa:* see *Medusa*, 2.] In Haeckel's classification, an order of *Hydromedusæ*, in which the marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and the genitalia are in the wall of the manubrium or in ponch-like manubrial outgrowths. Also spelled *Narkomedusæ.*

narcomedusan (när″kō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Narcomedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Narcomedusæ.*

narcose (när'kōs), *a.* [< Gr. *νάρκη*, numbness, + *-ose.*] Narcotic.

narcosis (när-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing, < *ναρκοῦν*, benumb, render unconscious: see *narcotic.*] In *pathol.*, the stupefying effect of a narcotic; narcotism.—**Nussbaum's narcosis**, the condition produced by a dose of morphine followed by the administration of chloroform.

narcotic (när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, making stiff or numb, narcotic, < *ναρκοῦν*, benumb, < *νάρκη*, numbness, torpor, perhaps orig. **σνάρκη*, related to E. *snare* and *narrow*[1].]

I. *a.* 1. Having the power to produce stupor.

Narcoticke medicines bee those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, Explanation of the Words of Art.

2. Consisting in or characterized by stupor: as, *narcotic* effects.

II. *n.* A substance which directly induces sleep, allaying sensibility and blunting the senses, and which, in large quantities, produces narcotism or complete insensibility. Opium, *Cannabis Indica*, hyoscyamus, stramonium, and belladonna are the chief narcotics, of which opium is the most typical.

Direct *narcotics* . . . either produce some specific effect upon the cerebral grey matter, or have a very decided action on the blood-supply of the brain.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1018.

narcotical (när-kot'i-kal), *a.* [< *narcotic* + *-al.*] Same as *narcotic.*

narcotically (när-kot'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a narcotic; by means of a narcotic.

narcoticalness (när-kot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The property of being narcotic, or of operating as a narcotic.

narcoticness (när-kot'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *narcoticalness.* *Bailey*, 1727.

narcotine (när'kō-tin), *n.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ine*[2].] A crystallized alkaloid of opium, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. It is white, odorless, and tasteless. It was at first supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium, but this has been shown to be a mistake, as narcotine is possessed of little if any narcotic power. It is said to be sudorific and antipyretic.

narcotinic (när-kō-tin'ik), *a.* [< *narcotine* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to narcotine: applied to an acid formed when narcotine is heated with potash.

narcotism (när'kō-tizm), *n.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ism.*] The influence exerted by narcotics, or the effects produced by their use.

narcotize (när'kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *narcotized*, ppr. *narcotizing.* [< *narcot(ic)* + *-ize.*] To bring under the influence of a narcotic; affect with stupor.

nard (närd), *n.* [< ME. *narde*, < OF. (and F.) *nard* = Sp. Pg. It. *nardo* = OHG. *narda*, MHG. G. *narde*, < L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος*, nard, < Pers. *nārd*, < Skt. *nalada*, Indian spikenard.] 1. A plant: same as *spikenard.* See *Nardostachys.*

Or have smelt o' the bud of the brier?
Or the *nard* in the fire?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

2. An aromatic unguent prepared from this plant.

While the Hebrew in his sumptuous Chamber
Disports himself, perfum'd with *Nard* and Amber.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

3. Same as *mat-grass*, 2. See also *Nardus.*—4. A European plant, *Valeriana Celtica*, formerly used in medicine; also, one of other species of valerian.

nard (närd), *v. t.* [< *nard*, *n.*] To anoint with nard.

She took the body of my past delight,
Narded and swathed and balm'd it for herself.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, i.

nardine (när'din), *a.* [< *nard* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard.

nardoo (när-dō'), *n.* [Native Australian.] An Australian plant, *Marsilea Drummondii* (*M. macropus* of Hooker). Its spores or spore-cases are pounded by the natives, and made into gruel and porridge.

Nardostachys (när-dos'tā-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναρδόσταχυς*, spikenard, < *νάρδος*, nard, + *στάχυς*, an ear of grain, a spike: see *nard* and *stachys.*] A genus of aromatic plants of the order *Valerianaceæ*, known by its purple flowers with four stamens. There are 2 species, natives of the Himalayas, with thick fragrant rootstocks, producing long narrow leaves and dense clusters of flowers. See *jatamansi* and *spikenard.*

Nardus (när'dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an arbitrary transfer of L. *nardus* = Gr. *νάρδος*, nard: see *nard.*] A genus of plants of the order *Gramineæ* and the tribe *Hordeæ*, known by the absence of the empty glumes and of the stalklet beyond the flower. There is but one species, *N. stricta.* See *mat-grass*, 2.

nare (nār), *n.* [< L. *naris*, a nostril, usually in pl. *nares*, the nostrils, the nose, akin to *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*, *nose*[1]. Hence *narel.*] A nostril; especially, the nostril of a hawk.

Yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb, nor finger to the stop acquainted,
But open, and unarmed.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

narel† (nar'el), *n.* [Also *narrel;* < OF. *narel*, < L. *naris*, nostril: see *nare.*] A nostril. *Cotgrave.*

nares, *n.* Plural of *naris.*

narghile, nargileh (när'gi-le), *n.* [Also *nargile*, *nargili*; = F. *narghileh*, *narguilé*; < Turk. Ar. (< Pers.) *narghile*, a kind of pipe (see def.), orig. made of cocoanut-shell, < E. Ind. *nargil*, a cocoanut-tree: see *nargil.*] An Eastern tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water before reaching the lips, the water being contained in a receptacle originally of cocoanut, now often of glass, porcelain, or metal. (Compare *sheesheh.*) The stem is a long flexible tube, often called a *snake.* See *kalian.*

nargil (när'gil), *n.* [E. Ind.] In southern Hindustan, the cocoanut-tree. *Simmonds.*

narial (nā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *naris*, nostril (see *nare*), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narine: as, the *narial* openings or passages.

naric (nar'ik), *a.* Same as *narial.*

naricorn (nar'i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *naris*, nostril, + *cornu*, horn.] The horny nasal sheath of the beak of some birds, overlying or incasing the nostrils, as in petrels and albatrosses; the rhinotheca, or nasal case: in some birds, as albatrosses, it is a separate piece.

The *naricorn* or rhinotheca is [in the albatross] an irregularly convoluted little scroll.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 276.

nariform (nar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *naris*, a nostril, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nostril; resembling a nostril in form.

narina (nā-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *naris*, a nostril: see *nare.*] An African trogon, *Hapaloderma narina.*

narine (nā'rin), *a.* [= F. *narine;* as L. *naris*, a nostril (see *nare*), + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the nostrils; narial.

naris (nā'ris), *n.*; pl. *nares* (-rēz). [L., nostril: see *nare.*] A nostril.—**Anterior nares**, the external nostrils.—**Posterior nares**, the internal opening of the narial passages into the pharynx, behind the soft palate. Also called *choanæ.* See cuts under *skull*[2], *Crocodilia*, and *sinus.*

Narkomedusæ, *n. pl.* See *Narcomedusæ.*

narl†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gnarl*[1].

narr. An abbreviation of *narratio.*

narrable† (nar'a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *narrable*, < L. *narrabilis*, < *narrare*, relate, report: see

narrate.] Capable of being related, told, or narrated. *Cockeram.*

narras-plant (nar'as-plant), *n.* [< S. African *narras* + E. *plant.*] A very peculiar cucurbitaceous plant of South Africa, *Acanthosicyos horrida*, growing on sandy downs near the sea. Without leaves and covered with stout spines, it forms impenetrable thickets of the height of a man. The fruit is abundant, as large as a small melon, the pulp white and delicate, very refreshing and wholesome. The seeds also are eaten by the natives.

narrate (na-rāt' or nar'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *narrated*, ppr. *narrating.* [< L. *narratus*, pp. of *narrare* (> It. *narrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *narrar* = F. *narrer*), relate, make known, for **gnarrare*, < √ *gna*, seen also in E. *know.* Cf. L. *gnarus*, knowing: see *gnarity.*] To tell, rehearse, or recite in detail; relate the particulars or incidents of; relate in speech or writing.

I may aptly *narrate* the apologue. *Sir E. Coke.*

When I have least to *narrate*—to speak in the Scottish phrase—I am most diverting.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 223. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. *Describe, Narrate* (see *describe*), detail, recount, repeat.

narratio (na-rā'shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *narration.*] In *civil law*, an account or formal statement in pleading, setting forth the facts constituting the plaintiff's cause of action: used to some extent at common law. Abbreviated *narr.*

narration (na-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *narration* = Pr. *narratio* = Sp. *narracion* = Pg. *narração* = It. *narrazione*, < L. *narratio*(*n*-), a relation, a narrative, < *narrare*, relate: see *narrate.*] 1. The act of recounting or relating in order the particulars of some action, occurrence, or affair; a narrating.

In the *narration* of some great design,
Invention, art, and fable, all must join.
Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, lii. 160.

The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of *narration*, giving it that easy flow which is so difficult. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 278.

2. That which is narrated or recounted; an orderly recital of the details and particulars of some transaction or event, or of a series of transactions or events; a story or narrative.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption by the insertion of records in their *narration.* *Felton.*

Specifically—3. In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts. The narration is to be distinguished from the proposition (prothesis) or statement of the subject. Besides the principal narration or narration proper (the diegesis), ancient rhetoricians distinguished subordinate forms of narration—the catadiegesis, epidiegesis, hypodiegesis, paradiegesis, and prodiegesis.—**Oblique narration.** See *oblique.* =Syn. 2. *Account, Relation, Narrative*, etc. See *account.*

narrative (nar'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *narratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *narrativo*, < L. *narrativus*, suitable for relation, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate: see *narrate.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to narration or the act of relating the details of a transaction or an event: as, *narrative* skill. —2. Given to narration or the telling of stories and the recounting of incidents and events. [Rare.]

The tattling quality of age . . . is always *narrative.*
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

II. *n.* 1. That which is narrated; a connected account of the particulars of an event or transaction, or series of incidents; a relation or narration; a story.

By this *narrative* you now vnderstand the state of the question. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 53.

The *Narrative* is a mere imitation of history.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

Some write a *narrative* of wars, and feasts
Of heroes. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 139.

2. The art of narrating or recounting in detail: as, he is very skilful in *narrative.*

The principles of the art of *narrative* must be equally observed. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

Narrative of a deed, in *Scots law*, that part of a deed which describes the grantor and the person in whose favor the deed is granted, and states the cause of granting. =Syn. 1. *Account, Relation, Narrative*, etc. See *account.*

narratively (nar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In or by a narrative or narration.

narrator (na-rā'tor), *n.* [= F. *narrateur*, OF. *narreur* = Sp. Pg. *narrador* = It. *narratore*, < L. *narrator*, a narrator, < *narrare*, pp. *narratus*, relate: see *narrate.*] 1. One who narrates; one who recounts or states facts, details, etc.

Hee is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, i.

2. In the older oratorios and passions, the personage who sings the historical parts of the text, so as to give the proper setting for the dramatic and lyric numbers.

narratory† (nar'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *narrate* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of narrative; consisting of narrative.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either *Narratory*, Objurgatory, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

narre1†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gnar*2. *Levins.*

I *narre*, as a dogge dothe whan he is angred. *Palsgrave.*
Narre lyke a dogge whych is madde. *Huloet.*

narre2†, *a.* A Middle English form of *near*1.

narrow1 (nar'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *narow, narowe, narewe, narwe, naru*, < AS. *nearu* (*nearw-*) = OS. *naru, naro, narowo*, narrow, = OFries. **naro* (in deriv. *nara*, oppression) = D. *naar*, dismal, ghastly, frightful, sorrowful, depressed, = MLG. *nare, narwe*, LG. *naar*, dismal, ghastly, = OHG. **naru* (**narw-*), in deriv. *narwa, narwo*, MHG. *narwe*, G. *narbe*, a closed wound, a scar; cf. Icel. *njörva-sund*, 'narrow strait' (applied to the Strait of Gibraltar); perhaps orig. with initial *s*, akin to *snare.* Certainly not connected with *near*1.] I. *a.* 1. Of little width or breadth; measuring relatively little from side to side; not wide or broad: as, a *narrow* channel or passage; a *narrow* ribbon.

By little it [the land] cometh in, and waxeth *narrower* towards both the ends.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Strait is the gate, and *narrow* is the way, which leadeth unto life. Mat. vii. 14.

The *narrow* seas that part
The French and English.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 28.

Those small Perquisites that I have are thrust up into a little *narrow* Lobby. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 39.

2. Limited as regards extent, resources, means, sentiment, mental view, scope, individual disposition, or habits, etc. (*a*) Small; confined; circumscribed.

Had I not beene brought into such a *narrow* compasse of time. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 144.

It is a large subject [the dissensions at Rome], but I shall draw it into as *narrow* a compass as I can.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

(*b*) Straitened; limited; impoverished: as, *narrow* fortune.

Socinius embraced the Catholic religion from conviction, and studied it with great application, as far as his *narrow* means of instruction would allow him.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 398.

(*c*) Contracted; lacking breadth or liberality of view; illiberal; bigoted.

I hold not so *narrow* a conceit of this virtue as to conceive that to give alms is only to be charitable.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

There is no surer proof of a *narrow* and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

(*d*) Niggardly; avaricious; covetous.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. Close; bare; so small or close as to be almost inadequate; barely sufficient: as, a *narrow* majority or escape (that is, a majority so small or an escape so close as almost to fail of being a majority or an escape).

The Lords, by a *narrow* majority, . . . adopted the same declaration. *Brougham.*

The Republican majority in the lower house is very *narrow.* It comprises eighteen Southern members.
The Nation, XLVII. 453.

4. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; careful; minute.

I hate her more
Than I love happiness, and plac'd thee there
To pry with *narrow* eyes into her deeds.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

These two, far off,
Shall tempt thee to just wonder, and, drawn near,
Can satisfy thy *narrowest* curiosity.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 2.

But first with *narrow* search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unsped.
Milton, P. L., iv. 528.

5. Restricted or brief, with reference to time.

From this *narrow* time of gestation [may] ensue a minority or smallness in the excision.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Narrow circumstances. See *circumstance.*—**Narrow cloths.** See *cloth.*—**Narrow gage.** See *gage*2, 2 (*a*).—**The narrow sea or seas**, the English Channel, or, specifically, the Strait of Dover.

Keep thees two townes [Calais and Dover], sire, to your magestee
As your twein eyen, to keep *the narow see.*
Libell of Englishe Policye, 1436 (ed. Hertzberg).

Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wrecked on *the narrow seas*; the Goodwins, I think they call the place.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 4.

Far beyond,
Imagined more than seen, the skirts of France. . . .
"God bless *the narrow sea* which keeps her off."
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Cramped, pinched, scanty, mean.

II. *n.* 1. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; any contracted part of a navigable river or harbor: used chiefly in the plural: as, the *Narrows* at the entrance of New York harbor.

The sea-current, especially observable in *narrows*, like the Hellespont. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 366.

2. A contracted part of an ocean current: usually in the plural: as, the *narrows* of the Gulf Stream at the south point of Florida.—3. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, roadways or galleries driven at right angles to drifts, and smaller than these in section. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

narrow1 (nar'ō), *adv.* [< ME. *narwe*, < AS. *nearwe*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*1, *a.*] Narrowly. [Rare.]

Vndir his lift side y my silf stood,
And aftir his soule ful *narwe* a-spied.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

narrow1 (nar'ō), *v.* [< ME. *narowen, narwen*, < AS. *nearwian, nirwan*, make narrow, become narrow, *genearwian*, make narrow, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*1, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make narrow or contracted; reduce in breadth or scope: as, to *narrow* one's sphere of action.

At the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it [the needle] varieth but five or six [degrees]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Narrow not the law of charity, equity, mercy.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 11.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties.
Government of the Tongue.

One science [theology] is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade.
Locke.

Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Specifically—2. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches of: opposed to *widen:* as, to *narrow* a stocking at the toe.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become narrow, literally or figuratively.

Following up
The river as it *narrow'd* to the hills.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. In the *manège*, to take less than the proper ground in stepping, or bear out insufficiently to the one hand or the other: said of a horse.—3. In *knitting*, to reduce the number of stitches, either by knitting two together or by slipping one and binding it over the next: as, when you reach this point you must *narrow.*

narrow2†, *a.* See *nary.*

narrower (nar'ō-ėr), *n.* One who or that which narrows or contracts.

narrow-gage (nar'ō-gāj), *a.* In *railroads*, of a gage less than the standard gage of 4 feet 8½ inches.

narrowing (nar'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *narrow*1, *v.*] 1. In *knitting*, the act of reducing the breadth of the work, as by throwing two stitches into one.—2. The part of the work which has been thus narrowed or contracted.

narrowly (nar'ō-li), *adv.* [< ME. **narweliche, nerwhliche*, < AS. *nearulīce*, narrowly, < *nearu*, narrow: see *narrow*1, *a.*] 1. With little breadth, extent, or scope; restrictedly as regards breadth or scope.

He does not think the church of England so *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

2. Sparingly; with niggardliness.—3. Closely; with careful or minute scrutiny; attentively; carefully: as, *narrowly* watched, inspected, or seen.

We will watch the bishop *narrowly*,
Lest some other way he should ride.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 225).

Look well, look *narrowly* upon her beauties.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 6.

4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance.

His ancestor was a brave man, and *narrowly* escaped being killed in the civil wars. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

narrow-minded (nar'ō-mīn'ded), *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; bigoted; illiberal.

narrow-mindedness (nar'ō-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being narrow-minded.

narrowness (nar'ō-nes), *n.* [< ME. **narownes*, < AS. *nearunes*, narrowness, < *nearu*, narrow:

see *narrow*[1], *a.*] The quality or condition of being narrow, in any sense of that word.

narrow-nosed (nar′ō-nōzd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, catarrhine: specifically applied to the *Catarrhina* or Old World apes and monkeys.

narrow-souled (nar′ō-sōld), *a.* Illiberal; devoid of generosity.

narrow-work (nar′ō-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, all the work done in the mine in the way of opening it, previous to the removal of the pillars: nearly the same as *dead-work*, or that which is done preparatory to beginniug to take out the coal.

narry, *a.* See *nary*.

nart†. A contracted form of *ne art*, art not.

Narthecium (när-thē′si-um), *n.* [NL. (Möhring, 1742), < Gr. *νάρθηξ*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant: see *narthex*.] A genus of herbs of the order *Liliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Narthecieæ*, known by its single style, stiff open flowers, and rigid linear leaves in two ranks, rising from a creeping rootstock. There are 4 species, of north temperate regions, with yellow flowers in racemes. The name *bog-asphodel*, applied to the genus, belongs especially to *N. ossifragum*, the Lancashire asphodel of England, and *N. Americanum*, a rare plant of New Jersey.

narthex (när′theks), *n.* [NL., < L. *narthex*, < Gr. *νάρθηξ*, a tall hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant (L. *ferula*), also a wand of this plant, a case, casket; in LGr. also as in def. 1.] **1.** A part of an early Christian or an Oriental church or basilica, at the end furthest from the bema or sanctuary, and nearest to the main entrance. It was originally separated from the nave merely by a railing or screen; but after the earliest Christian centuries it was generally divided from the church proper by a complete wall, in which were the main entrance-doors to the church, the narthex thus forming a capacious and lofty vestibule of the full width of the church. In primitive times the narthex was the part of the church to which the catechumens, the energumens, and the class of penitents called *audientes* or hearers were admitted. Sometimes it was set apart for the women of the congregation. Occasionally it was double, in which case the inner division was called the *esonarthex* and the outer division the *exonarthex*. In the church-building of western Europe, in certain types of monastic churches, notably in those of the Benedictines and Cistercians, the narthex persisted until the end of the twelfth century, and often formed a very important architectural feature, as in the splendid example in the great abbey-church of Vézelay, France. Also called *antechurch*, *antenave*, *pronaos*. See diagram under *bema*.

2. In *antiq.*, a small box or casket for unguents or perfumes.—**3.** [*cap.*] An old genus of umbelliferous plauts, now referred to *Ferula*. See *asafetida*.

narwet, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *narrow*[1].

narwhal (när′hwal), *n.* [Also *narwhale*, *narwal*; = F. *narval* = G. *narwal*, < Sw. Dan. *narhval* = Icel. *nāhvalr*, a narwhal; the Icel. form is appar. lit. 'a corpse-whale,' < *nār* (nom.; in comp. *nā-*), a corpse, + *hvalr* = E. *whale*, and is usually supposed to be so called from its pale color; but the term seems unusual, and the form does not suit the Sw. Dan. *narhval*. The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icel.; cf. Greenland *anarnak*, a kind of whale. Cf. *walrus*, AS. *horshwæl*, in which the element *whale* appears.] A cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, of the family *Delphinidæ* and the subfamily *Del-*

Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

phinapterinæ; the sea-unicorn, unicorn-whale, or unicorn-fish. One of the teeth of the male is enormously developed into a straight spirally fluted tusk from 6 to 10 feet long. This tusk is sometimes almost as long as the rest of the creature, and furnishes a valuable ivory. The narwhal also yields a superior quality of oil. It inhabits arctic seas. See also cut under *Monodon*.

nary (ner′i), *a.* [Also *narry*, and formerly *narro*, *narrow;* cf. *ary*, formerly also *ery*, *arra*, *arrow*.] A corruption of *ne'er a*, *never a* (the article being sometimes erroneously repeated after the word in which it is contained).

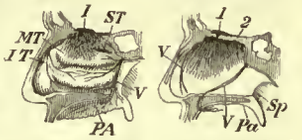
I warrants me, there is *narrow* a one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a 'squire of 500*l.* a-year. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, viii. 2.

As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narro* glimpse of the new light.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, W. Jenkins to Mrs. Mary [Jones, p. 186.

nas[1]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne was*, was not.

nas[2]†. An obsolete contraction of *ne has*, has not.

nasal (nā′zal), *a.* and *n.* [As a noun, in def. 1, ME. *nasell*, < OF. *nasal*, *nasel*, *nazel*, a part of the helmet which protected the nose; in other senses modern, < F. *nasal* = Sp. Pg. *nasal* = It. *nasale*, < NL. *nasalis*, of the nose, < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1]: see *nose*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the nose or nostrils; narial; rhinal.—**2.** Uttered with resonance in the nose, or with admission of the expelled air into the nasal passages, by relaxation or dropping of the palatal veil that shuts them off from the pharynx. A nasal sound uttered with complete closure of the mouth-organs is a nasal stop, or check, or mute, or oftenest called a nasal merely: such in English are *n*, *m*, *ng*, uttered respectively in the mouth-positions of *d*, *b*, *g*. There are apt to be in any language as many such as there are positions of mute-closure; thus, in Sanskrit there are five. A nasal uttered in a vowel-position of the mouth-organs is a nasal vowel: such are the French *an*, *on*, *in*, *un*, the Portuguese *ão*, etc. Nasal semivowels are also possible. And sometimes the whole utterance is rendered more or less nasal (the "nasal twang") by habitual relaxation of the velar closure.

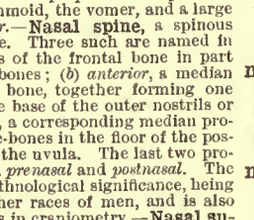


Nasal Fossa of Man, vertical longitudinal section just to one side of septum: left-hand figure, outer wall of right cavity; right-hand figure, inner or right wall of left cavity, being the left side of the median septum.

1, olfactory nerve, its filaments passing through 2, cribriform plate of ethmoid, to ramify upon Schneiderian membrane (*1* is situated in brain-cavity of the skull). *V*, branches of trigeminus nerve; *Pa*, palate flooring nasal cavity, roofing the mouth; *Sp*, free posterior margin of nasal septum; *ST*, superior turbinal bone; *MT*, middle turbinal bone (these are both ethmoturbinals); *IT*, inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the nasus or clypeus. — **Nasal bone**, a nasal. See **II.**, **3.**—**Nasal canal, crest, duct.** See the nouns. — **Nasal fossæ.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the nasal passages; the hollow interior or cavity of the nose. In man the nasal fossæ are right and left, separated by the nasal septum, and each is subdivided into three fossæ or meatus, superior, middle, and inferior. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the depressions upon the bill of a bird in which the external nostrils open. These are usually well-marked fossæ at or near the base of the bill, on either side of the culmen, naked or filled in with feathers, or arched over by an operculum or nasal scale; their characters are often of zoölogical importance. See cuts and diagram under *bill*.—**Nasal helmet**, the helmet of the early middle ages to which a nasal was attached. See **II.**, 1.—**Nasal index.** See *craniometry*.—**Nasal meatus.** See *meatus*.—**Nasal plate**, in *herpet.*, one of the special plates of the head of a reptile through or between which the nostrils open; a nasal.—**Nasal point**, in *craniom.*, the nasion.—**Nasal scale**, in *ornith.*, the horny operculum of a bird's nostril; a naricorn; a rhinotheca.—**Nasal septum**, the partition between the right and left nasal fossæ, in man complete and consisting of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone or mesethmoid, the vomer, and a large cartilage called *triangular*.—**Nasal spine**, a spinous process of bone of the nose. Three such are named in man: (*a*) *frontal*, a process of the frontal bone in part supporting the two nasal bones; (*b*) *anterior*, a median process of each maxillary bone, together forming one spine which projects at the base of the outer nostrils or anterior nares; (*c*) *posterior*, a corresponding median process of the conjoined palate-bones in the floor of the posterior nares, at the root of the uvula. The last two processes are sometimes called *prenasal* and *postnasal*. The anterior process has some ethnological significance, being best developed in the higher races of men, and is also one of several datum-points in craniometry.—**Nasal suture**, in *entom.*, the impressed line dividing the clypeus from the front: same as *clypeal suture* (which see, under *clypeal*).—**Nasal tube**, in *ornith.*, a tubular naricorn or rhinotheca, such as occurs in the petrel family and some of the goatsuckers.

II. *n.* **1.** A part of a helmet which protects the nose and adjacent parts of the face. It was made in various forms. Also called *nose-piece*. See also cut under *helmet*.



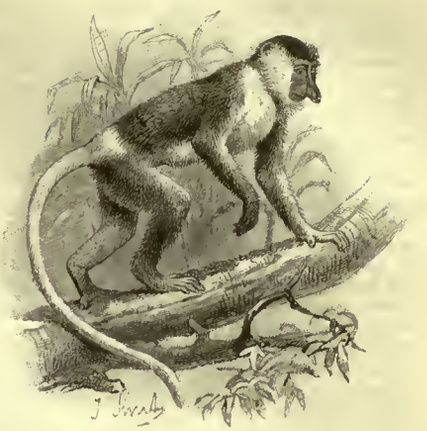
Nasals (adjustable), 13th century.

Nenertheles he a-ranght hym vpon the helme, and kutte of the *nasell*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

2. A sound uttered through or partly through the nose; especially, a nasal mute or stop, as *m*, *n*, *ng*.—**3.** In *anat.*, one of the nasal bones. In the higher vertebrates they are a pair of bones of the surface of the skull, in relation with the frontal, lacrymal, or maxillary bones, covering in more or less of the nasal cavity. They are very variable in shape in different animals, less so in position and relations; in man they form the bridge of the nose. In the osseous fishes different bones have been identified as representatives of the nasals. According to Cuvier, they are a pair of separated small tubiform bones in front of the frontals, called by others *turbinals*. According to Owen, they are represented by an unpaired projecting bone in front of the frontals, more generally considered to be the ethmoid. The nasals were regarded by Owen as forming the neural spine of the foremost, rhinencephalic, or nasal vertebra. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *Crotalus*, *Lepidosiren*, *Anura*, and *holorhinal*.

4. In *herpet.*, a nasal plate or shield.

Nasalis (nā-sā′lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1]: see *nasal*.] A remarkable genus of semnopithecine monkeys, containing the proboscis-monkey of Borneo, *Semnopithecus nasalis* or *Nasalis larvatus*. *Geoffroy St. Hilaire*. See cut in next column.



Kahau, or Proboscis-monkey (*Nasalis larvatus*).

nasality (nā-zal′i-ti), *n.* [< *nasal* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being nasal.

The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first letter. *Sir W. Jones*, Orthog. of Asiatick Words.

nasalization (nā″zal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *nasalize* + *-ation*.] The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.

nasalize (nā′zal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nasalized*, ppr. *nasalizing*. [< *nasal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter or syllable by modification or addition.

II. *intrans.* To speak or pronounce with a nasal sound; speak through the nose.

nasally (nā′zal-i), *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

nasard (naz′ärd), *n.* [= Sp. *nasardo*, < F. *nasard*, an organ-stop (cf. OF. *nasart*, *nazart*, part of the helmet which protected the nose: same as *nasal*, *n.*, 1), < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*[1].] In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop, usually similar to the twelfth. Also *nasarde*, and corruptly *nassart*, *nazard*, *nazad*, *nasat*.

nasardly (naz′ärd-li), *a.* [< **nasard*, appar. < OF. *nasarde*, a flout, mock, a rap on the nose, < L. *nasus* (F. *nez*), nose: see *nose*. Cf. *nasard*.] Mean; foolish. *Davies*.

What! such a *nazardly* Pigwiggen!
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque.

nascency (nas′en-si), *n.* [= F. *naissance* = Pr. *naissensa*, *naysensa*, *naisquenza* = OSp. *nascencia* = It. *nascenza*, < L. *nascentia*, birth, origin, < *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Origin, beginning, or production.

nascent (nas′ent), *a.* [= F. *naissant* = Pg. It. *nascente*, < L. *nascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nasci*, orig. **gnasci*, be born, inceptive verb, < √ *gna*, bear, related to √ *gen*, bear, beget, = E. *ken*[2]: see *ken*[2], *genus*, etc. From L. *nasci* are ult. E. *nascent*, *naissant*, *renascent*, *renascence*, *renaissance*, etc., *natal*[1], *nation*, *native*, etc., *agnate*, *cognate*, etc.] Beginning to exist or to grow; commencing development; coming into being; incipient.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 86.

Wiping away the *nascent* moisture from my brow.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (2d ed.), Pref., p. xii.

Nascent state, in *chem.*, the condition of an element at the instant it is set free from a combination in which it has previously existed.

naseberry (nāz′ber″i), *n.*; pl. *naseberries* (-iz). [Also *neesberry*, *nisberry*, an accom. form, simulating *berry*[1] (as also in *barberry*), < Sp. *níspero*, medlar, also naseberry-tree, < L. *mespilus*, medlar: see *medlar*.] The tree *Achras Sapota*, or its fruit. See *Achras*, *bully-tree*, *chicle-gum*, and *sapodilla*.—**Naseberry bully-tree**, a name of two West Indian trees, *Achras Sideroxylon*, commonly the tallest tree of Jamaican woods, and *Lucuma multiflora*, the latter distinguished as *broad-leafed*, the former sometimes as *mountain*.

naseberry-bat (nāz′ber-i-bat), *n.* A West Indian insectivorous and frugivorous bat of the genus *Stenoderma* or *Artibeus*, as *A. jamaicensis* or *A. perspicillatus:* so called from its fondness for the naseberry.

nasethmoid (nā-zeth′moid), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*[1], + E. *ethmoid*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal and the ethmoid bone: as, the *nasethmoid* suture.

nash-gab (nash′gab), *n.* Insolent talk; impertinent chatter. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii. [Scotch.]

nasi, *n.* Plural of *nasus*.

nasically (nā′zi-ka̤l-i), *adv.* [< *nasik* + *-al* + *-ly*².] After the manner of a nasik square or cube.

nasicorn (nā′zi-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having a horn on the nose, as a rhinoceros; of or pertaining to the *Nasicornia;* rhinocerotic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasicornia;* a rhinoceros or rhinocerotid.

Nasicornia (nā-zi-kôr′ni-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] One of the five divisions of Illiger's group *Multungulata*, containing the rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ*.

nasicornous† (nā′zi-kôr-nus), *a.* [As *nasicorn* + *-ous*.] Same as *nasicorn*. *Sir T. Browne.*

nasiform (nā′zi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape or function of a nose.

nasik (nā′sik), *a.* [From the name of a town in India.] Having, as a magic square or cube, other constant summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals.

nasilabial (nā-zi-lā′bi-a̤l), *a.* Same as *nasolabial*.

nasilabialis (nā-zi-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.* Same as *nasalabialis*, 2.

nasimalar (nā-zi-mā′lär), *a.* Same as *nasomalar*.

nasio-alveolar (nā″zi-ō-al-vē′ō̤-lär), *a.* [< *nasion* + *alveolus* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the nasion and the alveolar point: as, the *nasio-alveolar* distance.

nasio-bregmatic (nā″zi-ō-breg-mat′ik), *a.* [< *nasion* + *bregma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma, as the arch of the cranium between these two points.

nasio-mental (nā″zi-ō-men′ta̤l), *a.* [< *nasion* + *mentum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the nasion and the mentum: as, the *nasio-mental* length (the distance between these points).

nasion (nā′zi-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose*¹.] In *craniom.*, the median point of the nasofrontal suture. See *craniometry*.

Nasiterna (nas-i-tėr′nä̤), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasiterna*, *nassiterna*, a watering-pot with a large nose or spout, < *nasus* = E. *nose*¹.] A genus of *Psittacidæ;* the pygmy parrots. They are the smallest birds of the order, with mucronate tail-feathers, and of a green color varied with other hues. *N. pygmæa* and *N. pusio* are examples.

nask†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A prison. *Halliwell.* [Old cant.]

nasky† (nas′ki), *a.* [Not found in ME.; < Sw. dial. *naskug*, nasty, dirty; cf. LG. *nask*, also *unnask* (with neg. *un-*, here intensive), nasty; Norw. *nask*, greedy; orig. appar. with initial *s* as in Sw. dial. *snuskig*, Sw. *snuskig*, nasty, *snask*, dirt; cf. Sw. *snaska* = Dan. *snaske*, eat like a pig; cf. also Norw. *naska*, champ; other connections uncertain. Not connected with *nesh*. Hence, by variation, *nasty*, q. v.] Nasty. *Cotgrave.*

Nasmyth hammer. See *hammer*¹.

Nasmyth's membrane. See *membrane*.

naso-alveolar (nā″zō-al-vē′ō̤-lär), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *alveolus* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the nasal and alveolar points: as, the *naso-alveolar* line. See *craniometry*.

nasobasal (nā-zō-bā′sa̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + Gr. *βάσις*, base: see *basal*.] Pertaining to the nose and the base of the skull: as, the *nasobasal* angle of Weleker. See *craniometry*.

nasobasilar (nā-zō-bas′i-lär), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + E. *basilar*.] Pertaining to the nasal point and the basion: as, the *nasobasilar* line. See *craniometry*.

nasocular (nā-zok′ṳ̄-lär), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the eye; nasorbital: as, the *nasocular* or lacrymal duct.

naso-ethmoidal (nā″zō-eth-moi′da̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + E. *ethmoidal*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal and ethmoidal regions of the skull.

nasofrontal (nā-zō-fron′ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *frons* (*front-*), forehead: see *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the frontal bone: as, the *nasofrontal* suture.

nasolabial (nā-zō-lā′bi-a̤l), *a.* and *n.* [Also, more prop., *nasilabial;* < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the nose and the upper lip.

II. *n.* A nasolabial muscle.

nasolabialis (nā-zō-lā-bi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *nasolabiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *nasolabial*.] 1. In *human anat.*, a small muscle connecting the upper lip with the septum of the nose, being one of a pair of muscular slips given off from the orbicularis oris. The interval between them corresponds to the vertical depression seen on the surface between the nose and the lip. Also called *nasalis labii superioris, depressor septi, mobilis narium*, and *depressor apicis narium*. *E. Wilson.*

2. The proper lifter of the nostril and upper lip, usually called *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*. *Cones and Shute.* Also *nasilabialis*. See first cut under *muscle*¹.

nasolacrymal (nā-zō-lak′ri-ma̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *lacryma*, tear: see *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the nose and to tears: as, the *nasolacrymal* duct, which carries tears from the eye to the nose.

nasology (nā-zol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of the nose or of noses.

Mr. Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Slawkenbergius.

S. Phillips, Essays from The Times, II. 336. (*Davies.*)

nasomalar (nā-zō-mā′lär), *a.* [Also *nasimalar;* < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *mala*, the cheek: see *malar*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the cheek or cheek-bone.

nasomaxillary (nā-zō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*, + *maxilla*, the jaw-bone: see *maxillary*.] Of or pertaining to the nasal bone and the upper jaw-bone: as, the *nasomaxillary* suture.

Nason flute. See *flute*¹.

nasopalatal (nā-zō-pal′a-ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *palatum*, the palate: see *palatal*.] Same as *nasopalatine*.

nasopalatine (nā-zō-pal′a-tin), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *palatum*, the palate, + *-ine*¹: see *palatine*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and to the palate or palate-bones; nasopalatal.—**Nasopalatine canal or foramen**, one of the anterior palatine canals or forsmina, for the transmission of a nasopalatine nerve from the nose to the mouth.—**Nasopalatine nerve**, a branch of Meckel's ganglion which ramifies in the mucous membrane of the nose and mouth. Also called *nerve of Scarpa, nerve of Cotunnius*, and *internal sphenopalatine nerve*.

nasopharyngeal (nā-zō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *nasopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to the nasal fossæ and the pharynx.

nasopharynx (nā-zō-far′ingks), *n.*; pl. *nasopharynges* (nā″zō-fa-rin′jēz). [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + NL. *pharynx*, q. v.] That part of the pharynx which is behind and above the soft palate, directly continuous with the nasal passages: distinguished from *oropharynx*.

nasorbital (nā-zôr′bi-ta̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] Of or pertaining to the nose and the orbits of the eyes; orbitonasal; nasocular.

nasosubnasal (nā″zō-sub-nā′za̤l), *a.* [< L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *sub*, under, + *nasus* = E. *nose:* see *nasal*.] Connecting the nasal and the subnasal point. See *craniometry*.

Nassa (nas′ä̤), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1799), < L. *nassa*, *naxa*, a wicker basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel.] The leading genus of *Nassidæ*. Some of the species are known as *dog-whelks*. Several abound on the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *N. obsoleta* and *N. trivittata*.

Nassau grouper. A West Indian fish: same as *hamlet*².

Nassellaria (nas-e-lā′ri-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < **nassella*, dim. of L. *nassa*, a wicker basket (see *Nassa*), + *-aria*.] Haeckel's name of radiolarians with the central capsule originally invariably uniaxial, oval, or conical, with two different poles of the axis, having at one pole the characteristic porous area through which the whole of the pseudopodia project like a bush.

nass-fish (nas′ fish), *n.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

Nassidæ (nas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nassa* + *-idæ*.] A family of buccinoid or whelk-like gastropods, typified by the genus *Nassa;* the dog-whelks. The animal has a large foot, generally bifid behind, a long siphon, and a radula with the median teeth multidentate and the lateral generally bicuspid and with intermediate denticles; the operculum is unguiculate and usually serrate. The shell is generally small, compact, and highly sculptured, with a twisted or plaited columella, and usually a calloused columellar lip. The species are numerous, and occur in all seas. See cut under *dog-whelk*.

Nassinæ (na-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nassa* + *-inæ*.] The *Nassidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Buccinidæ;* the dog-whelks.

nast¹ (nast), *n.* [< *nast-y*.] Dirt; nastiness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nast²†. An obsolete contraction of *ne hast*, hast not.

nasten (nās′tn), *v. t.* [< *nast*¹ + *-en*².] To render nasty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nastily (nās′ti-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; disagreeably; unpleasantly.

nastiness (nās′ti-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being filthy; filthiness; dirtiness; filthy habits or condition.

The *nastiness* of the beastly multitude. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Disgusting taste; nauseousness.

That quality of unmitigated *nastiness* which so familiarly attests the genuineness of our Western doses.

The Atlantic, XXI. 204.

3. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness: as, the general *nastiness* of the weather. [Colloq., chiefly in Great Britain.]—4. Meanness; dishonorableness: as, the *nastiness* of the trick. [Colloq.]—5. That which is filthy; filth.

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his stye as when he comes forth and shakes his *nastiness* in the street. *South*, Sermons, VIII. i.

6. Moral filth or filthiness; grossness or indecency; obscenity.

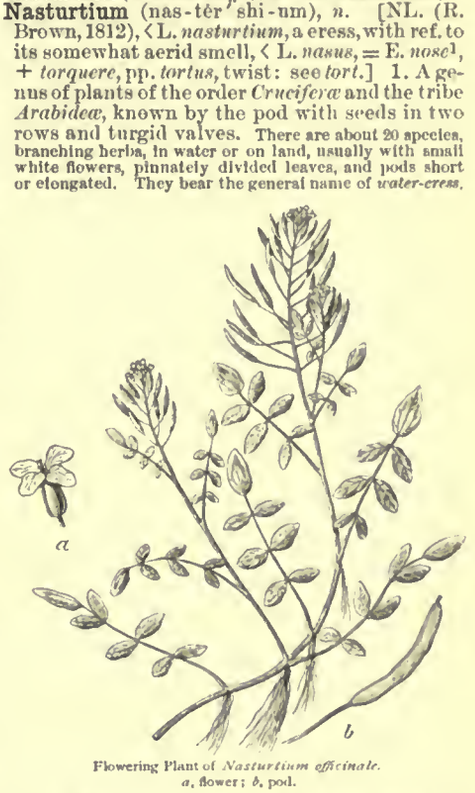
The common quality, however, of all Dryden's comedies is their *nastiness*, the more remarkable because we have ample evidence that he was a man of modest conversation.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 45.

=Syn. Foulness, defilement, pollution.

nasturtion (nas-tėr′shon), *n.* See *nasturtium*, 2.

Nasturtium (nas-tėr′shi-um), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1812), < L. *nasturtium*, a cress, with ref. to its somewhat acrid smell, < L. *nasus*, = E. *nose*¹, + *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ* and the tribe *Arabideæ*, known by the pod with seeds in two rows and turgid valves. There are about 20 species, branching herbs, in water or on land, usually with small white flowers, pinnately divided leaves, and pods short or elongated. They bear the general name of *water-cress*.



Flowering Plant of *Nasturtium officinale*.
a, flower; *b*, pod.

but *N. officinale* is the water-cress proper, a creeping herb of springs and brooks, much cultivated, a native of Europe and temperate Asia, naturalized in America and elsewhere, particularly in New Zealand, where it is said to grow so vigorously as to choke up rivers. Other species, as the wide-spread *N. palustre*, the marsh-cress, are weedy-looking plants of little consequence.

2. [*l. c.*] One of various species of the genus *Tropæolum*. The most common is *T. majus*, the Indian cress or lark's-heel, a showy climber, the large flowers varying from orange to scarlet and crimson. A smaller sort with paler flowers is *T. minus*. A third kind is the tuberous nasturtium, *T. tuberosum*. These plants are considered antiscorbutic; the fruits are pickled and used in the place of capers, and the leaves and flowers serve for a salad.

3. [*l. c.*] A rich orange color. See *capucine*².

Nastus (nas′tus), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), so called as having the stem not hollow, but filled with pith; < Gr. *ναστός*, filled, solid.] A genus of tall grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ*, known by the numerous empty glumes, the grain adnate to the pericarp. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the Mascarene Islands, of tree-like habit, with leaves like those of the bamboo, and one-flowered spikelets in panicles. *N. Borbonicus* of the Isle of Réunion (or Isle of Bourbon) forms a belt entirely around the mountains of the island. It is a fine species, reaching a height of 50 feet.

nasty (nās′ti), *a.* [A var. of the earlier *nasky*.] 1. Filthy; dirty; foul; unclean, either literally or figuratively. (*a*) Physically filthy or dirty.

Hoeeying and making love
Over the *nasty* sty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 94.

I am a *nastyer* heap than those, and may
Taint thy sweet Lustre by my filth's excess.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

A people breaths not more savage and *nasty;* crusted with dirt. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

(*b*) Of filthy habits.

Therefore the Lord, this Day, with loathsom Lice
Plagues poor and rich, the *nastis* and the nice,
Both Man and beast.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

This day our captain told me that our landmen were very *nasty* and slovenly, and that the gun-deck, where they lodged, was so beastly and nolsome with their victuals and beastliness as would much endanger the health of the ship. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, p. 12.

(*c*) Morally filthy; indecent; ribald; indelicate: applied to speech or behavior.

Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. Nauseous; disgusting to taste or smell: as, a *nasty* medicine.—3. In a weakened sense, disagreeable; bad. [Colloq., Eng.]

Lady A—— said here [in England] at a dinner, . . . speaking to her husband, . . . who thought it proper not to touch his soup, Do take some, A——: it's not at all *nasty*. *R. G. White*, England Without and Within, xvi.

4. Foul; stormy; disagreeable; unpleasant: applied to the weather. Compare *dirty* and *foul*[1] in the same sense. [Colloq., Eng.]

A stormy day [is called in England] a *nasty* day.
R. G. White, England Without and Within, xvi.

5. Troublesome; annoying; difficult to deal with, or threatening trouble; of a kind to be avoided: as, a *nasty* customer to deal with; a *nasty* cut or fall.—6. Ill-natured; mean; dishonorable; hateful: as, a *nasty* remark; a *nasty* trick. [Colloq.]

She is a *nasty*, hardened creature; and I do hate her. . . . How a woman can be so *nasty* I can't imagine.
Trollope, Is he Popenjoy? lix.

=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Nasty, Filthy, Foul, Dirty.* These words are on the descending scale of strength. *Nasty* is the strongest word in the language for that which is offensive to sight, smell, or touch by the quality of its uncleanness or uncleanliness. The English fondness for the colloquial use of the word in connection with bad weather, and figuratively for anything disagreeable, is not matched by anything in America; on the contrary, the word is considered too strong for ordinary or delicate use, and *foul* is used of bad weather. All the words apply to that which is filled or covered in considerable degree with anything offensive. The moral uses of the word correspond with the physical.

nasty-man (nȧs′ti-man), *n.* See *garroting.*

Nasua (nā′sū-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *nasus* = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] The only genus of coatimondis, of the subfamily *Nasuinæ*. Several described species are reducible to two, *N. narica* and *N. rufa*. The genus was founded by Storr, 1780. See cut under *coati.*

Nasuinæ (nā-sū-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nasua* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the racoon family, *Procyonidæ*, typified by the genus *Nasua;* the coatimondis or coatis. They have an extremely long snout, with corresponding modification of the cranial bones; the auditory bulla is small and flattened, and the mastoid extrorse. See cut under *coati.*

nasuine (nas′ū-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nasuinæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nasuinæ;* a coati.

nasus (nā′sus), *n.*; pl. *nasi* (-sī). [L., = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] 1. In *anat.*, the nose; the nasal organ.—2. In *entom.*, same as *clypeus*, 2.—**Fornicate nasus.** See *fornicate*[1].—**Included nasus.** See *include.*

Nasutæ (nā-sū′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *nasutus*, large-nosed: see *nasute.*] In Nitzsch's system of classification (1829), a superfamily of birds, equivalent to the *Tubinares* or *Procellariidæ* of authors in general, including the petrels, albatrosses, shearwaters, and their relatives.

nasute (nā-sūt′), *a.* [= OF. *nasu, nazu*, < L. *nasutus*, large-nosed, hence critical, censorious, < *nasus* = E. *nose:* see *nose*[1].] 1. Having a long or large nose or snout; snouty; specifically, in *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Nasutæ;* tubinarial.—2. Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; keen-scented.

They are commonly discovered by a *Nasute* swine, purposely brought up. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 39.

Hence—3†. Critical; nice; censorious; captious.

The *nasuter* critics of this age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 303. (*Latham.*)

nasuteness (nā-sūt′nes), *n.* The quality of being nasute; acuteness of scent; hence, nice discernment. *Dr. H. More.*

nasutiform (nā-sū′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nasutus*, long-nosed (see *nasute*), + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, produced in an elongate form in front of the head: said of the clypeus.

nat[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *not*[1].

nat[2]†. A Middle English contracted form of *ne at*, not at, or nor at.

nat[3]† (nat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *natt, natte;* < ME. *natte*, < OF. *natte*, < LL. *natta*, a mat. *Nat*[3] is ult. a var. of *mat*[1], as *nape*[2], *nap-* in *napkin*, etc., are of the prob. ult. identical *map*[1]: see *mat*[1], *map*[1].] A mat. *Palsgrave.*

nat[4] (nat), *n.* [E. Ind.] In Burma and Siam, a spirit or angel powerful for evil and for punishment; a demon; a genie.

natal[1] (nā′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *natal*, < OF. *natal* (vernacularly *nael, noel*, > E. *nowel, noel*), F. *natal* = Sp. Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, < L. *natalis*, pertaining to birth or origin, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born: see *nascent.* Cf. *noel.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to one's birth; connected with or dating from one's birth.

And thou, propitious Star! whose sacred Pow'r
Presided o'er the Monarch's *natal* Hour,
Thy radiant Voyages for ever run.
Prior, Prol. spoken at Court on Her Majesty's Birthday, [1704.

2. Presiding over birthdays or nativities.

By *natal* Joves feste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 150.

3†. Native; own; original.

Seed in *natal* soil.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

How young Columbus seem'd to rove,
Yet present in his *natal* grove.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

=**Syn. 1.** *Natural*, etc. See *native.*

II. *n.* A person's nativity; birthday. [Rare.]

Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king?
Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday (1634), p. 1. (*Latham.*)

natal[2] (nā′tal), *a.* [< L. *natis*, rump: see *nates.*] Pertaining to the nates or buttocks; gluteal.

natalitial (nā-ta-lish′ȧl), *a.* [As *natalitious* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday; consecrated to one's nativity.

The quarre, which is within a mile of the Parish of Adcombe, my dear *natalitiall* place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 84.

natalitious (nā-ta-lish′us), *a.* [= OF. *nataliec* = Sp. Pg. *natalicio* = It. *natalizio*, < L. *natalitius*, pertaining to birth or to a birthday, < *natalis*, of birth: see *natal*[1].] Same as *natalitial.*

natality (nā-tal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *natalité*, < L. *natalis*, of birth: see *natal*[1].] 1†. Birth.

I should doubt whether Samuel Foote visited Truro more than once since the *natality* of Mr. Polwhele was proclaimed to his kindred.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

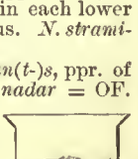
2. The ratio of the number of births in a given time, as a year, to the total number of population; birth-rate.

The European defective classes, whose *natality* and infantile death rates are enormous, are forcibly exported in great numbers to this country.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 160.

nataloin (nā-tal′ō-in), *n.* [< *Natal* (see def.) + *aloin.*] A bitter principle contained in Natal or Cape aloes. See *aloin.*

Natalus (nat′ȧ-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tropical American bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Miniopterinæ*, having 2 incisors and 3 premolars in each upper half-jaw and 3 incisors and 3 premolars in each lower half-jaw, and a short conical tragus. *N. stramineus* is an example.

natant (nā′tant), *a.* [< L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare* (> It. *natare* = Sp. Pg. *nadar* = OF. *nater, nuer*), swim, freq. of *nare*, swim, sail, flow, fly; cf. Gr. *νάειν*, flow, *νέειν*, swim.] Swimming; floating. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, same as *naiant.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, swimming on or in the water; of or pertaining to the *Natantes* or *Natantia.* (*c*) In *bot.*, floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.


A Fish Natant.

Natantes† (nā-tan′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] 1. In Cuvier's classification, the third tribe of the coral family, corresponding to the modern *Pennatulaceæ* of alcyonarian polyps. It contained the genera *Pennatula, Virgularia, Veretillum*, and *Umbellularia.*—2. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Polypi*, containing the crinoids.—3. In Walckenaer's classification, a division of spiders, such as those of the genus *Argyroneta;* the diving- or water-spiders.—4. The swimming birds. See *Natatores.*

Natantia (nā-tan′shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *natan(t-)s*, ppr. of *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] 1. The free rotifers: opposed to *Sessilia.*—2†. In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the fourteenth order, containing the sirenians and cetaceans as two families, *Sirenia* and *Cete:* same as *Mutilata.*—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) A division of azygobranchiate gastropods, containing the natant or free-swimming oceanic or pelagic forms usually called *heteropods*, and corresponding to the class or order *Heteropoda:* opposed to *Reptantia.* (*b*) A section of cephalate mollusks proposed for the cephalopods.—4. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are free-swimming: opposed to *Sedentaria.*

natantly (nā′tant-li), *adv.* In a natant manner; swimmingly; floatingly.

natatile† (nā′tȧ-til), *a.* [< LL. *natatilis*, that can swim, < L. *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] That can swim; capable of swimming.

A *Natatile* Beet [the water-beet], do you say? Nay, rather a Cacatile Beast. Who ever heard of, or ever read the Name of, a Swimming Beet?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 147.

natation (nā-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *natation* = Pg. *natação*, < L. *natatio(n-)*, a swimming, a swimming-place, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] The art or act of swimming. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

Natatores (nā-tȧ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) In some systems, as those of Vigors and Swainson, the order of palmiped birds, or those which habitually swim; the swimmers. It was one of the groups of the quinary system, correlated with *Insessores, Scansores, Rasores*, and *Grallatores.* [Not in use.] (*b*) By Blyth (1849) restricted to the *Lamellirostres.*

natatorial (nā-tȧ-tō′ri-ȧl), *a.* [< *natatory* + *-al.*] Swimming or adapted for swimming; natatory; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Natatores.*

natatorious (nā-tȧ-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< *natatory* + *-ous.*] Same as *natatorial.*

natatorium (nā-tȧ-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *natatoriums, natatoria* (-umz, -ȧ). [LL., a place for swimming, < *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer: see *natatory.*] A swimming-school; a place for swimming.

natatory (nā′tȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *natatoire* = Sp. Pg. *natatorio* (cf. It. *natatoria*, a bath, pool, pond), < LL. *natatorius*, pertaining to a swimmer or to swimming, < L. *natator*, a swimmer, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] 1. Swimming; having the habit of swimming in water.

There is little doubt that the *natatory* Sirenian order was derived from it [*Amblypoda*] by a process of degradation. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 278.

2. Used in or adapted for swimming: as, *natatory* organs; *natatory* membranes.

natch[1] (nach), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *notch.*

Losh, man! ha'e mercy wi' yonr *natch*,
Your bodkin 's bauld. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

natch[2] (nach), *n.* [Formerly also *nache;* < ME. *nache, nage*, < OF. *nache, naiche, nasche, nage, naige* (= It. *natica*), buttock, < ML. *naticæ*, < L. *nates*, buttocks: see *nates.*] The buttocks or rump. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Width [of a cow] at the *nache*, 14 inches.
Marshall. (*Latham.*)

natch-bone (nach′bōn), *n.* [Formerly *nache-bone*, etc.; < *natch* + *bone.* Cf. *aitch-bone.*] The bone of the rump, as of an ox; an aitch-bone.

nates (nā′tēz), *n. pl.* [L. *natis*, usually in pl. *nates*, buttock, rump.] 1. The buttocks; the haunches; the gluteal region of the body; in man, the seat.—2. The larger, anterior pair of prominences of the corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes of the brain in man and other mammals, the smaller, posterior pair being called the *testes.* See *corpora quadrigemina*, under *corpus.*—3. The umbones of a bivalve shell.

nath†. An obsolete contracted form of *ne hath*, hath not. *Chaucer.*

nathe (nāᵀᴴ), *n.* A corrupt form of *nave*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

And let the restlesse spokes and whirling *nathes*
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest.
Phillis of Scyros (1655). (*Nares.*)

natheless†, **nathless**† (nā′ᵀᴴē-les′, naᵀᴴ′les′), *adv.* [< ME. *natheless*, < AS. *nā thȳ læs*, not the less: see *no*[1], *the*[2], *less*[1].] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. *Chaucer.*

Natheles William wiȝtli worthili him grette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4506.

The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nathless he so endured. *Milton*, P. L., i. 299.

Natheless, as we have had sudden reason to believe, this Princess Elizabeth . . . has obtained certain knowledge of the trains which we had laid. *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

nathemore†, **nathmore**† (nā′ᵺē-mōr′, naᵺ′mōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *na the more*: see *no*[1], *the*[2], *more*[1]. Cf. *natheless*.] Not the more; never the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage gainst his Lord to goe.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 13.

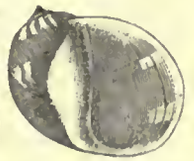
nat. hist. An abbreviation of *natural history*.

Natica (nat′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < ML. **natica*, in pl. *naticæ*, buttock: see *natch*[2]. Cf. *natiform*.] The typical genus of *Naticidæ*, containing some 200 species, and subdivided into numerous subgenera. These sea-snails are all active, predatory, and carnivorous, and several are among the largest univalve shells found on the coasts of the United States. A very common one along the Atlantic coast, *N.* (*Lunatia*) *heros*, is sometimes 5 inches long and 3½ broad. Its egg-masses, seen everywhere on the beaches, are popularly known as *sand-saucers*.

Natica canrena.

Naticidæ (nā-tis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natica* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Natica*; a conspicuous group of carnivorous mollusks, mostly dwelling on sandy or gravelly sea-bottoms at moderate depths. The animal has a large flat foot provided with a distinct fold or propodium reflected upon the head, tentacles slender, eyes abortive, teeth 3.1.3, the central one tricuspidate, the lateral subrhombiform, dentigerous, and the marginal uniform. The shell is generally subglobular, with a semilunar entire aperture and more or less calloua about the umbilicus. They have sometimes been called *sea-snails*.

Natica alderi, with extended foot, depositing its collar of eggs.



Natica (*Cernina*) *fluctuata.*

naticiform (nat′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Natica*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or aspect of the genus *Natica*; naticoid.

Naticina (nat-i-sī′nä), *n.* [NL., as *Natica* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of gastropods of the family *Naticidæ*.

Naticinæ (nat-i-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Naticina*.] A subfamily of gastropods. *Swainson*, 1840.

naticine (nat′i-sin), *a.* Pertaining or related to *Natica*; resembling a member of that genus.

naticoid (nat′i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Natica*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like *Natica* or the *Naticidæ*; naticiform or naticine.

II. *n.* A member of the *Naticidæ*.

natiform (nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nates*, the buttocks, + *forma*, form.] Like or likened to buttocks, as the umbones of a shell: as, the *natiform* tubercles of the brain.

The *natiform* protuberance of the temporal lobe.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 60.

nation (nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *nacion*, *nacioun*, < OF. *nacion*, *nation*, *nasion*, F. *nation* = Pr. *natio*, *naision* = Sp. *nacion* = Pg. *nação* = It. *nazione* = D. *natie* = MLG. *nacie* = G. Sw. Dan. *nation*, < L. *natio*(*n-*), birth, a goddess of birth, a race, a people, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born: see *nascent*.] 1. In a broad sense, a race of people; an aggregation of persons of the same ethnic family, and speaking the same language or cognate languages.

There arryven Cristene Men and Sarazynes and Men of alle *Naciouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 28.

This londe of Jherusalem hath ben in the handes of many sondry *Nacyons*, as of Jewes, Cananeis, Assiriens.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 22.

2. In a narrower sense, a political society composed of a sovereign or government and subjects or citizens, and constituting a political unit; an organized community inhabiting a certain extent of territory, within which its sovereignty is exercised.

A *nation* may be defined as a body of population which its proper history has made one in itself, and as such distinct from all others.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvi.

A *nation* is an organized community within a certain territory; or, in other words, there must be a place where its sole sovereignty is exercised.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 52.

Nation is nearly synonymous with people, and in the United States it is applied to the whole body of the people coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. *Cooley*, Const. Limit. (5th ed.), Prin. Const. Law, 20.

Hence — 3. A tribe, community, or congregation, whether of men or animals.

Even all the *nation* of unfortunate
And fatall birds about them flocked were.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

There his well-woven toils and subtle trains
He laid, the brutish *nation* to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 98.

You are a subtile *nation*, you physicians!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

But lawyers are too wise a *nation*
T' expose their trade to disputation.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 483.

4. A division of students for voting purposes, according to their place of birth, as in the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, and formerly in that of Paris.

These several *nations* [in the university of Paris] first came into existence some time before the year 1219, and all belonged to the faculty of arts. . . . Each of the *nations* . . . was, like a royal colony, in a great measure self-governed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

5†. Race; species; family; lineage.

Allas! that any of my *nacioun*
Sholde evere so foule disparaged be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 212.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne
Aboven alle *naciouns* in Prince.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 53.

6. A great number; a multitude. [Colloq.]

The French had such a *nation* of hedges, and copses, and ditches. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 21.

Law of nations. See *law*[1].—**Most favored nation clause.** See *clause*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Race*, etc. See *people*.

nation (nā′shon), *adv.* [An adverbial use of *nation*, *n.*, 6; prob. also in part an abbr. of *darnation*.] Very; extremely; by a vast deal: as, *nation* mean; *nation* pa'tic'lar. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

There, full oft, 'tis *nation* cold.
Essex Dialect, *Noakes and Styles*. (*Bartlett*.)

It . . . makes a noise like father's gun,
Only a *nation* louder. *Yankee Doodle* (song).

national (nash′on-al), *a.* [= F. *national* = Sp. Pg. *nacional* = It. *nazionale* = D. *nationaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *national*, < NL. *nationalis*, < L. *natio*(*n-*), nation: see *nation*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a nation, or a country regarded as a whole: opposed to *local* or *provincial*, and in the United States to *State*: as, *national* troops, defenses, debt, expenditure, etc.; hence, general; public: as, *national* interests; the *national* welfare.

The spirit [of the people] rose against the interference of a foreign priest with their *national* concerns.
Macaulay, Burleigh.

As a *national* tax levied by the Witan of all England, and passing into the hands of the king of all England, this tax [the Danegeld] practically brought home the *national* idea as it had never been brought home before.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

2. Established and maintained by the nation, or by authority of its laws: as, *national* banks; a *national* system of education; a *national* church.—3. Peculiar or common to the whole people of a country: as, *national* language, customs, or dress; a *national* trait; a *national* religion; *national* pride.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, P. L., xii. 317.

To urge reformation of *national* ill.
Cowper, The Flatting Mill.

4. Characterized by attachment or devotion to one's own race or country, or its institutions.

His high and sudden elevation naturally raised him up a thousand enemies among a proud, punctilious, and intensely *national* people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

National air. See *air*[3].—**National Assembly**, in *French hist.*: (*a*) See *assembly*. (*b*) The name of the popular assembly after the revolution of 1848, and again in 1871 after the fall of the second empire in 1870. (*c*) According to the Constitution of 1875, the name of the two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, when in joint session.—**National bank.** See *bank*[2], 4.—**National church**, the church established by law in a country or nation, generally representing the prevalent form of religion. In England the national church is Anglican or Episcopal, and in Scotland the national church is Protestant and Presbyterian—the sovereign being in both countries the temporal head of the church, and represented at the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland by a commissioner.—**National convention, Council, Covenant.** See the nouns.—**National Currency Acts.** See *currency*.—**National debt.** See *debt*.—**National domain.** See *domain*.—**National ensign**, the flag of a nation.—**National guard.** (*a*) An armed force identified with the French revolutionary epoch, first formed in 1789 under the name of *garde bourgeoise*. It was abolished by the government in 1827, but reorganized in 1830, and formed an important part of the armed force of the kingdom under Louis Philippe. (*b*) A name sometimes given to the organized militia in some parts of the United States. Abbreviated *N. G.*—**National Institute.** See *Institute of France*, under *institute*.—**National Liberals.** See *Liberal*.—**National party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name of the Greenback-Labor party (which see, under *greenback*).—**National Republican, salute, schools**, etc. See the nouns.

nationalisation, nationalise, etc. See *nationalization*, etc.

nationalism (nash′on-al-izm), *n.* [< *national* + *-ism*.] 1. National spirit or aspirations; devotion to the nation; desire for national unity, independence, or prosperity.

The Sequani, as the representatives of *nationalism*, knowing that they could not stand alone, had looked for friends elsewhere. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 220.

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, in Ireland, the political program of the party that agitates for more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—3. An idiom or a phrase peculiar to a nation; a national trait or peculiarity.

nationalist (nash′on-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *national* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *theol.*, one who holds to the divine election of entire nations as distinguished from that of particular individuals. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. A member of a Jewish political party in the time of Christ; a zealot.—3. [*cap.*] A supporter of Irish nationalism.

The Unionists cried out against a remedy for the coercion of the disloyal Irish *Nationalists* which would necessitate the coercion by the latter of the loyal inhabitants of Ulster. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 403.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to nationalists; advocating or upholding nationalism.

nationality (nash-o-nal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nationalities* (-tiz). [= F. *nationalité* = Sp. *nacionalidad*; as *national* + *-ity*.] 1. The fact of being a member of a particular nation; birth and membership in a particular nation; relationship by birth and race to a particular nation: as, the *nationality* of an immigrant.—2. Relationship as property, etc., to a particular nation, or to one or more of its members: as, the *nationality* of a ship.—3. The people constituting a particular nation; a nation; a race of people.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, oppressed *nationalities* were heard of everywhere.
H. S Edwards, Polish Captivity, II. vi. (*Latham*.)

Hadjis and merchants from all the neighboring countries elbow the native Persians, and each *nationality* is easily distinguished. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

The war which established our position as a vigorous *nationality* has also sobered us.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.

4. Separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.

Institutions calculated to insure the preservation of their *nationality*.
Quoted in *H. S. Edwards's* Polish Captivity, II. vi.

The partition of Poland . . . was the event that forced the idea of *nationality* upon the world.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 236.

5. Nationalism; devotion or strong attachment to one's own nation or country.

In antiquity they [the Jews] developed an intense sentiment of *nationality*. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

nationalization (nash′on-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *nationalize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of rendering national in character instead of local.

Calhoun's letter to Pakenham was the official proclamation of the *nationalization* of slavery, only, however, so far as it imposed duties upon the Union, but by no means with regard to any corresponding rights.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 239.

2. The act of making national as regards possession, use, and control; especially, as advocated by many socialists, the abolition of private property, as in lands, railways, etc., and the vesting of it in the nation for national use: as, the *nationalization* of land.

Without compensation, *nationalization* of the land is flagrantly unjust and quite hopeless; with compensation, its benefits are remote and doubtful.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 299.

Nationalization of the land makes its appearance in the list of many a London Working Men's Club. *Nationalization* of ordinary capital and state regulation of wages appear hardly less frequently.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 149.

Also spelled *nationalisation*.

nationalize (nash′on-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nationalized*, ppr. *nationalizing*. [< *national* + *-ize*.] 1. To make national: as, to *nationalize* an institution.—2. To give the character of a nation to; stamp with the political attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation: as, to *nationalize* a foreign colony.

New England now [1801] contains a million and a half of inhabitants: of all colonies that ever were founded the largest, the most assimilated, and, to use the modern jargon, *nationalized*. *Fisher Ames*, Works, II. 134.

3. To make the property of the state or nation for national uses; abolish private ownership in, and vest in the nation for national use: as, to *nationalize* the land of a country.

Rome again and again *nationalized* large tracts of land, and again and again made provision for the poor to occupy it. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 76.

Also spelled *nationalise*.

nationalizer (nash′ọn-ạl-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *nationalize* + *-er*[1].] One who advocates nationalization, as of land, railways, etc. Also spelled *nationaliser*.

Sir Rowland Hill and the English railway *nationalizers* proposed that the state should own the lines, but that the companies should continue to work them. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 384.

nationally (nash′ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In a national manner or way; with regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews . . . being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South*, Sermons, II. i.

nationalness (nash′ọn-ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being national. *Johnson.*

nationhood (nā′shọn-hụd), *n.* [< *nation* + *-hood.*] The state of being a nation.

Toward growth into *nationhood*. *The Century*, XXXI. 407.

natis (nā′tis), *n.*; pl. *nates* (-tēz). [L. *nates*, pl., the buttocks: see *nates*.] In *anat.*, one of the buttocks; either half of the gluteal region: commonly in the plural. See *nates*.

native (nā′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *natif, naïf* = Pr. *natiu, nadiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *nativo*, < L. *nativus*, born, inborn, innate, natural, native, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born: see *nascent*. Cf. *naïf, naïve.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Coming into existence by birth; having an origin; born.

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again in long periods of time. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. iii. § 23.

2†. Born of one's self; own.

There is but one amongst the foure
That is my *native* sonne.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 162).

3. Of or pertaining to one by birth, or the place or circumstances of one's birth: as, *native* land; *native* language.

Ere the King my feir countrie get,
This land that 's *nativest* to me,
Mony o' his nobilis sall be cauld.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

The language I have learn'd these forty years,
My *native* English, now I must forgo.
Shak., Rich. II., t. 3. 160.

But still for us his *native* skies
The pitying Angel leaves.
Whittier, Lay of Old Time.

4. Of indigenous origin or growth; not exotic or of foreign origin or production; belonging by birth: as, the *native* grapes of the South; a *native* name.

Ere her *native* king
Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 25.

They feigned it adventitious, not *native*.
Bacon, Fables, xi., Expl.

Our music, in its most enchanting form, is purely *native*, independent of any Saxon, Danish, or Norman aid.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

Bayard Taylor always considered himself *native* to the East, and it was with great delight that in 1851 he found himself on the banks of the Nile. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 91.

[With reference to names or other words, *native* is especially used to designate a name or word indigenous in a country or among a people beyond the ordinary pale of Anglo-Saxon or European civilization; thus, the native products and customs of the barbarous tribes of Africa or Australia or of the imperfectly civilized peoples of India, Arabia, etc., have "native names" which are commonly so referred to when it is inconvenient or impossible to give a precise designation of the language, or etymological history of the word, concerned. In this dictionary, in the etymologies, "native name" means a name used (and usually originating) in the country or among the people indicated in the definition or otherwise.]

5. Connected by birth; hence, closely related; near.

To join like likes and kiss like *native* things.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 238.

There's consolation when a friend laments us, but when a parent grieves, the anguish is too *native*.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

6. Being the place of birth (of). [Rare.]

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, *native* to famous wits
Or hospitable. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 241.

7. Conferred by birth; inborn; hereditary; not artificial or acquired; natural.

I love nothing in you more than your innocence; you retain so *native* a simplicity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

High minds, of *native* pride and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse!
Scott, Marmion, iii. 13.

It is not what a poet takes, but what he makes out of what he has taken, that shows what *native* force is in him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 154.

8. Occurring in nature pure or uncombined with other substances: said of mineral products, and especially of the metals: as, *native* mercury; *native* copper: also used to describe any mineral occurring in nature in distinction from the corresponding substance formed artificially: as, galena occurs *native* and also as a furnace product.—**Native American party.** See *American.*—**Native bear, native sloth.** Same as *koala.*—**Native bread,** a fungus, *Mylitta Australis*, used by the natives of Australia as a sort of bread. It is often several inches in diameter, and when dry looks like a hard, compacted lump of sago.—**Native cat,** the spotted dasyure of Australia.—**Native cinnabar, cod, devil, mercury, trooper,** etc. See the nouns.—**Native companion,** the large gray crane of Australia.—**Syn. 7.** *Natal, Native, Natural. Natal* has the narrow meaning of belonging to the event of one's birth; hence it is chiefly used with such words as *day, hour, star*. *Native* means conferred by birth: as, *native* genius; or, belonging by birth or origin: as, *native* place, country, language. *Natural* applies to that which is by nature, as opposed to the work of art. *Native* eloquence is opposed to that which is acquired; *natural* eloquence to that which is elaborated by rules.—**4.** *Indigenous*, etc. See *original.*

II. *n.* 1. One born in a certain place or country, a person or thing which derives its origin from a specified place or country.

Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her *natives* merit at thy hand!
Pope, Iliad, vi. 70.

That shadowy realm where hope is a *native*.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor.

[Any person born in a given country is a *native* of it; but the term, with reference to a country, is naturally most used by foreigners, to whom as discoverers, explorers, travelers, writers, etc., "the natives" are the aboriginal inhabitants, until in the progress of settlement and colonization the native-born colonists claim or receive the name of "native" also.]

2†. In feudal times, one born a serf or villein, as distinguished from a person who had become so in any other way.

So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid [*native*] on account of his nativity (i. e., being in the condition of a *native*, or slave, of Whalley), saving to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our *natives*.
Sir Gregory de Norbury, Abbot of Whalley, who died in [1309, quoted in Baines's Hist. Lancashire, II. 9, note.

By acts of emancipation or manumission the *native* was made a freeman, even though with the disabilities he lost the privileges of maintenance which he could claim on the land of his lord. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 495.

3. In *astrol.*, a person born under that aspect of the stars which is under consideration.

The length of time in which the apheta and anareta, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the *native's* life. *Sibley*, Astrology, p. 464.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, same as *Know-nothing*. See *American party*, under *American*. —5. An oyster raised in a bed other than the natural one.

Oysters raised in artificial beds are called *natives*, and are considered very superior to those which are dredged from the natural beds. *Lib. Universal Knowledge*, XI. 159.

His eyes rested on a newly-opened oyster-shop on a magnificent scale, with *natives* laid, one deep, in circular marble basins in the windows.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii.

6†. Natural source; origin.

Th' Accusation
Which they haue often made against the Senate,
All cause vnborne, could neuer be the *Natiue*
Of our so franke Donation.
Shak., Cor. (folio 1623), iii. 1. 129.

[Some modern editions read here *motive.*]

native-born (nā′tiv-bôrn), *a.* Born in the country specified or understood.

Surely no *native-born* woman loves her country better than I love America. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 931.

natively (nā′tiv-li), *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 77.

nativeness (nā′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being native, or produced by nature; naturalness.

nativism (nā′tiv-izm), *n.* [< *native* + *-ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the doctrine of innate ideas; the view that sensation is not the sole source of knowledge, but that the mind possesses ideas or at least forms of thought and perception that are innate. See *innate.*

The author makes an exception in favor of the Stoics, who, he holds, combined the truth that is in sensationalism with the truth that is in *nativism*. *Mind*, XII. 628.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*, the program of the Native American party (which see, under *American*).

But the baleful *Nativism* which had just broken out [1844] in the great cities, and had been made the occasion of riot, devastation, and bloodshed in Philadelphia, had alarmed the foreign-born population.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 168.

nativist (nā′tiv-ist), *n.* [< *native* + *-ist.*] 1. In *philos.*, one who maintains the doctrine of innate ideas.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics:* (*a*) One who supports or favors the program of the Native American party. (*b*) One who supports the program of the American party. See *American.*

Fillmore was in Europe when he was chosen by the *Nativists* of Philadelphia as their standard-bearer.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 436.

nativistic (nā-ti-vis′tik), *a.* [< *nativist* + *-ic.*] In *philos.*, of or pertaining to nativism or the nativists.

Thus the *nativistic* school of explanation is replaced by the "empiristic" school, as Helmholtz calls it. *Science*, VI. 309.

nativity (nā-tiv′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nativities* (-tiz). [< ME. *nativite*, < OF. *nativete*, F. *nativité*, also *naïveté* (see *naïveté, naïvety*), = Sp. *natividad* = Pg. *natividade* = It. *natività*, < L. *nativita(t-)s*, birth, < *nativus*, born: see *native.*] 1. The fact of being born; birth.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire
Of angels, in the fields of Bethlehem, sung
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night.
Milton, P. R., i. 242.

Christmas has come once more—the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the *Nativity* of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 215.

2. The circumstances attending birth, as time, place, and surroundings.

They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 4.

A Prince born for the Good of Christendom, if a Bar in his *Nativity* had not hindred it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 67.

3. In particular, the birth of Christ; hence, (*a*) the festival commemorating the birth of Christ; Christmas; (*b*) a picture representing the birth of Christ: as, the *Nativity* of Perugino in the hall of the Cambio at Perugia.—4. In feudal times, the condition of servitude or villeinage. See *native*, *n.*, 2.

The different ranks of the bondmen or unfree class [in Scotland] have been preserved in the code of laws termed "quoniam attachamenta." They are there termed native men (nativi), and we are told that there are several kinds of *nativity* or Bondage (nativitatis sive bondagii). Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 334.

5. In *astrol.*, a scheme or figure of the heavens, particularly of the twelve houses, at the moment when a person was born; a horoscope.

As men which judge *nativities* consider not single stars, but the aspects, the concurrence and posture of them, so in this, though no particular past arrest me or divert me, yet all seems remarkable and enormous.
Donne, Letters, cxxiv.

Domicile of nativity. See *domicile*, 2.—**Feast of the Nativity of Christ,** Christmas.—**Nativity of a saint,** in titles of church festivals, the day of a saint's physical death, regarded as his birth into a higher life. In the case of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, however, the day of physical birth is meant, as in the Nativity of Christ.—**Nativity of St. John Baptist,** in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Anglican Church, a festival observed on June 24th, in honor of the birth of St. John the Baptist.—**Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary,** in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek Church, and also in the Anglican Calendar, a festival observed on September 8th, in commemoration of the birth of the Virgin Mary.—**To cast a nativity,** in *astrol.*, to draw out a scheme of the heavens at the moment of birth, and calculate according to rules the future influence of certain stars upon the person then born.

nativity-pie† (nā-tiv′i-ti-pī), *n.* A Christmas pie. *Halliwell.*

And will drop you forth a libel, or a sanctified lie,
Betwixt every spoonful of a *nativity-pie*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

nat. phil. An abbreviation of *natural philosophy:* so used in this work.

Natricidæ (nā-tris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubrine snakes, named from the genus *Natrix:* now merged in *Colubridæ*.

Natricinæ (nat-ri-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Natrix* (*-ic-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Natrix*. It includes those having the head distinct, the body and tail moderately elongate, and the teeth ungrooved and not longer in front, as the black-snakes of the United States (*Natrix* or *Scolophis* and *Bascanion*) and numerous others.

natricine (nat′ri-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Natricinæ*.

Natrix (nā′triks), *n.* [NL., < L. *natrix*, a water-snake, < *natare*, swim: see *natant.*] 1. A genus of colubrine snakes to which various limits have been given. (*a*) By Laurenti (1768) it was used for a large assemblage now dissociated among many genera. (*b*) By Merrem it was used for species now combined under the genus *Tropidonotus*, including the *T. natrix* of Europe and allied ones. (*c*) By Cope it was limited to the genus usually called *Scotophis*, represented by the pilot black-snake of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.

natroborocalcite (nā-trō-bō-rō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *natron* + *boron* + *calcite.*] Same as *ulexite*.

natrolite (nat'rō-līt), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr. λίθος, a stone: see *-lite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in slender acicular crystals, also in masses with a fibrous and radiating structure, generally of a white color and transparent to translucent. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium (whence the name), common in cavities in basalt and other similar igneous rocks, less so in granite and gneiss. Also called *soda-mesotype* and *needle-zeolite*.—**Iron natrolite**, a dark-green variety of natrolite containing a considerable amount of iron.

natrometer (nā-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *natron* + Gr. μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An instrument for measuring the quantity of soda contained in salts of potash and soda. *E. H. Knight.*

natron (nā'tron), *n.* [= F. Sp. *natron*, < Ar. *natrūn*, *nitrūn*, native carbonate of sodium: see *niter*, from the same source.] Native carbonate of sodium, or mineral alkali ($Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$). It is found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, as in those of Egypt, and in some mineral springs.

natte†, *n.* See *nat*[3].

natter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *nattle*; cf. also Icel. *gnadda*, murmur.] To find fault; nag. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her *nattering* habit.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, iv.

nattered (nat'ėrd), *a.* [< *natter* + *-ed*[2].] Peevish; querulous; impatient. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

As she said of herself, she believed she grew more *nattered* as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her *natteredness* was a new thing.
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxix. (*Davies.*)

natteredness (nat'ėrd-nes), *n.* Peevishness; querulousness. See quotation under *nattered*.

natterjack (nat'ėr-jak), *n.* A very common European toad, *Bufo calamita*, belonging to the family *Bufonidæ*. Its color is light-yellowish, inclining to brown, and clouded with dull olive, and it has a

Natterjack (*Bufo calamita*).

bright-yellow line running along the middle of the back. It does not leap or crawl with the slow pace of the common toad, but its motion is more like running, whence it has also the name of *walking toad* or *running toad*. It has a deep, hollow voice, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

natterjack-toad (nat'ėr-jak-tōd), *n.* Same as *natterjack*.

nattery (nat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *natter* + *-y*.] Petulant; ill-natured; crabbed. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

nattes (nats), *n. pl.* [< F. *natte*, a piece of matting or braiding, a tress: see *nat*[2].] 1. The French word for matting or braiding: used in English for such work when of unusual or ornamental character. Hence—2. Surface-decoration resembling or suggesting intertwined or plaited work.

Romanesque Column with Shaft and Abacus ornamented with Nattes.—Cloister of Elne, near Perpignan, France.

nattily (nat'i-li), *adv.* In a natty manner; with neatness; sprucely; tidily. [Colloq.]

Sweeting alone received the posy like a smart, sensible little man as he was, putting it gallantly and *nattily* into his button-hole.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

nattiness (nat'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being natty or neat. [Colloq.]

Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and *nattiness*: . . . and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

natting†, (nat'ing), *n.* [< *nat*[3] + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *matting*[1].] Matting.

For covering the seates with *natting* in the Dean's closet, 1s. *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 348. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nattle (nat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nattled*, ppr. *nattling*. [Origin obscure.] 1. To nibble; munch. [Scotch.]—2. To be busy about trifles; potter. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *coal-mining*, to make a faint crackling or rustling sound premonitory of a giving way of the rock; fizzle. [Prov. Eng.]

natty (nat'i), *a.* [Formerly also *netty*; a dial. dim. of *neat*[2]: see *neat*[2], *net*[2].] Neat; tidy; spruce. [Colloq.]

How fine and how *nettie*
Good huswife should jettie
From morning to night.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 159.

A connoisseur might have seen "points" in her which had a higher promise for maturity than Lucy's *natty* completeness. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

A very *natty* little officer, whose handsome uniform was a source of great pride and a matter of great care to him.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 819.

natty-boxes (nat'i-boks'sez), *n. pl.* The contribution paid periodically by the workmen in various branches of trade to the trade-union to which they belong. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

natura (nā-tū'rą), *n.* [L.: see *nature*.] Nature; especially, nature personified.—**Natura naturans**, nature regarded as a creative energy; the natural world with respect to its energizing principle.—**Natura naturata**, nature regarded as a result or product of creative energy; the total of sensible objects; the natural world.

naturable (nat'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *naturable*; as *nature* + *-able*.] 1. Natural.—2. Kind. *Halliwell.*

natural (nat'ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *naturel*, *naturill*, < OF. *naturel*, F. *natural* = Sp. Pg. *natural* = It. *naturale*, < L. *naturalis*, by birth, in accordance with nature, < *natura*, birth, nature: see *nature*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being such as one or it is by birth or by nature. (*a*) Lawfully born; legitimate: opposed to *adopted* and to *illegitimate*.

Then Ector eftersones entrid agayne,
With the noble men, . . . [and] his *naturill* brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6844.

Sept. 18, 1641.—Grant of tuition, &c., of Anne Lawrence—daughter, *natural* and legitimate daughter of Lawrence Edmundson, late of Maghull, co. Lancaster, deceased, to Thomas Edmundson of Maghull, aforesaid, her uncle.
Admon. Act Book, P. C. Chester, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., 451.

(*b*) By birth merely; not legal; illegitimate; bastard: as, a *natural* son: a use which dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In England we have unquestioned descendants by *natural* (i. e., illegitimate) descent of Stuart as well as Plantagenet. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 436.

2. Native; native-born; indigenous: as, *natural* citizens or subjects.

Before all things God commaunded that the kinges shoulde be *naturall* of the kingdome—that is to understande, that hee should be an Hebrue circumcised, & no Gentile.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 8.

Jewish ordinances had some things *natural*, and of the perpetuity of those things no man doubteth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

Besides the *natural* inhabitants of the aforesaid places, they had, even in those days, traffic with Jews, Turks, and other foreigners. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

3. Produced or implanted at birth or when constituted or made; conferred by nature; inherent or innate; not acquired or assumed: as, *natural* disposition; *natural* beauty; a *natural* gait.

A wretch whose *natural* gifts were poor.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 51.

God loving to bless all the means and instruments of his service, whether they be *natural* or acquisite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

Acasto has *natural* good sense, good nature, and discretion, so that every man enjoys himself in his company.
Steele, Spectator, No. 386.

4. Born; being such as one or it is from birth.

I saw in Rosetto two of those naked saints, who are commonly *natural* fools, and are had in great veneration in Egypt. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

5. In keeping with or proper to the nature, character, or constitution; belonging to birth or constitution; normal: as, the *natural* position of the body in sleep; the *natural* color of the hair; hence, as easy, spontaneous, etc., as if constituting a part of or proceeding from the very nature or constitution: as, oratory was *natural* to him.

For custome doth imitate nature, and that which is accustomable, the very same thing is now become *naturall*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

These cloaks throughout the whole island be all of one colour, and that is the *natural* colour of the wool.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

A certaine contrived forme and qualitie, many times *naturall* to the writer, many times his peculier by election and arte. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

Persons in affrightment have carried burdens, and leaped ditches, and climbed walls, which their *natural* power could never have done.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 261.

Hence—6. Not strained or affected; without affectation, artificiality, or exaggeration; easy; unaffected: applied to persons or to their conduct or manners, etc.

On the stage he was *natural*, simple, affecting;
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With respect to the exercise of the æsthetic judgment, children should be encouraged to be *natural*, and to pronounce opinion for themselves.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 552.

7. Obedient to the better impulses of one's nature; affectionate; kindly.

Was this a *natural* mother, was this naturally done, to publish the sin of her own son?
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

No child can be too *natural* to his parent.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

8. In a state of nature; unregenerate; carnal; physical.

The *natural* man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. 1 Cor. ii. 14.

You see, children, what comes o' follerin' the *nateral* heart; it 's deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. She followed her *nateral* heart, and nobody knows where she 's gone to. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 335.

9. Formed, produced, or brought about by nature, or by the operations of the laws of nature; real; not artificial or cultivated: as, *natural* scenery; a *natural* bridge.

This rock is famous for a *natural* tunnel, passing directly through its heart. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 276.

Confining our attention, in the first place, to *natural* meadow grass, let us glance at the process [of hay-making].
Encyc. Brit., I. 379.

A good deal of the beauty of *natural* objects turns on association. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 535.

10. Being in conformity with the laws of nature; happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of accident or violence; regulated or determined by the laws which govern events, actions, etc.: as, *natural* consequences; a *natural* death.

To haue and enioy the said office of Gouernour, to him the said Sebastian Cabota during his *naturall* life, without smouing or dimissing from the same roome.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 268.

There is something in this more than *natural*, if philosophy could find it out. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 385.

It would seem *natural* that we should first of all have asked the question how the mere understanding could arrive at all this knowledge a priori, and what extent, what truth, and what value it could possess. If we take *natural* to mean what is just and reasonable, then nothing could be more *natural*. But if we understand by *natural* what takes place ordinarily, then, on the contrary, nothing is more *natural* and more intelligible than that this examination should have been neglected for so long a time.
Kant, tr. by Max Müller.

Saving men from the *natural* penalties of dissolute living eventually necessitates the infliction of artificial penalties in solitary cells, on tread-wheels, and by the lash.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 19.

11. Of or pertaining to nature; connected with or relating to the existing system of things; treating of or derived from nature as known to man, or the world of matter and mind; belonging to nature: as, *natural* philosophy or history; *natural* religion or theology; *natural* laws.

I call that *natural* religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.
Bp. Wilkins.

The study of mental life has led us into paths far removed from those along which the explanation of *natural* phænomena is wont to move.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 267.

12. Same as *naturalistic*, 3.

It is difficult to give an exact definition or even description of what I have called the *natural* view of man. Perhaps it may be best defined, negatively, as the view which denies to reason any spontaneous or creative function in the human constitution.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 20.

13. In *math.*, having 1 as the base of the system: applied to a function or number belonging or referred to such a system: as, *natural* numbers (that is, those beginning with 1); *natural* sines, cosines, etc. (those taken in arcs whose radii are 1).—14. In *music*, a term applied either (*a*) to the diatonic or normal scale of C (see *scale*); or (*b*) to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, changing gradually or but little into nearly related keys; or (*c*) to music produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music; or (*d*) to the harmonies or overtones given off by any vibrating body

over and above its original sound.—**Natural act**, an act which is connected with its subject by a natural cause.—**Natural allegiance.** See *allegiance*, I.—**Natural astrology.** See *astrology*.—**Natural bait**, any article of food proper to a fish, used to induce the fish to take the hook, as distinguished from an artificial bait or imitation of the fish's natural food: sometimes simply called *bait*, when the artificial article is distinguished as a *lure*. Among natural baits are many small fishes, as minnows; frogs; certain crustaceans, as crawfish; worms of various kinds; mollusks of various kinds; some insects or their larvæ; spawn of various fishes and crustaceans, etc.—**Natural being.** See *being*.—**Natural belief**, an instinctive, a priori cognition.—**Natural body**, according to St. Paul's teaching, the physical body in its present visible condition; literally, the psychical body—that is, the body belonging to the soul, as the breath of life: opposed to *spiritual body*, the body belonging and adapted to the spirit or highest part of man's nature. See *soul, psychical, spiritual*.

It is sown a *natural body;* it is raised a spiritual body. There is a *natural body* and there is a spiritual body.
1 Cor. xv. 44.

Natural cause, a cause which acts by natural necessity, as opposed to compulsion and to freedom.—**Natural child, cognition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural consciousness**, the form of consciousness possessed by all men; primary consciousness.—**Natural day**, a space of twenty-four hours.

In the space of o *day naturel*—
This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 108.

Natural definition, a definition which states the essential parts of the thing defined, as when man is defined as a substance composed of a body and an intellective soul.—**Natural dualism, finger-breadth, flannel, gas, goodness**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural egotistical idealism**, the doctrine that the immediate object in perception is a mode of the mind which it is determined to present by its own natural laws.—**Natural harmonic**, in musical instruments of the viol, lute, or harp families, one of the harmonics or overtones of an open string: opposed to *artificial harmonic*, which is derived from a stopped string. Also used pleonastically for any harmonic.—**Natural harmony**, in *music*, harmony without modulations or derived chords.—**Natural hexachord**, in *medieval music*, the second hexachord (and also the fifth): so called because it began on C, the key-note of the "natural" key. See *key*[1].—**Natural history, immutation†, infirmity.** See the nouns.—**Natural infancy**, a phrase sometimes used by law-writers to designate infancy under the age of seven years, as being a period of natural and complete incapacity in a legal sense.—**Natural intervals.** See *interval*.—**Natural key.** See *key*[1].—**Natural law**, the expression of right reason or the dictate of religion, inhering in nature and man, and having ethically a binding force as a rule of civil conduct; the will of man's Maker. *Blackstone.* See *law of nature*, under *nature*.—**Natural liberty.** See *liberty*.—**Natural line of sight.** See *sight*.—**Natural logarithm.** See *logarithm*.—**Natural logic, love, magic, magnet, man, marmalade, method, motion.** See the nouns.—**Natural modulation**, in *music*, a modulation of easy and direct character, as from a given key (tonality) to one of its near relatives.—**Natural necessity**, necessity which springs from within, from an internal principle of development, not from outward compulsion.—**Natural obligation**, an expression used in the civil law, in two different cases: (*a*) Where two different persons, though no agreement express or implied had been made, came into such a relation that the prætor was induced to impute to it some of the legal characteristics of an obligation: for example, the fact of becoming unduly enriched at another person's expense. (*b*) Where an obligation was imperfect, so that no action could be maintained on it, and yet certain legal effects, which were not the same in all cases, were attributed to it by law. The equivalent English phrase is *imperfect obligation*.—**Natural order**, in *bot.*, an order belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to one of an artificial system devised for the mere convenience of a student. In this system all the organs must be taken into consideration, and the affinity of any two or more plants will be determined by their agreement or disagreement first in the more important organs and then in the less important.—**Natural perfection**, a perfection due to natural causes, or belonging to nature.—**Natural persons.** See *person*.—**Natural philosophy**, originally, the study of nature in general; now, more commonly, the branch of physical science which treats of those properties and phenomena of bodies which are unaccompanied by an essential change in the bodies themselves. It thus includes the various sciences classed under physics. See *physics*. Abbreviated *nat. phil.*—**Natural pitch**, the pitch of a wind-instrument, especially of an organ-pipe, when not overblown.—**Natural price, printing**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural propensity** or **appetite**, a congenital or innate one, although it may not be actually developed until later in life.—**Natural realism**, the doctrine that the immediate object of perception is the real external object or thing.—**Natural rights.** See *right*.—**Natural scale.** See *natural key*, under *key*[1].—**Natural science**, a phrase employed in much the same signification as *natural history* in its widest sense, and used in contradistinction to *mental, moral*, or *mathematical science*.—**Natural selection, theology**, etc. See the nouns.—**Natural sign**, a sign which stands for its object independently of any human convention. Natural signs are either *formal*, standing for their objects in virtue of resembling them, or *material*, standing for their objects by virtue of some natural connection or real relation with them, as a weathercock to the wind. The former are called *icons*, the latter *indices*. The distinction seems to have originated with Paulus Venetus.—**Natural system**, in *bot.* See *Jussieuan*, and *natural order*, above.—**Natural whole**, in *logic*, a whole determined by the logical comprehension; either an essential or a mathematical whole. =**Syn. 1, 2**, and **4.** *Natal*, etc. See *native*.

II. *n.* **1†.** That which is natural to one; natural quality, disposition, or expression.

That is, when he [our courtly poet] is most artificiall, so to disguise and cloake it as it may not appeare nor seeme to proceede from him by any studie or trade of rules, but to be his *naturall*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

It is with depraved man, in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarell. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

And yet this much his courage do approve,
He was not bloody in his *natural*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 42. (*Nares.*)

2†. A natural gift or endowment.

But how out of purpose and place do I name art? When the professors are grown so obstinate contemners of it, and presumers on their own *naturals*, as they are deriders of all diligence that way. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

3. One born without the usual faculty of reasoning or understanding; a fool; an idiot.

This driveiling love is like a great *natural*, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble in a hole.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 95.

I own the Man is not a *Natural;* he has a very quick Sense, tho' very slow Understanding.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

4†. A native; an original inhabitant.

The more severe that these are to the *naturalls*, the greater their repute with the Spaniards, who enrich themselves by extorting from the other.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 202.

5†. A production of nature.

The abjectest *naturalls* have their specificall properties, and some wondrous vertues; and philosophy will not flatter the noblest or worthiest *naturals* in their venoms or impurities. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

6. An oyster of natural wild growth, not planted. [New Jersey.]—**7.** In *music:* (*a*) On the keyboard, a white key (digital) as distinguished from a black key. (*b*) In notation, the sign ♮, placed before a note to counteract the effect of a sharp or flat in the signature or previously introduced as an accidental. Naturals are not used in signatures except where a change of key takes place and one or more of the sharps or flats of the original signature are to be annulled. Also called a *cancel*. See *accidental, n.*, and *signature*. (*c*) A note affected by a ♮, or a tone thus represented.—**8.** A kind of wig worn in England early in the eighteenth century.

In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, full bobs, minister's bobs, *naturals*, half *naturals*, Grecian flyes, curley roys, airey levants, qu (= queue) perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 560.

natural-born (nat′ū-ral-bôrn), *a.* **1.** Native in a country; not alien.

Natural-born subjects are such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England; that is, within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the king. *Blackstone*, Com., I. x.

No person except a *natural-born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president.
Constitution of the United States, art. ii. § 1.

2. So by nature; born so: as, a *natural-born* fool.

naturalia (nat-ū-rā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *naturalis*, natural: see *natural*.] The sexual organs.

naturalisation, naturalise. See *naturalization, naturalize*.

naturalism (nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturalisme* = Sp. *naturalismo;* as *natural* + *-ism*.] **1.** A state of nature; uncivilized or unregenerate condition.

Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class.
Bp. Lavington, Moravians Compared and Detected, p. 63. [(*Latham.*)

2. Conformity to nature or to reality; a close adherence to nature in the arts of painting, sculpture, poetry, etc.: opposed to *idealism*, and implying less of crudeness than *realism*.

Gogol, the father of Russian *naturalism*, who wrote fifty years ago, was as full of literary consciousness as Thackeray or Dickens. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 479.

3. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the rendering of nature, as it is, by the arts of design, but without either slavish fidelity or attempt at illusion. It is the mean between idealism and realism.—**4.** In *philos.*, that view of the world, and especially of man and human history and society, which takes account only of natural (as distinguished from supernatural) elements and forces.

On the basis of *Naturalism*, we may either look upon man as an individual distinct from other individuals, . . . or we may consider the race as itself an organism, apart from which the individual is unintelligible.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 17.

5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The doctrine that natural religion is sufficient for salvation. (*b*) The doctrine that all religious truth is derived from a study of nature without any supernatural revelation, and that all religious life is a natural development unaided by supernatural influences.

naturalist (nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *naturalista*, < ML. *naturalista*, a naturalist, < L. *naturalis*, natural: see *natural* and *-ist*.] **1.** One who understands natural causes; one who is versed in natural science or philosophy; specifically, one who is versed in or devoted to natural history; in the most restricted sense, a zoölogist or botanist.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed. *South*, Sermons, II. xii.

2. One who holds the theological theory or doctrine of naturalism.

So far as the Spirit of God is above reason, so far doth a Christian exceed a mere *naturalist*.
Bp. Hall, Meditations and Vows, ii. § 34.

naturalistic (nat′ū-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *naturalist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with nature; natural; not formal, conventional, or conventionalized; hence, simulating or resembling nature: as, a *naturalistic* effect of light on the stage.

Such vivacious and *naturalistic* expletives as would scarcely have passed the censor.
Athenæum, No. 2840, p. 421.

2. Realistic.

"No one," as Señor Valdés truly says, "can rise from the perusal of a *naturalistic* book . . . without a vivid desire to escape" from the wretched world depicted in it.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 963.

3. Of, pertaining to, or based on naturalism in its philosophical or theological sense.—**Naturalistic theory.** See *mythical theory*, under *mythical*.

naturality† (nat-ū-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *naturalitie*, < OF. (and F.) *naturalité* = Sp. *naturalidad* = Pg. *naturalidade* = It. *naturalità*, < L. *naturalita(t-)s*, naturalness, < *naturalis*, natural: see *natural*.] The quality of being natural; naturalness.

The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power close vp the furies, and gouerne the steares.
Golden Boke, x. (*Richardson.*)

naturalization (nat′ū-ral-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *naturalize* + *-ation*.] The act of naturalizing, or the state of being naturalized; specifically, in *law*, the act of receiving an alien into the condition, and investing him with the rights and privileges, of a natural subject or citizen. In the United States, by Rev. Stat., 1878, title xxx., §§ 2165, etc., persons of age, of the classes enumerated below, may be naturalized, with their resident minor children, upon taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing all allegiance to a foreign prince or state: those over 21 who have (*a*) resided here at least five years continuously, and have legally declared their intention to be naturalized and to renounce foreign allegiance more than two years before naturalization; or (*b*) resided here for a continuous period of five years, of which three were during minority; or (*c*) resided here one year and have served in and been honorably discharged from the military forces of the United States; or (*d*) served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States after legal declaration of intention, etc. Citizens, etc., of countries at war with the United States are excepted. There are also provisions—now nearly obsolete—relating to the naturalization of aliens residing in the United States before January 29th, 1795, or between June 18th, 1798, and June 18th, 1812. Widows and children of those who have made legal declaration before death are deemed citizens. In Great Britain, by the Naturalization Act of 1870, an alien resident in the United Kingdom for a term of not less than five years, or who has been in the service of the crown for not less than five years, may obtain a certificate of naturalization. Also spelled *naturalisation*.

All States that are liberall of *naturalization* towards strangers are fit for empire.
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

Naturalization implies the renunciation of a former nationality, and the fact of entrance into a similar relation towards a new body politic.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 66.

Naturalization Act, a British statute of 1870 (amended in 1872), under which aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property in the United Kingdom, additional facilities for aliens to become British subjects being also given, and provisions embodied enabling British subjects to become aliens.

naturalize (nat′ū-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *naturalized*, ppr. *naturalizing*. [= F. *naturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *naturalizar* = It. *naturalizzare;* as *natural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reduce to a state of nature; identify with, or make a part of, nature.

Human freedom must be understood in some different sense from that with which our anthropologists are familiar, if it is to stand in the way of the scientific impulse to *naturalise* the moral man.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 6.

2. To make natural; render easy and familiar by custom and habit.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labours to him. *South.*

3. To confer the rights and privileges of a natural subject or citizen upon; receive under

sanction and form of law as a citizen or subject. See *naturalization*.

Then the best way for a foreigner to break your exclusiveness is to be *naturalized*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 938.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; incorporate into or make part and parcel of a language; receive into the original or common stock; as, to *naturalize* a foreign word or expression.

She must be foudroyant and pyramidal — if these French adjectives may be *naturalized* for this one particular emergency. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

5. So to adapt to new conditions of life that those conditions shall appear to be native to the person or thing naturalized; to introduce and acclimatize or cause to thrive as if indigenous: as, to *naturalize* a foreign plant or animal. [A plant that is naturalized is not merely habituated to the climate, but grows without cultivation. A naturalized animal is not only acclimatized, as an elephant or a tiger in captivity, but shifts for itself and propagates, as rabbits in Australia or English sparrows in America.]

Living so amongst those Blacks, by time and cunning they seeme to bee *naturalized* amongst them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 48.

Our melons, our peaches, our figs, our apricots, and cherries are strangers among us, imported in different ages, and *naturalized* in our English gardens.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

6. In *musical notation*, to apply a natural or cancel (♮) to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To explain phenomena by natural laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

We see how far the mind of an age is infected by this *naturalizing* tendency; let us note a few of the thousand and one forms in which it appears.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., i.

2. To become like a native.

I have *naturalized* here [in London] perfectly, and have been more kindly received than is good for my modesty to remember. *Jeffrey.*

3. To become a citizen of another than one's native country.

Also spelled *naturalise*.

naturally (nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* 1. By nature; not by art or habit: as, he was *naturally* eloquent.

Fire, whose flame if ye marke it, is alwales pointed, and *naturally* by his forme couets to clymbe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

We *naturally* know what is good, but *naturally* pursue what is evil. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

2. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation.

For syth he wrought it not *naturallye* but willingly [purposely], he wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as his hye pleasure lyked to lymit. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 129.

There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows. *Johnson.*

3. Without affectation or artificiality; with ease or grace.

That part
Was aptly fitted and *naturally* perform'd.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 87.

4. According to the usual course of things; by an obvious consequence; of course.

Poverty *naturally* begets dependence.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

naturalness (nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being natural: as, *naturalness* of conduct.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it.
South, Sermons, III. xii.

2. Conformity to nature, truth, or reality; absence of artificiality, exaggeration, or affectation: as, the *naturalness* of a person's conduct.

To seek to be natural implies a consciousness that forbids all *naturalness* forever.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 205.

nature (nā′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nature*, < OF. *nature*, F. *nature* = Sp. Pg. It. *natura* = OFries. *nature* = D. *natuur* = MLG. *nature* = OHG. *natūra*, MHG. *natūre*, *natiure*, G. *natur* = Sw. Dan. *natur*, < L. *natura*, birth, origin, natural constitution or quality, < *nasci*, pp. *natus*, be born, originate: see *nascent*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Birth; origin; parentage; original stock.

"We are broderen," quod he, "af on *nature*,
Kyng Auferius my fader is also."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2656.

All of one *nature*, of one substance bred.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 11.

We who are Jews by *nature*, and not sinners of the Gentiles. Gal. ii. 15.

2. The forces or processes of the material world, conceived of as an agency intermediate between the Creator and the world, producing all organisms and preserving the regular order of things; as, in the old dictum, "*nature* abhors a vacuum." In this sense *nature* is often personified.

And there is in this business more than *nature*
Was ever conduct of. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 243.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 1.

Nature is the last of all causes that fabricate this corporeal and sensible world, and the utmost bound of incorporeal substances. Which, being full of reasons and powers, orders and presides over all mundane affairs.
Proclus (tr. by Cudworth), Comm. in Timæum, i.

Wherefore, since neither all things are produced fortuitously, or by the unguided mechanism of matter, nor God himself may reasonably be thought to do all things immediately and miraculously, it may well be concluded that there is a plastic *nature* under him, which as an inferior and subordinate instrument doth drudgingly execute that part of his providence which consists in the regular and orderly motion of matter; yet so as that there is also besides this a higher providence to be acknowledged, which, presiding over it, doth often supply the defects of it, and sometimes overrule it; forasmuch as this plastic *nature* cannot act electively nor with discretion.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, i. 3.

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her.
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

3. The metaphysical principle of life; the power of growth; that which causes organisms to develop each in its predeterminate way. Aristotle defines nature as the principle of motion in those things that move themselves, meaning by motion especially generation and corruption. Inasmuch as the most striking characteristic of growth is its regularity, nature is also conceived by Aristotle as the principle of inward necessity, as opposed to constraint on the one hand and to chance or freedom on the other. Hence *nature* is in literature frequently contrasted with *fate* and with *compulsion*, as well as with *fortune* and *free election*.

There are in sublunary bodies both constant tendencies and variable tendencies. The constant Aristotle calls *nature*, which always aspires to good, or to perpetual renovation of forms as perfect as may be, though impeded in this work by adverse influences, and therefore never producing any thing but individuals comparatively defective and sure to perish. The variable he calls spontaneity and chance, forming an independent agency inseparably accompanying *nature* — always modifying, distorting, frustrating the full purposes of *nature*. Moreover, the different natural agencies often interfere with each other, while the irregular tendency interferes with them all. So far as *nature* acts in each of her distinct agencies, the phenomena before us are regular and predictable; all that is uniform, and all that, without being quite uniform, recurs usually or frequently, is her work. But, besides and along with *nature*, there is the agency of chance and spontaneity, which is essentially irregular and unpredictable.
Grote, Aristotle, iv.

Cel. Let us sit and mock the good housewife Fortune. . . . Those that she makes fair she scarce makes honest, and those that she makes honest she makes very ill-favouredly.
Ros. Nay, now thou goest from Fortune's office to *Nature's*: Fortune reigns in the gifts of the world, not in the lineaments of *Nature*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 44.

Yet had the number of her days
Been as complete as was her praise,
Nature and Fate had had no strife
In giving limit to her life.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester, l. 13.

4†. Cause; occasion; that which produces anything.

The *nature* of his great offence is dead.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 23.

5. The material and spiritual universe, as distinguished from the Creator; the system of things of which man forms a part; creation, especially that part of it which more immediately surrounds man and affects his senses, as mountains, seas, rivers, woods, etc.: as, the beauties of *nature;* in a restricted sense, whatever is produced without artificial aid, and exists unchanged by man, and is thus opposed to *art*.

All things are artificial; for *Nature* is the art of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 16.

He needed not the spectacles of books to read *Nature;* he looked inwards, and found her there.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Nature is that world of substance whose laws are laws of cause and effect, and whose events transpire, in orderly succession, under these laws.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 43.

Nature, in the common sense, refers to essences unchanged by man: space, the air, the river, the leaf.
Emerson, Nature, p. 7.

Nature in the abstract is the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things. *Nature* means the sum of all phenomena, together with the causes which produce them; including not only all that happens, but all that is capable of happening; the unused capabilities of causes being as much a part of the idea of *nature* as those which take effect. *J. S. Mill.*

Hence — 6. That which is conformed to nature or to truth and reality, as distinguished from that which is artificial, forced, conventional, or remote from actual experience; naturalness.

With this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of *nature:* for anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing, whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

7. Inherent constitution, property, or quality; essential character, quality, or kind; the qualities or attributes which constitute a being or thing what it is, and distinguish it from all others; also, kind; sort; species; category: as, the *nature* of the soul; the divine *nature;* it is the *nature* of fire to burn; the compensation was in the *nature* of a fee.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis corupcioun!
For no fors is of iak of thy *nature*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 615.

Things rank and gross in *nature*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 136.

I wish my years
Were fit to do you service in a *nature*
That might become a gentleman.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Onely this is certaine, that many regions lying in the same latitude afford Mines very rich of divers *natures*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 125.

They [the Jews] apprehended the Crown of Thorns which was put upon our Saviour's head was the fittest representation of the *nature* of his Kingdom.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

The *nature* of her [Catherine Sedley's] influence over James is not easily to be explained.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. An original, wild, undomesticated condition, as of an animal or a plant; also, the primitive condition of man antecedent to institutions, especially to political institutions: as, to live in a state of *nature*.

That the condition of mere *nature* — that is to say, of absolute liberty, such as is theirs that are neither sovereigns nor subjects, is anarchy and the condition of war; that the precepts by which men are guided to avoid that condition are the laws of nature; that a commonwealth without sovereign power is but a word without substance, and cannot stand; that subjects owe to sovereigns simple obedience in all things in which their obedience is not repugnant to the laws of God, I have sufficiently proved.
Hobbes, Leviathan, ii. 31.

9. The primitive aboriginal instincts, qualities, and tendencies common to mankind of all races and in all ages, as unchanged or uninfluenced by civilization; especially, the instinctive or spontaneous sense of justice, benevolence, affection, self-preservation, love of show, etc., common to mankind; naturalness of thought, feeling, or action; humanity.

For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by *nature* the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves. Rom. ii. 14.

Ros. But, to Orlando: did he leave him there,
Food to the sucked and hungry lioness?
Oli. Twice did he turn his back and purposed so;
But kindness, nobler ever than revenge,
And *nature*, stronger than his just occasion,
Made him give battle to the lioness.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 130.

One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin,
That all, with one consent, praise new-born gawds.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

If thou hast *nature* in thee, bear it not.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 81.

Oh mother, do not lose your name! forget not
The touch of *nature* in you, tenderness!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theoderet, v. 2.

10. The physical or moral constitution of man; physical or moral being; the personality.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every scope by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. Our *natures* do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 132.

In swinish sleep
Their drenched *natures* lie as in a death.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 68.

Thus have they made profane that *nature* which God hath not only cleans'd, but Christ also hath assum'd.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Tir'd *Nature's* sweet restorer, balmy sleep!
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 1.

11. Inborn or innate character, disposition, or inclination; inherent bent or disposition; individual constitution or temperament; inbred or natural endowments, as opposed to acquired; hence, by metonymy, a person so endowed: as, we instinctively look up to a superior *nature*.

His *nature* is too noble for the world;
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder. His heart 's in his mouth:
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 255.

This can only succeed according to the *nature* and manners of the person they court, or solicit.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

It is your *nature* to have all men slaves
To you, but you acknowledging to none.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

12. The vital powers of man; vitality; vital force; life; also, natural course of life; lifetime.

And the most part of hem dyen with outen Syknesse, whan *nature* faylethe hem for elde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 293.

Till the foul crimes done in my days of *nature*
Are burnt and purged away. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 12.

My offences being many, I would repent out the remainder of *nature*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 272.

O, sir, you are old;
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 149.

13. In *theol.*, the natural unregenerate state of the soul; moral character in its original condition, unaffected by grace.

We all . . . were by *nature* the children of wrath, even as others. Eph. ii. 3.

Yet if we look more closely we shall find
Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind;
Nature affords at least a glimmering light;
The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 21.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife
That Grace and *Nature* have to wage through life.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 30.

14. Conscience.

Make thick my blood;
Stop up the access and passage to remorse,
That no compunctious visitings of *nature*
Shake my fell purpose, nor keep peace between
The effect and it! *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 46.

15. Spontaneity; abandon; felicity; truth; naturalness.

With Shakspear's *nature*, or with Jonson's art.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 224.

Course of nature, crime against nature, debt of nature, effort of nature, freak of nature. See *course*[1], *crime*, etc.—**Formal nature.** See *formal.*—**Good nature.** (*a*†) Due natural affection.

And therfor alle faders and moders after *good nature* aught to teche her children to leue alle wrong and euelle waies, and shew hem the true right weye.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

(*b*) Kindly disposition; a natural disposition such that one does not readily take or give offense; an easy, indulgent spirit.—**Ill nature,** natural bad temper.—**In a state of nature.** (*a*) Naked as when born; nude. (*b*) In *theol.*, in a state of sin; unregenerated.—**Individuand nature.** See *individuand.*—**Individuate nature.** See *individuate.*—**Interpretation of nature.** See *interpretation.*—**Law of nature.** (*a*) An unwritten law depending upon an instinct of the human race, universal conscience, or common sense. [This was the usual sense before the middle of the seventeenth century.]

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason in the *law of nature* but I may susp at him.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 357.

(*b*) The regular course of human life.

I died whilst in the womb he stayed,
Attending *nature's law*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 38.

(*c*) See *law*[1], 3.—**Light of nature.** See *light*[1].—**Long by nature.** See *long*[1].—**Plastic nature.** See the quotation from Cudworth under def. 2.—**The nature of things,** the regular order or constitution of the universe.—**To go (rarely walk) the way of nature, to pay the debt of nature,** to die.

He's *walked the way of nature*,
And to our purposes he lives no more.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 4.

To relieve or ease nature, to evacuate the bowels.

II. *a.* Natural; growing spontaneously: as, *nature* grass; *nature* hay. [Scotch.]

nature (nā′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *natured*, ppr. *naturing*. [< ME. *naturen*; < *nature*, *n.*] To endow with distinctive natural qualities.

He which *natureth* every kynde,
The mighty God. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

Others, similarly *natured*, will not permit him . . . to do this. *Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 97.

nature-deity (nā′tūr-dē″i-ti), *n.* A deity personifying a phenomenon or force of physical nature.

nature-god (nā′tūr-god), *n.* Same as *nature-deity*.

naturel, *a.* **1**†. A Middle English form of *natural.*—**2.** [F.] In *her.*, same as *proper*.

natureless (nā′tūr-les), *a.* [< *nature* + *-less.*] Not consonant with nature; unnatural. *Milton.*

nature-myth (nā′tūr-mith), *n.* A myth symbolical of or supposed to be based on natural phenomena.

nature-print (nā′tūr-print), *n.* An impression obtained directly from a natural object, as a leaf, by means of one of the processes of nature-printing.

nature-printing (nā′tūr-prin″ting), *n.* A process invented by Alois Auer, in Vienna, Austria, in 1853, by which objects, such as plants, mosses, ferns, lace, etc., are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing. The object is placed between a plate of copper and one of lead, which are passed between heavy rollers, when a perfect impression is made on the leaden plate. From this impressed lead plate an electrotyped printing-plate is made. There are other processes, one of which consists in obtaining an impression from natural objects on sheets of softened gutta-percha, from which an electrotype or a stereotype may then be taken. Also called *physiotypy*.

nature-spirit (nā′tūr-spir″it), *n.* An elemental; an imaginary being, supposed to be a spirit of some element, as a sylph of the air, a salamander of fire, a gnome of the earth, or an undine of the water.

nature-worship (nā′tūr-wėr″ship), *n.* A religion which deifies the phenomena of physical nature, such as the heavenly bodies, fire, the wind, trees, etc.; also, the principles or practice of such a religion.

naturism (nā′tūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *naturisme*; as *nature* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *med.*, a view which attributes everything to nature. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]—**2.** Worship of the powers of nature: same as *nature-worship*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

naturist (nā′tūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *naturiste*; as *nature* + *-ist.*] **1**†. See the quotation.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of nature, I must here advertise you, partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturists*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 168.

2. A physician who trusts entirely to nature to effect a cure.

naturistic (nā-tū-ris′tik), *a.* [< *naturist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to naturism or nature-worship. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 366.

naturity† (nā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [< *nature* + *-ity.*] The quality or state of beiug produced by nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

naturize† (nā′tūr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naturized*, ppr. *naturizing*. [< *nature* + *-ize.*] To endow with a nature or special qualities.

'Tis the secret
Of nature *naturized* 'gainst all infections.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

nauch, *n.* See *nautch*.

Nauclerus (nâ-klē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναύκληρος*, a ship-owner, shipmaster, skipper, < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κλῆρος*, lot, property: see *clerk.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of *Falconidæ*, of the subfamily *Milvinæ*; the swallow-tailed kites. The type is the African *N. riocouri*, and the genus has often also included the American *N. furcatus*, now usually called *Elanoides forficatus*. See cut under *Elanoides*.

2. In *ichth.*, a spurious genus of fishes, based on the young of *Naucrates*, or a stage of development of the young pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*, when a first dorsal fin and preopercular spines are present. *Cuvier and Valenciennes*, 1839.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The stage of growth represented by the spurious genus *Nauclerus*, 2, as of *Scriola* or any other genus of carangids.

Naucoridæ (nâ-kor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Naucoris* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous insects founded by Leach, in 1818, upon the genus *Naucoris*; the water-scorpions. They are predaceous aquatic bugs, flat-bodied, and usually oval, living in quiet reedy pools, where they swim and creep about in search of their prey. They are widely distributed, and abound in the southwestern United States and Mexico.

Naucoris (nâ′kō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κόρις*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Naucoridæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The species are Old World, being replaced in America by the members of the genus *Pelocoris*.

Naucrates (nâ′krā-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναυκράτης*, a fish so called, lit. holding a ship fast (cf. *Echeneis*), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, govern.]

Pilot-fish (*Naucrates ductor*).

A genus of fishes of the family *Carangidæ*; the pilot-fish. *N. ductor* is the type. See *pilot-fish*.

naufrage† (nâ′frāj), *n.* [< F. *naufrage* = Sp. Pg. It. *naufragio*, < L. *naufragium*, a shipwreck, < *navis*, a ship, + *frangere* (√*frag*), break, dash to pieces: see *nave*[2], *fraction*, *fragile.*] Shipwreck.

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage* and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chancery.

naufrageous†, *a.* See *naufragous*.

naufragiate† (nâ-frā′ji-āt), *v. t.* [< *naufrage* (L. *naufragium*) + *-ate*[2].] To shipwreck. *Lithgow*, Pilgrim's Farewell (1618).

naufragous† (nâ′frā-gus), *a.* [Also *naufrageous*; = Sp. Pg. It. *naufrago*, < L. *naufragus*, wrecked, causing shipwreck, < *navis*, ship, + *frangere* (√*frag*), break: see *naufrage.*] Causing shipwreck.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufrageous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 33.

nauger (nâ′gėr), *n.* [Also *nawger*; earlier form of *auger*, which is due to misdivision of *a nauger* as *an auger*. See *auger.*] An auger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor. *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650).

naught (nât), *n.* and *a.* [In two forms: (1) *naught*, < ME. *naught*, *naugt*, *naut*, *nawt*, *naght*, *nazt*, *naht*, < AS. *nawiht*, **nawuht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *nāwiht*, contr. *nāuht*, *nāht*; (2) *nought*, < ME. *nought*, *nougt*, *nout*, *nowt*, *noght*, *nozt*, *nowiht*, etc., < AS. *nōwiht*, contr. *nōht* (= OS. *nōwiht*, *niowiht* = OFries. *nāwet*, *naut*, *nat* = MLG. *nicht* = D. *niet* = OHG. *nēowiht*, *niewiht*, *nieht*, *niht*, MHG. *nicht*, G. *nicht*), nothing; in gen. *nāhtes* = OFries. *nawetes*, *nawetis*, *nates* = D. *niets* = MHG. *nihtes*, G. *nichts*, used in the predicate, of nothing, of no value, nothing; in acc. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., as adv., not: see *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word; < *ne*, not, + *āwiht*, *āwuht*, *ōwiht*, *ōwuht*, etc., aught, anything: see *ne* and *aught*[1], *ought*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Not anything; nothing.

There was a man that hadde *nought*;
There come theuys & robbed hym, & toke *nought*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 35.

Mirrors, though decked with diamants, are *nought* worth,
If the like forms of things they set not forth.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Of *naught* is nothing made.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

All human plans and projects come to *naught*.
Browning, Ring and Book, vii. 902.

2. A cipher; zero. [In this sense also commonly *nought*; but there is no ground for any distinction.]

Cast away like so many *Naughts* in Arithmetick.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

3†. Wickedness.

Feire lordes, we haue euell and folily spedde of the atynes that we haue vndirtake a-geln the Queenes knyghtes for envye and for *nought*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 490.

Be naught†, a familiar malediction, equivalent to "a plague (or a mischief) on you": sometimes followed by the words *awhile* or *the while*.

Marry, sir, be better employed, and *be naught awhile*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 39.

So; get ye together, and *be naught!*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

To call one to naught†, to abuse one grossly.

He *called them* all *to naught* in his fury, an hundred rebels and traitors.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 120.

To come to naught, to come to nothing; fail; be a failure; miscarry.—**To set at naught,** to slight or disregard; despise or defy.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel. Prov. i. 25.

And Herod with his men of war *set* him *at nought*, and mocked him, . . . and sent him again to Pilate.
Luke xxiii. 11.

To set naught by†. Same as *to set at naught*.

The Saisnes ne *sette nought* ther-*by*, ne deyned not to arme the fourthe part of hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 440.

II. *a.* **1**†. Of little or no account or value; worthless; valueless; useless.

Things *naught*, and things indifferent.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Being past these Isles which are many in number, but all *naught* for habitation, falling with a high land vpon the mayne, found a great Pond of fresh water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 174.

2†. Lost; ruined.

Go, get you to your house; be gone, away!
All will be *naught* else. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 231.

My cause was *naught*, for twas about your honour,
And he that wrongs the innocent ne'er prospers.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3†. In a moral sense, wicked; bad; naughty. See *naughty*.

God giveth men plenty of riches to exercise their faith and charity, to confirm them that be good, to draw them that be *naught*, and to bring them to repentance.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

But when his [Pharaoh's] tribulation was withdrawen, than was he *naught* againe.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

No man can be stark *naught* at once. *Fuller.*

naught† (nât), *adv.* [Also *nought*; < ME. *naught*, *naugt*, etc., *nought*, *noght*, etc., < AS. *nāwiht*, *nāht*, etc., acc. of *nāwiht*, n.: see *naught*, *n.* See *not*[1], a shorter form of the same word.] In no degree; not at all; not. See *not*[1].

I saw how that his houndes have him caught,
And freten him, for that they knew him *naught*.
Chaucer.

Where he hits *nought* knowes, and whom he hurts *nought* cares. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

naughtily (nâ′ti-li), *adv.* **1**†. Poorly; indifferently.

26th. To the Duke's house, to a play. It was indifferently done, Gosnell not singing, but a new wench, that sings *naughtily*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 35.

2. Wickedly; corruptly; dishonorably; immorally.

You smile and mock me, as if I meant *naughtily*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 38.

How can'st thou by this mighty sum? If *naughtily*,
I must not take it of thee; 'twill undo me.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

3. Perversely; mischievously; improperly: said especially of children.

naughtiness (nâ'ti-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being naughty; wickedness; badness.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thine heart.
1 Sam. xvii. 28.

2. Perverseness; mischievousness; misbehavior, as of children.

naughtly† (nât'li), *adv.* Naughtily; viciously.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mir. for Mags., p. 237.

naughty (nâ'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *noughty*; < ME. *naughty*, *nauzty* (= D. *nietig* = G. *nichtig*); < *naught* + *-y*1.] 1†. Having nothing; poor.

And alle maner of men that thow myzte asspye,
That nedy ben and *nauzty*, helpe hem with thi godis.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 226.

2†. Worthless; good-for-nothing; bad.

Thou semest a *noughty* knave.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 427).

Perchance it is the Comick, whom *naughtie* Play-makers and Stage-keepers have lustly made odious.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. Jer. xxiv. 2.

3. Disagreeable.

'Tis a *naughty* night to swim in. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 116.

4. Morally bad; wicked; corrupt.

Using their olde accustomed develishe and *noughty* practises and devises.
Laws of Philip and Mary (1554), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 489.

Thou seest what *naughty* straggling vicious thoughts and motions I have.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 200.

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a *naughty* world.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 91.

5. In a mitigated sense, bad in conduct or speech; improper; mischievous: used with reference to the more or less venial faults or delinquencies of children, or playfully to those of older persons: as, a *naughty* child; *naughty* conduct; oh, you *naughty* man!—**Naughty pack**, a naughty person: formerly a term of opprobrium, later, in a mitigated sense, applied to children.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*. *Apprehens. of Three Witches.* (*Nares.*)

Got a wench with child,
Thou *naughty packs*, thou hast undone thyself for ever.
Rowley, Shoomaker a Gentleman, G 4. (*Nares.*)

naulage (nâ'lāj), *n.* [< OF. *naulage* (ML. *naulagium*), < L. *naulum* (> Pg. *naulo*), < Gr. *ναῦλον*, *ναῦλος*, passage-money, fare, freight, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*2.] The freight or passage-money for goods or persons going by water. *Bailey*, 1731.

naumachia (nâ-mā'ki-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*.

naumachium† (nâ-mā'ki-um), *n.* [NL., neut.: see *naumachy*.] Same as *naumachy*, 3.

naumachy (nâ'mạ-ki), *n.*; pl. *naumachies* (-kiz). [= F. *naumachie* = Sp. *naumaquia* = It. *naumachia*, < L. *naumachia*, < Gr. *ναυμαχία*, a sea-fight, < *ναυμάχος*, fighting at sea, *ναύμαχος*, pertaining to a sea-fight, < *ναῦς*, ship, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight, *μάχη*, a fight.] 1. A naval combat; a sea-fight.—2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a mock sea-fight in which the contestants were usually captives, or criminals condemned to death.—3. A place where such combats were exhibited, as an artificial pond or lake surrounded by stands or seats for spectators. In some circuses and amphitheaters the arena could be flooded and used for shows of this nature.

naumannite (nâ'mạn-īt), *n.* [Named after K. F. *Naumann* (1797–1873), a German mineralogist.] A selenide of silver and lead, occurring rarely in cubical crystals, also granular, and in thin plates of iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster.

naunt†, *n.* [< ME. *naunt*; a form due to misdivision of *mine* or *thine aunt*, as *my naunt*, *thy naunt*. The Walloon *nante*, aunt, is of similar (F.) origin.] Aunt.

Therfore I ethe [ask] the, hathel, to com to thy *naunt*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2467.

Alin. And, then, nuncle ——
Alph. Prithee, keep on thy way, good *naunt*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

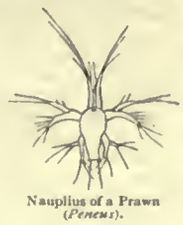
naupathia (nâ-pā'thi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Seasickness.

nauplial (nâ'pli-ạl), *a.* [< *nauplius* + *-al*.] Having the character of a nauplius; nauplii-form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

naupliiform (nâ'pli-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Nauplius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a nauplius; being in the stage of development of a nauplius; resembling a nauplius; nauplioid.

nauplioid (nâ'pli-oid), *a.* Same as *naupliiform*.

Nauplius (nâ'pli-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *nauplius*, a kind of shell-fish, "that sails in its shell as a ship" (cf. *Nauplius* = Gr. *Ναύπλιος*, a son of Poseidon and Amymone), < *ναῦς*, a ship, + *πλεῖν* = *πλεῖν*, sail.] 1. A spurious genus of crustaceans named by O. F. Müller in 1785. Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *naupliī* (-ī).] A stage of development of low crustaceans, as cirripeds and entomostracans, in which the larva has three pairs of legs, a single median eye, and an unsegmented body. Many crustaceans hatch as nauplii. See cuts under *Cirripedia*.—**Nauplius form**, the form of a nauplius; a crustacean in the nauplius stage of development.—**Nauplius stage**, the primitive larval state of a crustacean, when it has the form or morphological valence of what was called *Nauplius* under the impression that it was a distinct animal.


Nauplius of a Prawn (*Penæus*).

nauropometer (nâ-rō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ῥοπή*, inclination, sinking (< *ῥέπειν*, incline, sink), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of a ship's heel or inclination at sea. *Admiral Smyth.*

nauscopy (nâs'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] The art, or pretended art, of sighting ships or land at great distances.

nausea (nâ'ṣiạ), *n.* [= F. *nausée* = Sp. *náusea* = Pg. It. *nausea*, < L. *nausea*, *nausia*, < Gr. *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, seasickness, nausea, disgust, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*2.] Seasickness; hence, any sensation of impending vomiting; qualm.—**Creatic nausea**. See *creatic*.

nauseant (nâ'ṣē-ạnt), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *nauseān(t-)s*, ppr. of *nauseare*, be seasick, cause disgust: see *nauseate*.] I. *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

II. *a.* Producing nausea; nauseating: as, *nauseant* doses.

By giving the drug after meals its *nauseant* and purgative actions are greatly lessened. *Lancet*, XLIX. 43.

nauseate (nâ'ṣiāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nauseated*, ppr. *nauseating*. [< L. *nauseatus*, pp. of *nauseare* (> It. *nauseare* = Sp. Pg. *nausear*), < Gr. *ναυσιᾶν*, *ναυτιᾶν*, be seasick, cause disgust, < *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, seasickness: see *nausea*.] I. *intrans.* To become affected with nausea or sick at the stomach; be inclined to vomit.

A spiritual *nauseating* or loathing of manna.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat when we know that an ill cook did dress it.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxix.

II. *trans.* 1. To loathe; reject with disgust.

O horrid! Marriage! What a Pleasure you have found out! I *nauseate* it of all things.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

I *nauseate* walking; 'tis a Country Diversion.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 4.

2. To affect with nausea; cause to feel loathing.

He let go his hold and turned from her as if he were *nauseated*. *Swift.*

=Syn. 2. To sicken, disgust, revolt.

nauseation (nâ-ṣiā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **nauseatio(n-)*, < *nauseare*, nauseate: see *nauseate*.] The act of nauseating, or the condition of being nauseated.

There is no *nauseation*, and the amount of chloroform administered is not enough to cause poisoning.
Science, VI. 154. (From "La Nature.")

nauseative (nâ'ṣiā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *nauseatif*; as *nauseate* + *-ive*.] Causing nausea or loathing.

nauseous (nâ'ṣius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nauscoso*, < L. *nauscosus*, that produces nausea, < *nausea*, seasickness: see *nausea*.] Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; turning the stomach; disgusting; loathsome.

Those trifles wherein children take delight
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv.

Happily it was not every Speaker that was like Rich, whose extant addresses to the king are *nauseous* compliments on his majesty's gifts of nature, fortune, and grace.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

=Syn. Sickening, revolting, repulsive.

nauseously (nâ'ṣius-li), *adv.* 1. In a nauseous manner; with aversion or loathing.

A maudlin flatterer is as *nauseously* troublesome as a maudlin drunkard. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

2. So as to produce nausea.

The swell rolled slowly from the quarter from which the wind had stormed, and caused the "Bravo" to wallow most *nauseously*. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii.

nauseousness (nâ'ṣius-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nauseous or of exciting disgust; loathsomeness.

There is a *nauseousness* in a city feast, when we are to sit four hours after we are cloyed.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

nausity† (nâ'ṣi-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *nausea* + *-ity*.] Nauseation; aversion; disgust. [Rare.]

A kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, lxxvi. (*Davies.*)

naut. A common abbreviation of *nautical*.

nautch (nâch), *n.* [Also *nauch*; < Hind. *nāch* (Pali *nacham*), dance, prob. < Skt. *nātya*, dance, play.] In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers called by Europeans *nautch-girls*; any kind of stage-entertainment, especially one which includes dancing.

nautch-girl (nâch'gėrl), *n.* In India, a woman who performs in a nautch; a native dancing-girl; a bayadere.

All that remains [of the Dutch establishment] is the Indian pagoda, where religious ceremonies . . . and dances of *nautch-girls* occasionally take place.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxvi.

nautic (nâ'tik), *a.* [= F. *nautique* = Sp. *náutico* = Pg. It. *nautico*, < L. *nauticus*, < Gr. *ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships or sailors, < *ναύτης*, a sailor, seaman, shipman, < *ναῦς* = L. *navis*, a ship: see *nave*2.] Same as *nautical*. [Obsolete or poetical.]

nautical (nâ'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *nautic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautical* skill. Abbreviated *naut.*—**Nautical almanac**. See *almanac*.—**Nautical assessors**, persons of nautical experience appointed to assist the judges of British courts in marine cases.—**Nautical astronomy**, that part of astronomy which is applied to navigation.—**Nautical day**. See *day*1, 3.—**Nautical distance**, the arc of a rhumb-line intercepted between any two places expressed in nautical miles.—**Nautical mile**. See *mile*.—**Nautical signal**. See *signal*.—**Nautical tables**, tables computed for the solution of problems in navigation.=Syn. *Marine*, *Naval*, etc. See *maritime*.

nautically (nâ'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a nautical manner; in matters pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation: as, *nautically* speaking.

Nautilacea (nâ-ti-lā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-acea*.] In old systems, a group of cephalopods, named from the genus *Nautilus*, corresponding to the family *Nautilidæ*.

nautilacean (nâ-ti-lā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nautilacea*; nautiliform; nautiloid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nautilacea*; a nautiloid.

nautili, *n.* Plural of *nautilus*.

nautilian (nâ-til'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Nautilus* + *-ian*.] Same as *nautiloid*. *A. Hyatt.*

Nautilidæ (nâ-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Nautilus*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the older systems it was equivalent to the *Nautiloidea* in the widest sense. (*b*) In Woodward's classification it included all the tetrabranchiates with the body-chamber capacious, the aperture and also the sutures simple, and the siphuncle central or subcentral—thus embracing the restricted *Nautilidæ*, *Lituitidæ*, and *Trochoceratidæ*, as well as *Clymeniidæ*, of other conchologists. (*c*) In its narrowest sense it has been restricted to those having the shell essentially similar to that of *Nautilus*.

nautiliform (nâ'ti-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, + *forma*, form.] Formed like a nautilus; resembling a nautilus in shape; nautiloid.

Nautilinidæ (nâ-ti-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nautilinus* (dim. of *Nautilus*) + *-idæ*.] A family of goniatite ammonoids having smooth and more or less depressed whorls, and simple sutures with only a broad lateral lobe and undivided ventral lobe. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1883), p. 308.

nautilite (nâ'ti-līt), *n.* [= F. *nautilite*; as *nautilus* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of the genus *Nautilus*, or a fossil shell like that of *Nautilus*.

Nautilites† (nâ-ti-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Nautilus* + Gr. *λίθος*.] A genus of cephalopods embracing most of the *Ammonitoidea* as well as the *Nautiloidea*.

nautiloid (nâ'ti-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Nautilus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Nautiliform; having the

characters of a nautilus; belonging to the *Nautiloidea*.—2. Resembling a nautilus: specifically applied to those foraminifers whose many-chambered test resembles a nautilus-shell.

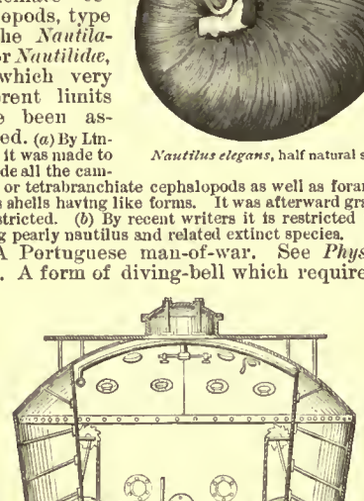
II. *n.* That which is nautiloid, as the test of an infusorian.

Nautiloidea (nâ-ti-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Nautilus* + *-oidea*.] A suborder or an order of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those having shells with the suture-line simple or nearly so and the initial chamber conical and with a cicatrix. It includes the families *Orthoceratidæ*, *Endoceratidæ*, *Gomphoceratidæ*, *Ascoceratidæ*, *Poterioceratidæ*, *Cyrtoceratidæ*, *Lituitidæ*, *Trochoceratidæ*, *Nautilidæ*, and *Bactritidæ*. Contrasted with *Ammonitoidea*.

nautilus (nâ′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *nautili* (-li). [NL., ⟨ L. *nautilus*, a nautilus, ⟨ Gr. *ναυτίλος*, a sailor, a nautilus, a poet. form for *ναύτης*, a sailor, ⟨ *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nautic*, *nave*².] 1. The *Argonauta argo*, or any other cephalopod believed to sail by means of the expanded tentacular arms.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, type of the *Nautilacea* or *Nautilidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Linnæus it was made to include all the camerate or tetrabranchiate cephalopods as well as foraminiferous shells having like forms. It was afterward gradually restricted. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the living pearly nautilus and related extinct species.

Nautilus elegans, half natural size.

3. A Portuguese man-of-war. See *Physalia*.—4. A form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by the agency of condensed air.—**Glass nautilus**, *Carinaria cymbium*, a heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ*: so called from the hyaline transparency of the shell. Also called *Venus's-slipper*. See cut under *Carinaria*.—**Paper-nautilus**, any species of *Argonauta*.—**Pearly nautilus**, any species of the restricted genus *Nautilus*.



A European form of Diving-bell or Nautilus.

Water admitted through the cock *a* into the pipes *b b* flows into the exterior chambers *c c*, causing the apparatus to sink. When the water in *c c* is displaced by air, the nautilus rises. It may also be hauled up by ropes. Air for ventilation and for displacement of the water-ballast is supplied by air-pumps from above through flexible tubes connected with the interior chamber, and is allowed to pass into the chambers *c c* by opening valves. Dead-lights in the sides and top admit light to the interior.

nautilus-cup (nâ′ti-lus-kup), *n.* An ornamental goblet or standing-cup the bowl of which is a nautilus-shell, or made in imitation of a nautilus-shell.

navagium† (nā-vā′ji-um), *n.* [ML., ⟨ L. *navis*, a ship: see *nave*² and *-age*.] A duty devolving on certain tenants to carry their lord's goods in a ship. *Dugdale*.

naval (nā′val), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *naval* = It. *navale*, ⟨ L. *navalis*, pertaining to a ship or ships, ⟨ *navis* = Gr. *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*².] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a ship or ships, their construction, equipment, management, or use; specifically, of or pertaining to a navy: as, *naval* architecture; a *naval* victory; a *naval* force; a *naval* station or hospital; *naval* stores.

By the transformation of the ships into sea-deities, Virgil would insinuate, I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a *naval* power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean. *Jortin*, Dissertations, vi.

2. Possessing a navy: as, a *naval* power.—**Naval armies.** See *army*, 2.—**Naval cadet.** See *midshipman*, 2.—**Naval crown, engineering, hospital.** See the nouns.—**Naval law**, a system of regulations for the government of the United States navy under the acts of Congress.—**Naval office**, in colonial times preceding the declaration of independence by the United States, a government office for the entry and clearance of vessels and other business connected with the administration of the Navigation Act.—**Naval officer.** (*a*) An officer belonging to the naval forces of a country. (*b*) In the United States, an officer of the Treasury Department who, at the larger maritime ports, is associated with the collector of customs. He assists in estimating duties, countersigns all permits, clearances, certificates, etc., issued by the collector, and examines and certifies his accounts. In the American colonies before the Revolution the naval officer was the administrator of the Navigation Act.=**Syn.** *Marine*, *Nautical*, etc. See *maritime*.

II.† *n. pl.* Naval affairs.

In Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age. *Clarendon's Life*, II. 507.

navally (nā′val-i), *adv.* In a naval manner; as regards naval matters.

The days when Holland was *navally* and commercially the rival of England. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 146.

navarch (nā′värk), *n.* [= F. *navarque* = Sp. *navarca*, ⟨ L. *navarchus* = Gr. *ναύαρχος*, the master of a ship or of a fleet, ⟨ *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a fleet; an admiral.

navarchy (nā′vär-ki), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ναυαρχία*, the command of a ship or of a fleet; cf. *ναύαρχος*, the commander of a ship, ⟨ *ναῦς*, a ship, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. The office of a navarch.—2. Nautical skill or experience.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships. *Sir W. Pettie*, Advice to Hartlib, p. 6.

Navarrese (nav-a-rēs′ or -rēz′), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Navarre* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Navarre or its inhabitants.

Ferdinand . . . knew the equivocal dispositions of the *Navarrese* sovereigns. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Navarre, a former kingdom of western Europe, now included in France and Spain, in the western Pyrenees. The last king of Navarre, who became founder of the Bourbon line of French kings as Henry IV., bore the double title of "king of France and of Navarre," which title was retained by his successors down to 1830.

nave¹ (nāv), *n.* [⟨ ME. *nave*, *nafe*, ⟨ AS. *nafu* = MD. *nave*, D. *nave*, *naaf*, *ave*, *aaf* = MLG. LG. *nave* = OHG. *naba*, MHG. G. *nabe* = Icel. *nöf* = Sw. *naf* = Dan. *nav* (= Goth. **naba*, not recorded), nave, = Lett. *naba*, navel, = Pers. *nāf*, navel, = Skt. *nābhi* (> Hind. *nābh*, *nābhī*), nave, navel, center, boss, *nābhya*, nave; cf. L. *umbo*(*n*-) (for **unbo*(*n*-), **nobo*(*n*-)?), boss; Skt. √ *nabh*, burst forth. Hence *navel*, q. v., and orig. *nauger*, now *auger*.] 1. The central part of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub. See cuts under *felly* and *hub*.

In a Wheele, which with a long deep rut
Hts turning passage in the durt doth cut,
The distant spoaks neerer and neerer gather,
And in the *Naue* vnite their points together.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 25.

2.† The navel.

He unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chaps,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 22.

nave² (nāv), *n.* [⟨ OF. *nave*, F. *nef* = Pr. *nau* = Sp. *nave* = Pg. *náa*, *nau* = It. *nave*, a ship, a nave of a church, ⟨ L. *navis*, a ship, ML. also nave of a church, = Gr. *ναῦς* = Skt. *nau*, a ship, = E. *snow*², a ship. From L. *navis* are also ult. *naval*, *navigate*, *navy*¹, etc.; from Gr. *ναῦς* are *nautic*, *nautical*, *nausea*, *nauseous*, *nautilus*, etc.] The main body, or middle part, lengthwise, of a church, extending typically from the chief entrance to the choir or chancel. In all but very small churches it is usual for the nave to be flanked by one or more aisles on each side, the aisles being, unless exceptionally, or typically in some local architectural styles, much lower and narrower than the nave. See *aisle*, and diagrams under *cathedral*, *basilica*, and *bema*.

Nave.—Rheims Cathedral, France; 13th century.

nave² (nāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *naved*, ppr. *naving*. [⟨ *nave*², *n.*] To form as a nave; cause to resemble a nave in function or in effect.

Stand on the marble arch, . . . follow the graceful curve of the palaces on the Lung' Arno till the arch is *naved* by the massy dungeon tower . . . frowning in dark relief. *Shelley*, in Dowden, II. 315.

nave³†. A Middle English contraction of *ne have*, have not.

nave-box (nāv′boks), *n.* A metallic ring or sleeve inserted in the nave of a wheel to diminish the friction and consequent wear upon the nave.

nave-hole (nāv′hōl), *n.* A hole in the center of a gun-truck for receiving the end of the axletree. *Admiral Smyth*.

navel (nā′vl), *n.* [Formerly also *navil*; ⟨ ME. *navel*, *navele*, ⟨ AS. *nafela* = OFries. *navla* = D. *navel* = MLG. *navel* = OHG. *nabalo*, *napala*, MHG. *nabele*, *nabel*, G. *nabel* = Icel. *nafli* = Sw. *nafle* = Dan. *navle* = Goth. **nabalo*, not recorded, also with transposition, OIr. *imbliu* = L. (with added term.) *umbilicus* (see *umbilicus* and *numbles*, *nambril*) = Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, navel; lit. 'little boss,' dim. of AS. *nafu*, etc., nave, boss: see *nave*¹.] 1. In *anat.*, a mark or scar in the middle of the belly where the umbilical cord was attached in the fetus; the umbilicus; the omphalos. Hence—2. The central point or part of anything; the middle.

This hill [Amara] is situate as the *navil* of that Ethiopian bodie, and centre of their Empire, vnder the Equinoctial line. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 677.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, l. 520.

3†. The nave of a wheel.

His body be the *navel* to the wheel,
In which your rapiers, like so many spokes,
Shall meet. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, ii. 3.

4. In *ordnance*, same as *navel bolt*.—**Intestinal navel**, the mark or scar on the intestine of most vertebrates denoting the place where the umbilical vesicle is finally absorbed in the intestine. The point is sometimes marked also by a kind of cæcum, which forms a diverticulum of the intestine, and may have a length of some inches.—**Navel bolt**, the bolt which secures a carronade to its slide. Also called *navel*.—**Navel orange.** See *orange*.—**Navel point**, in *her.*, the point in a shield between the middle base point and the fesse-point. Also called *nombril*.

naveled, navelled (nā′vld), *a.* [⟨ *navel* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a navel.

navel-gall (nā′vl-gâl), *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of a horse, behind the saddle.

navel-hole (nā′vl-hōl), *n.* The hole in a millstone through which the grain is received. *Halliwell*.

navel-ill (nā′vl-il), *n.* Inflammation of the navel in calves, causing redness, pain, and swelling in the parts affected.

navelled, *a.* See *naveled*.

navel-string (nā′vl-string), *n.* The umbilical cord.

navelwort (nā′vl-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Cotyledon*, chiefly *C. Umbilicus*: so called from the shape of the leaf. See *Cotyledon*, 2, *jack-in-the-bush*, 2, and *kidneywort*, 1.—2. A plant of the genus *Omphalodes*: so called from the form of the nutlets. *O. verna* is the blue or spring navelwort, *O. linifolia* the white navelwort; both are garden-flowers.—**Venus's-navelwort**, either of the above species of *Omphalodes*.

nave-shaped (nāv′shāpt), *n.* Same as *madialiform*.

navette (nā-vet′), *n.* [⟨ F. *navette*, OF. *navete* = It. *navetta*, ⟨ ML. *naveta*, a little boat, dim. of L. *navis*, a ship, boat: see *nave*².] An incense-boat; a navicula.

navew (nā′vū), *n.* [Also *naphew*; ⟨ OF. *naveau*, *navel*, ⟨ ML. *napellus*, dim. of L. *napus* (> AS. *nap*, > E. *neep*²), a kind of turnip: see *neep*².] The wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*. It is an annual weed with a tapering root, found in waste grounds throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. [Eng.]

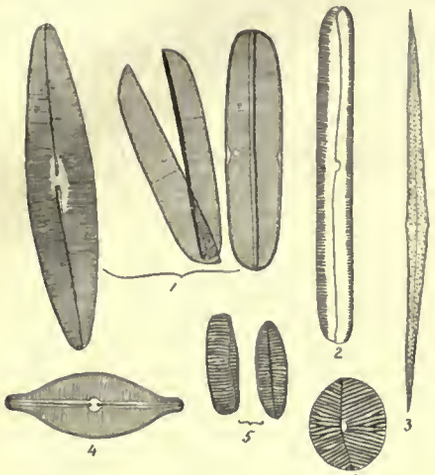
Navicella porcellana.

Navicella (nav-i-sel′ä), *n.* [NL., = F. *navicelle*, ⟨ L. *navicula*, a small vessel,

dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. In *conch.*, a notable genus of fresh-water nerites, or limpet-like shells of the family *Neritidæ*. They resemble an operculate slipper-limpet, having the aperture nearly as large as the shell. They inhabit the Indian archipelago.

2. [*l. c.*] In *jewelry-work*, a minute hollow vessel of the general form of a bowl, a dish, or the like, used as a pendant or drop, as to an ear-ring.

navicula (nā-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *naviculæ* (-lē). [< L. *navicula*, a small vessel, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a boat, used to hold a supply of incense for the thurible; an incense-boat.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Bory, 1822).] A genus of diatoms, typical of the family *Naviculaceæ*, having the oblong or lanceolate frustules free, the valves convex, with a median longitudinal line, and nodules at the center and extremities,



1, *Navicula tumida*, different views; 2, *Navicula viridis*; 3, *Navicula punctulata*; 4, *Navicula sphærophora*; 5, *Navicula truncata*; 6, *Navicula scutelloides*. (All magnified.)

valves striated, and the striæ resolvable into dots. The genus is widely distributed, and contains several hundred species, many of which rest on very slight characters.

Naviculaceæ (nā-vik-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Navicula* + *-aceæ*.] A family of diatoms, typified by the genus *Navicula*.

navicular (nā-vik′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *naviculaire* = Sp. Pg. *navicular* = It. *navicolare*, < LL. *naviculāris*, relating to ships or shipping, < L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat: see *navicula*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to small ships or boats; shaped like a boat; cymbiform. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, scaphoid: applied to certain bones of the hand and foot. See II.—3. In *entom.*, oblong or ovate, with a concave disk and raised margins, as the bodies of certain insects.—4. In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Navicula;* boat-shaped.—**Navicular fossa**, the scaphoid fossa at the base of the pterygoid bone, giving attachment to the tensor palati muscle.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The scaphoid bone of the carpus; the radiale, or bone of the proximal row on the radial side of the wrist. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) The scaphoid bone of the tarsus, a bone of the proximal row, on the inner or tibial side, in special relation with the astragalus and the cuneiform bones. See cut under *foot*. (*c*) A large transversely extended sesamoid bone developed in the tendon of the deep flexor, at the back of the distal phalangeal articulation of the foot of the horse, between the coronary and the coffin-bone. See cut under *fetter-bone*.

naviculare (nā-vik-ū-lā′rē), *n.*; pl. *navicularia* (-ri-ä). [NL., neut. of LL. *naviculāris*, relating to ships or shipping: see *navicular*.] A navicular or scaphoid bone: more fully called *os naviculare*.

naviculoid (nā-vik′ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *navicula*, a small ship or boat, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

naviform (nā′vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *navis*, a ship, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a boat; navicular: applied to parts of plants.

navigability (nav′i-gā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *navigabilité;* as *navigable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] The state or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigable (nav′i-gā-bl), *a.* [= F. *navigable* = Sp. *navegable* = Pg. *navegavel* = It. *navigabile*, *navicabile*, < L. *navigabilis*, < *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] 1. Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships: as, a *navigable* river. At common law, in England, a river is deemed navigable as far as the tide ebbs and flows. In the United States the legal meaning of *navigable* has been much extended, and it includes generally all waters practically available for floating commerce by any method, as by rafts or boats.

> The Loire . . . is a very goodly *navigable* river.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 49.

2. Subject to a public right of water-passage for persons or property.

navigableness (nav′i-gā-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being navigable; navigability.

navigably (nav′i-gā-blī), *adv.* So as to be navigable.

navigant† (nav′i-gant), *n.* [< OF. *navigant* = Sp. *navegante* = It. *navigante, navicante*, a navigator, < L. *navigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *navigare*, pass over in a ship: see *navigate*.] A navigator. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 213.

navigate (nav′i-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *navigated*, ppr. *navigating*. [< L. *navigatus*, pp. of *navigare* (> It. *navigare, navicare* = Pg. Sp. *navegar* = Pr. *navejar, naveyar* = OF. *navier*, also *nager*, F. *nager*, also *naviguer*), sail, go by sea, sail over, navigate, < *navis*, a ship, + *agere*, lead, conduct, go, move: see *nave*[2] and *agent*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move from place to place in a ship; sail.

> The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western ocean. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

2. To direct or manage a ship.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over in ships; sail on.

> Drusus, the Father of the Emperor Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the Northern ocean.
> *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 272.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; direct the course of, as a vessel, from one place to another: as, to *navigate* a ship. [The word is also used by extension, in all its senses, of balloons and their use, and colloquially of other means and modes of progression.]

navigating-lieutenant (nav′i-gā-ting-lū-ten′ant), *n.* See *master*[1], I (*b*).

navigation (nav-i-gā′shon), *n.* [= F. *navigation* = Sp. *navegacion* = Pg. *navegação* = It. *navigazione, navicazione*, < L. *navigatio(n-)*, a sailing, a passing over in a ship, < *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of moving on water in ships or other vessels; sailing: as, the *navigation* of the northern seas; also, by extension, the act of "sailing" through the air in a balloon (see *aërial navigation*, below).—2. The science or art of directing the course of vessels as they sail from one part of the world to another. The management of the sails, etc., the holding of the assigned course by proper steering, and the working of the ship generally, pertain rather to seamanship, though necessary to successful navigation. The two fundamental problems of navigation are the determination of the ship's position at a given moment, and the decision of the most advantageous course to be steered in order to reach a given point. The methods of solving the first are, in general, four: (1) by reference to one or more known and visible landmarks; (2) by ascertaining through soundings the depth and character of the bottom; (3) by calculating the direction and distance sailed from a previously determined position (see *dead-reckoning*, *log*[2], and *compass*); and (4) by ascertaining the latitude and longitude by observations of the heavenly bodies. (See *latitude* and *longitude*.) The places of the sun, moon, planets, and fixed stars are deduced from observation and calculation, and are published in nautical almanacs (see *almanac*), the use of which, together with logarithmic and other tables computed for the purpose, is necessary in reducing observations taken to determine latitude, longitude, and the error of the compass.

3. Ships in general; shipping. [Poetical.]

> Though the yeasty waves
> Confound and swallow *navigation* up.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 53.

4. An artificial waterway, or a part of a natural waterway that has been made navigable; a canal. Also *navvy*. See *navvy*[1]. [Eng.]

> "The Kennet *Navigation*"—a very old canal, which connects the waters of the East with those of the West country. *The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p. 13.

Act of Navigation, an act which was first passed by the British Parliament in 1651, under Cromwell's administration, was reënacted in 1660, and remained in force, with various modifications; it was greatly altered in 1825 and at other times, and finally repealed in 1849. Its object was to encourage the British merchant marine by reserving to it the whole of the import trade from Asia, Africa, and America, and the chief part of that from Europe. This end it accomplished by denying to foreign vessels the right to bring to England any goods not produced in their respective countries, and also by restrictions in regard to fisheries and the coasting-trade. The act was aimed especially at the Dutch, who possessed at that time almost a monopoly of the carrying-trade of the world.—**Aërial navigation**, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons; particularly, the principles, problems, and practice involved in the attempt to pass from place to place through the air by means of balloons capable of being steered.—**Arterial navigation**. See *arterial*.—**Inland navigation**, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels within a country.—**Navigation laws**, the various acts and regulations in any country which define the nationality of its ships, the manner in which they shall be registered, the privileges to which they have claim, and the conditions regulating the engagement of foreign ships in the trade of the country in question, either as importers and exporters or with relation to coasting-traffic. The first British navigation law of importance was enacted under Richard II. It provided that no merchandise should be imported into England or exported from the king's realms by any of his subjects except in English ships, under penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

navigational (nav-i-gā′shon-al), *a.* [< *navigation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to navigation; used in navigation.

navigator (nav′i-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *navigateur* = Sp. Pg. *navegador* = It. *navigatore, navicatore*, < L. *navigator*, a sailor: see *navigate*.] 1. One who navigates or sails; especially, one who directs the course of a ship, or is skilful in the art of navigation. In the merchant marine the commanding officer usually navigates the vessel; in men-of-war, of nearly all nationalities, one of the line-officers or executive officers (in the United States navy the third in rank) is detailed for that duty. In the United States navy the navigator, in addition to his other duties, has charge of the log-book, of the steering-gear, of the anchors and chains, and of the stowage of the hold, and has also general supervision of the ordnance and ordnance-stores.

2. A laborer on a "navigation" or canal (see *navigation*, 4), or on a railway. Now usually abbreviated *navvy* (see *navvy*[2]). [Eng.]

navvy[1] (nav′i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigation*, 4.] Same as *navigation*, 4.

> In Skipton-in-Craven the canal is vulgarly called "the *navvy*." The horse-path or towing-path is always "the *navvy* bank"; a bridge in Mill-hill Street is "the *navvy* brig"; and a garden on one of the slopes of the canal was always called "the *navvy* garden."
> *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., VI. 425.

navvy[2] (nav′i), *n.* [Abbr. of *navigator*, 2.] 1. Same as *navigator*, 2.—2. A common laborer engaged in such work as the making of canals or railways. [Eng.]

> It has been for years past a well-established fact that the English *navvy*, eating largely of flesh, is far more efficient than a Continental *navvy* living on a less nutritive food.
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 239.

3. A power-machine for excavating earth. A common form has an excavating scoop, crab, or analogous device for scooping up earth or gravel, or grasping stones, with a boom and tackle for lifting and operating the scoop, etc., and a steam hoisting-engine, all mounted on a supporting platform provided with car-wheels so that it can be moved on a temporary railway for changing its position. Similar machines are also mounted on large scow-boats for use along water-fronts. Also called *steam-excavator*.

navy[1] (nā′vi), *n.*; pl. *navies* (-viz). [< ME. *navie, navye, navvye, navce*, < OF. *navie*, also *navei, navey, naroi, navoy*, a ship, a fleet, a navy, < LL. *navia*, ships, neut. pl. for L. *naves*, fem. pl. of *navis*, a ship: see *nave*[2].] 1†. A ship.

> A gret number of *naueye* to that hauen longet.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2719.

> And no man may passe that See be *Navye*, ne be no maner of craft, and therfore may no man knowe what Lond is bezond that See. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 273.

2. A company of ships; a fleet.

> My gracious sovereign, on the western coast
> Rideth a puissant *navy*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 434.

3. All the ships belonging to a country, collectively; in a wide sense, the ships, their officers and crew and equipment, and the department of the government charged with their management and control. Specifically—(*a*) All the war-ships belonging to a nation or a monarch; the military marine: in Great Britain distinguished by the title of *Royal Navy*. In the United States the control of the navy is vested in a cabinet officer called the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the Navy Department. (See *department*.) The government of the royal navy is vested in the Board of Admiralty, or lords commissioners for discharging the office of lord high admiral. The board consists of the following members: the first lord, who has supreme authority, and is a member of the cabinet; the senior naval lord, who directs the movements of the fleets, and is responsible for their discipline; the second naval lord, who superintends the manning of the fleet, coast-guard, transport department, etc.; the junior naval lord, who deals with the victualing of the fleets, medical department, etc.; a civil lord, member of Parliament, who is also connected with the civil branch of the service; a controller of the navy; and an expert civilian. Under the board is a financial secretary, changing, like the five lords, with the government in power. There is a permanent secretary, and a number of heads of departments. (*b*) All the ships and vessels employed in commerce and trade: usually called the *merchant marine* or *merchant navy*.

4. The men who man a navy or fleet; the officers and men of the military marine.

> Than was the *navie* apperelled and entred in to shippes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

Navy blue. See *blue*.

navy[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *navvy*[2].

navy-agent (nā′vi-ā″jent), *n.* A disbursing agent of the United States navy. Agents of this class were formerly stationed at every large seaport. The office no longer exists, all disbursements being now made by naval paymasters.

navy-bill (nā′vi-bil), *n.* 1. A bill drawn by an officer of the British navy for his pay, etc.—2. A bill issued by the British admiralty in payment of stores for ships and dockyards.—3. A bill of exchange drawn by the paymaster of a United States vessel, while abroad, to procure money for the expenses of the ship or fleet.

navy-list (nā′vi-list), *n.* An official account of the officers of the British navy, with a list of the ships, published quarterly.

navy-register (nā′vi-rej″is-tėr), *n.* An official list, published semi-annually, of the officers of the United States navy, their stations, rates of pay, etc., with a list of the ships.

navy-word† (nā′vi-wėrd), *n.* A watchword, parol, or countersign.

navy-yard (nā′vi-yärd), *n.* A government dockyard; in the United States, a dockyard where government ships are built, repaired, and fitted out, and where naval stores and munitions of war are laid up. There are such yards at Kittery in Maine (near Portsmouth, New Hampshire), at Charlestown in Massachusetts, at Brooklyn in New York, at Norfolk in Virginia, at Pensacola in Florida, at Mare Island in California, etc.

nawab (na-wâb′), *n.* [Hind. *nawāb, nawwāb:* see *nabob.*] Same as *nabob.*

nawger, *n.* See *nauger.*

nawl† (nâl), *n.* [Also *nall;* a form of *awl,* due to misdivision of *an awl* as *a nawl:* see *awl.*] An awl.

Bewar also to spurn ageín an *nalle.*
Chaucer, Truth, l. 11.

There shall be no more shoe-mending;
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl.*
Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1.

nay (nā), *adv.* [< ME. *nay, nai,* < Icel. *nei* (= Sw. *nej* = Dan. *nei*), nay, < *n-,* orig. *ne,* not, + *ei,* ever, ay, = AS. *ā,* ever: see *ne* and *aye*[3], and cf. *no*[1].] 1. No: an expression of negation or refusal.

"*Nai,* bi the peril of my soule," quod Pers.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 47.

I tell you *nay;* but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii. 5.

2. Not only so, but; and not only (that which has just been mentioned), but also; indeed; in point of fact: as, the Lord is willing, *nay,* he desires, that all should repent.

Nay, if he take you in hand, sir, with an argument,
He 'll bray you in a mortar. *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, ii. 1.

Come, do not weep: I must, *nay,* do believe you.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To say (any one) **nay,** to deny; refuse.

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be *said nay.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

nay (nā), *n.* [< *nay, adv.*] 1. A denial; refusal.

There was no *nay,* but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

2. A negative vote; hence, one who votes in the negative: as, the yeas and *nays.*—**It is no nay**†, there is no denying it.

Wherfore to hym I will, *this is noo naye,*
Where euer he be, I say yow certaynly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1135.

To nick with nay. See *nick*[2].

nay (nā), *v.* [ME. *nayen, naien;* < *nay, adv.* Cf. *nait*[2], *nite.*] **I.** *intrans.* To say nay; refuse.

With how deef an ere deth crewel torneth awey fro wreches and *naieth* [var. *nayleth*] to closyn wepynge eyen.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 1.

II. *trans.* To refuse; deny.

The swain did woo; she was nice;
Following fashion, *nay'd* him twice.
Greene, Shepherd's Ode.

naylet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *nail.*

naytet†, *v.* See *nait*[2].

nay-where†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *nowhere.*

A man no better myght hit employ *nay-where,*
For this knight is a worthi baculere [bachelor].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1925.

nayword† (nā′wėrd), *n.* 1. A byword; a proverbial reproach.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword,* and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3. 146.

2. A watchword.

And, in any case, have a *nay-word,* that you may know one another's mind. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 2. 131.

nazard, nazardly. See *nasard,* etc.

Nazarean (naz-ą-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Nazareus,* < Gr. *Ναζαραῖος,* of Nazareth, an inhabitant of Nazareth, < *Ναζαρέθ* or *Ναζαρέτ* (LL. *Nazara*), < Heb. *Nazareth.*] Same as *Nazarene,* 2.

Nazarene (naz-ą-rēn′), *n.* [< L. *Nazarenus,* < Gr. *Ναζαρηνός,* of Nazareth, < *Ναζαρέθ,* Nazareth: see *Nazarean.*] 1. An inhabitant of Nazareth, a town in Galilee, Palestine: a name given (in contempt) to Christ, and to the early converts to Christianity (Acts xxiv. 5); hence, a Christian.—2. A member of a sect of Jewish Christians which continued to the fourth century. They observed the Mosaic ritual, and looked for a millennium on earth. Unlike the Ebionites, they believed in the divinity of Christ. See *Ebionite.*

Nazarenism (naz-ą-rē′nizm), *n.* [< *Nazarene* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or practices of the Nazarenes. See *Nazarene,* 2.

Nazarite (naz′ą-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Nazarita,* < Gr. *Ναζαρίτης,* < Heb. *nāzar,* separate oneself, vow, abstain.] Among the ancient Hebrews, a religious devotee, separated to the Lord by a special vow, the terms of which are carefully prescribed in Num. vi. They included entire abstinence from wine and other intoxicating liquors, from all cutting of the hair, and from all approach to a dead body. The vow might be taken either for a limited period or for life.—**Nazarite tresses,** long hair.

With *Nazarite-tresses* to my crosse will I bind her crossing frowardnesse and contamination.
Nash, Christes Teares over Jerusalem.

Nazariteship (naz′ą-rīt-ship), *n.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a Nazarite.

Nazaritic (naz-ą-rit′ik), *a.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a Nazarite or to Nazaritism.

Nazaritism (naz′ą-rit-izm), *n.* [< *Nazarite* + *-ism.*] The vows or practices of the Nazarites.

naze (nāz), *n.* [Var. of *ness,* perhaps due to Icel. *nōs,* Sw. *näsa,* nose: see *ness, nose*[1].] A promontory or headland: as, the *naze* of Norway.

nazir (na-zēr′), *n.* [Ar. (> Hind.) *nazīr.*] In India, a native official in the Anglo-Indian courts, who has charge of the treasury, stamps, etc., and the issue of summonses and processes. *Yule and Burnell.*

N. B. An abbreviation of the Latin *nota bene,* literally, mark or note well—that is, take particular notice.

Nb. In *chem.,* the symbol for *niobium.*

n-dimensional (en′di-men″shọn-ąl), *a.* Having any number, *n,* of dimensions: as, an *n-dimensional* space.—***n*-dimensional determinant.** See *determinant.*

ne (nē), *adv.* [< ME. *ne,* < AS. *ne* = OS. *ne, ni* = OFries. *ni, ne* = MD. *ne, en,* D. *en* = MLG. *ne* = OHG. *ni, ne,* MHG. *ne* = Icel. *nē* = Goth. *ni* = Ir. Gael. W. *ni* = L. *ne* (> It. *nè* = OF. *ne, ni,* F. *ne, ni*) = Gr. *νη-,* prefix, = Skt. *na,* not. This negative contracts with certain following words beginning with a vowel (or *h* or *w*) to form a word of opposite sense, as in *nay, no*[1], *no*[2], *none*[1], *nor, neither,* and, formerly, to negative some auxiliary verbs, as *nam,* ne am, *nart,* ne art, *nis,* ne is, *nab,* ne have, *nas,* ne was, ne has, *nere,* ne were, *nill,* ne will, etc.] Not; never; nay. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Of xiiij[m] that he brought . . . *ne* myght he not assemble vj[m] that alle *ne* were dede or taken, and *ne* hadde be oon a-venture that fill, ther hadde neuer of hem ascaped oon a-wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 237.

Is 't true? *Ne* let him runne into the warre,
And lose what limbes he can: better one branch
Be lopt away then all the whole tree should perish.
Chapman, All Fools, i.

net† (nē), *conj.* [< ME. *ne,* < AS. *ne,* conj.; < *ne, adv.*] Nor.

For he thoughte nevere evylle *ne* dyd evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

No Indian drug had e'er been famed,
Tobacco, sassafras not named;
Ne yet of guacum one small stick, sir.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

neaf (nēf), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *neif, neive, nieve;* < ME. *nefe, neve,* < Icel. *hnefi, nefi* = Sw. *näfve* = Dan. *nœve,* the fist.] The fist or hand. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His face waa al to-hurt and al to-schent,
His *newis* swellyng war and al to-Rent.
Lancelot of the Laik (E. E. T. S.), l. 1222.

And smytand with *neiffis* hir breist, allace!
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 123.

Giue me your *neafe,* Mounsieur Mustardseed.
Shak., M. N. D. (folio 1623), iv. 1. 19.

neager†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger.*

neal† (nēl), *v.* [Also *neil;* by aphæresis from *anneal*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To temper by heat; anneal.

And then the earth of my bottlea, which I dig,
Turn up, and steep, and work, and *neal,* myself,
To a degree of porcelane.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

But divers in Italy at this day excell in that kind [mosaic painting]; yet make the particles of clay, gilt and coloured before they be *neiled* by the fire.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To be tempered by heat. See *anneal*[1]. [Rare.]

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *neile,* the imperfect metals vapour away.
Bacon, Physiological Remains.

nealed-to† (nēld′tō), *a.* Having deep soundings close in: said of a shore. *Phillips,* 1706.

nealogic (nē-ą-loj′ik), *a.* [< *nealogy* + *-ic.*] Youthful; juvenile; adolescent; of or pertaining to nealogy. See quotation under *ephebolic.*

nealogy (nē-al′ọ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for *neology* (q. v.), or for **nealology,* < Gr. *νεαλής,* young, fresh (< *νέος,* new, young), + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of the morphological correlations of early adolescent stages of an animal, usually derived from the adult of a more or less closely approximate stock of the same division of the animal kingdom. *Hyatt.*

neam†, *n.* [ME. *neme,* a form due to misdivision of *myne eme, thyn eme,* as *my neme, thy neme,* etc.: see *eam.*] Uncle: same as *eam.*

"Lo, childe," he saide, "this is thy *neme;*
Ther, Father, brother thou may senne in heuen."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 102.

Neanderthaloid (nē-an′dėr-tal-oid), *a.* [< *Neanderthal* (see def.) + *-oid.*] Pertaining to the Neanderthal, in the Rhine Province, Prussia; resembling a now historic skull, of a very low type, found in that locality; noting this type of skull.

A type [of cranium] which has received the name *Neanderthaloid,* because it reaches the extreme developement in the famous skull discovered in the Neanderthal, near Bonn. *W. H. Flower,* Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 377.

neap[1] (nēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *neep,* < AS. *nēp,* scant or lacking (found alone but once, in the poet. phrase "forthganges *nēp,*" without power of advancing), in comp. *nēpflōd,* low tide, ebb, lit. 'neap flood'; cf. Icel. *kneppr, neppr,* scanty; Sw. *knapp* = Dan. *knap,* scanty, strait, narrow, *nœppe,* scarcely; perhaps orig. 'pinched,' being appar. connected with *nip*[1]. But the history is obscure.] **I.** *a.* Low; lowest: applied to those tides which, being half-way between spring tides, have the least difference of height between flood and ebb. See *tide.*

II. *n.* 1. A neap tide.

Her [the sea's] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neapes,* are still as certaine and constant as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne.
Hakewill, Apology, II. viii. 1.

2. The ebb or lowest point of a tide.

At everie full sea they flourish, but at every dead *neape* they fade. *Greene,* Carde of Fancie.

The loweat ebbe may have his flow, and the deadest *neepe* his full tide. *Greene,* Tullie's Love.

[In the following passage from "English Gilds" *neep sesons* is defined by the editor as "the autumn;" by Skeat as "the neap-tide seasons, when boats cannot come to the quay."

Item, it hath been vsid, the Maire [of Bristol] this quarter specially to oversee the sale of woddc commynge to the bakke and to the key. . . . And that all grete wodde, callid Berklcy wodde, be dischargid at the key beyond the Towre there, and all smalwodde to be dischargid at the Bak. Pronydid alwaya that the woddesillers leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde, ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey, but that they leve resonable atuff upon the bak fro spryng to spryng, to serue the pouere people of penyworthes and halfpeny worthez in the *neep sesons.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.]

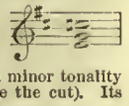
Deep neap, a neap tide shortly before a full or change of the moon, when there is a higher flood than at other neaps.

neap[2], *n.* See *neep*[2].

neap[3] (nēp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The tongue or pole of a wagon or ox-cart.

neaped (nēpt), *a.* [< *neap*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Left aground by the spring tides, so that it cannot be floated until the next spring tide: said of a ship or boat. Also *beneaped.*

Neapolitan (nē-ą-pol′i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Neapolitanus,* pertaining to Neapolis, < *Neapolis* (> It. *Napoli,* > F. *Naples,* E. *Naples*), < Gr. *Νεάπολις,* Naples, < *νέος,* new (= E. *new*), + *πόλις,* a city: see *policc.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.—**Neapolitan medlar.** See *azarole.*—**Neapolitan sixth,** in *music,* a chord consisting of the subdominant of a minor tonality with its minor third and minor sixth (see the cut). Its derivation is much disputed.



II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of the city of Naples, or of the province or the former kingdom of Naples.

near[1] (nēr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *neer, neere, nerre;* < ME. *neer, nere, ner, nar, neor,* near, < AS. *neár, nēr,* adv. and prep., nigher, near, contr. of **neáhor* (= OS. *nāhōr* = D. *naar* = MLG.

nāger, nēger, nāer, LG. *nāger* = OHG. *nāhōr*, MHG. *nāher, næher, nār*, G. *nāher* = Icel. *nær*, near, nearer, nearly, almost, when, = Sw. *när* = Dan. *nær*, near, nearly, almost, soon, = Goth. *nehwis*, nigher, nearer), compar., with reg. compar. suffix *-er*[2] reduced to *-r* (superl. *next*, similarly contracted), of *neáh*, E. *nigh*: see *nigh, adv.* The compar. *near* came to be regarded as a positive, and a new comparative *nearer*, with superl. *nearest*, was developed. Cf. *near*[1], *a.*] **I.** *adv.* **1†.** Nigher; more nigh; closer: comparative of *nigh*.

And either while he goth afarre,
And other while he draweth *neere*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

All disceyte and dissimulation . . . is *nerre* to dispraise than commendation, all though that therof mought ensue some thinge . . . good. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

Hence, without comparative force, and with a new comparative *nearer*, superlative *nearest*— **2.** Nigh; close; at, to, or toward a point which is adjacent or not far off: with such verbs as *be, come, go, draw, move*.

So thei wenten forth alle thre till thei *com ner* at Tintagell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

And still the *nearer* to the spring we *go*,
More limpid, more unsoiled the waters flow.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 340.

Death had need *be near*
Unto such men for them to heed him aught.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

3. Nigh, in a figurative sense.

I think one tailor would go *near* to beat all this company with a hand bound behind him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

4. *Naut.*, close to the wind: opposed to *off*.— **5.** Closely; intimately.

The Earl of Amagnac, *near* knit to Charles.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 17.

6. Almost; nearly.

We made Sayle backward jC myle towards Corfew, whyche we passyd by a fore, because our vitales war *ner* spent. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

In a Forest, *neere* dead with griefe & cold, a rich Farmer found him. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 4.

A literary life of *near* thirty years.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. Into close straits; into a critical position.

How *neere*, my sweet Æneas, art thou driven!
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, i. 173.

Near! no nearer! (*naut.*), words used as a warning to the helmsman, when steering by the wind, not to come closer to the wind.—**Never the near†, ne'er the near†**, never the nearer; with no success; unsuccessful.

Weep thou for me in France, I for thee here;
Better far off than near, be *ne'er the near*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 88.

All was *nere the near*. *Greene*, James IV., i. 80.

I will not dispute the matter with them, saith God, from day to day, and *never the near*. *Latimer*, Works, I. 245.

II. *prep.* **1.** Nigh; close to; close by; at no great distance from.

I have heard thee say
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 19.

This is a very high cool retreat, and we saw the tops of the mountains *near* this place covered with snow.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2. Nigh or close to, in a figurative sense.

You 'll steal away some man a daughter; am I *near* you?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

It is thought this calamity went too *near* him.
Steele, Guardian, No. 82.

[The comparative and superlative forms *nearer* and *nearest* are similarly used with the force of prepositions: as, the *nearer* the bone the sweeter the meat.]

near[1] (nēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neer, neere;* < ME. *nere, nerre*, < AS. *neárra, neára, nērra, nǣrra* (= OHG. *nāhero*, MHG. *nāher, næher*, G. *näher* = Icel. *nærri* = Sw. *nära* = Dan. *nær*), nearer; comp. adj., formed, with the adv., from the positive adv. and prep. *neáh*, nigh: see *nigh* and superl. *next*, and cf. *near*[1], *adv.*] **I.** Being nigh in place; being close by; not distant; adjacent; contiguous.

The *near* and the heavenly horizons.
Mad. de Gasparin (trans.).

2. Closely allied by blood; closely akin.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. Lev. xviii. 12.

Some business of concern to a *near* relation of mine.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

3. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; familiar: as, a *near* friend.

Every man is *nearest* to himself.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

They abhor all companions at last, even their *nearest* acquaintances. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 249.

4. Affecting one's interest or feelings; touching; coming home to one.

He hath sent me an earnest inviting, which many my *near* occasions did urge me to put off.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 11.

A matter of so great and *near* concernment. *Locke*.

5. Close; not deviating from an original or model; observant of the style or manner of the thing copied; literal: as, a *near* translation.— **6.** So as barely to escape injury, danger, or exposure; close; narrow. [Colloq.]

Long chases and *near* escapes of Tantia Topee.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 396.

7. In riding or driving, on the left: opposed to *off:* as, the *near* side; the *near* fore leg.

Our *neere* horse did fling himself, kicking of the coach-box over the pole; and a great deal of trouble it was to get him right again. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 74.

The *near* wheeler, who was breaking her trot.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, viii.

8. Short; serving to bring the object close.

'Tis somewhat about,
But I can find a *nearer* way.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 3.

9. Economical; closely calculating; also, close; parsimonious.

Near and provident in their families, commending good husbandry. *H. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 339).

Miss, he's so *near*, it's partly a wonder how he lives at all. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 9.

His neighbours call him *near*, which always means that the person in question is a lovable skinflint.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 12.

10. Empty. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Near hand†.** See *hand* and *near-hand.*—**Syn. 1.** Contiguous, proximate, neighboring, imminent, impending, approaching. *Nearest, Next* are sometimes synonymous words: as, *nearest* or *next* of kin; but specially the first denotes the closest relative proximity, while the second denotes the proximate place in order. Compare the *nearest* house with the *next* house.

near[1] (nēr), *v. t.* [(= G. *nähern* = Sw. *närma* = Dan. *nærme*, bring near); < *near*[1], *adv.* The older verb is *nigh*.] **I.** *trans.* To come near or nearer; stand near; approach: as, the ship *neared* the land.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you.
Heywood, Royal King.

II. *intrans.* To come nearer; approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
And still it *neared* and *neared*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

near[2], *n.* See *neer*[2].

near[3] (nēr), *conj.* A contracted form of *neither*. [Prov. Eng.]

near-by (nēr'bī), *a.* Close at hand; not far off; adjacent; neighboring: as, *near-by* towns. [Colloq., U. S.]

The *near-by* trade and Western dealers are buying moderately. *The Independent* (New York), May 1, 1862.

Nearctic (nē-ärk'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the northern part of the New World or western hemisphere: specifically applied to one of the six prime divisions of the earth's surface made by Sclater with reference to the geographical distribution of animals: distinguished from *Neotropical* in the New World and *Palearctic* in the Old. The Nearctic region includes all of North America with Greenland to a latitude on the average of about the tropic of Cancer; but such is the character of the country toward its southern boundary that it properly stops at sea-level opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande on the one side of Mexico, and at Mazatlan on the opposite coast, but in the table-lands extends much further south, and in the tierra fria or mountainous regions quite through Guatemala. Also *Neoarctic* and *Anglogæan*.

near-dweller (nēr'dwel"ėr), *n.* A neighbor.

We may chance
Meet some of our *near-dwellers* with my car.
Keats, Endymion, i.

near-hand (nēr'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *nerehande;* < *near*[1] + *hand*. Cf. *nigh-hand*.] Near at hand; nearly; almost. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And I awaked there-with witles *nerehande*,
And as a freke that fre were forth gan I walke.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 1.

I have been watchman in this wood
Near hand this forty year.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 194).

near-hand (nēr'hand), *a.* Near; close at hand; nigh; adjacent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

They haue euer gently and louingly intreated such as of friendly mind came to them, as-well from Countries *neare hand*, as farre remote. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 231.

near-legged (nēr'leg"ed or -legd), *a.* Walking with the feet so near each other that they come in contact. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 57.

nearly (nēr'li), *adv.* **1.** Close at hand; in close proximity; at no great distance; hence, narrowly; with close scrutiny.

'Tis dangerous for the most innocent person in the world to be too frequently and *nearly* a witness to the commission of vice and folly. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

See the facts *nearly*, and these mountainous inequalities vanish. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Closely: as, two persons *nearly* related.— **3.** Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness.

Madam, the business now impos'd upon me
Concerns you *nearly*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

4. Within a little of; almost: as, *nearly* twenty; the prisoner *nearly* escaped; *nearly* dead with cold.

I took my leave, for it was *nearly* noon.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. With niggardliness or parsimony.— **6.** Exactly; precisely.

As *nearly* as I may,
I'll play the penitent to you; but mine honesty
Shall not make poor my greatness.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 91.

nearness (nēr'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being near, in any sense; proximity; imminence.

near-point (nēr'point), *n.* The nearest point, as the *far-point* is the farthest point, which the eye can bring to a focus on the retina.

near-sighted (nēr'sī"ted), *a.* Short-sighted; seeing distinctly at a short distance only; myopic.

near-sightedness (nēr'sī"ted-nes), *n.* The state of being near-sighted; myopia.

neat[1] (nēt), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *note, nout, nolt* (< Icel.); < ME. *neet, nete, net*, < AS. *neát*, pl. *neát* (also deriv. *niten, nýten*), an ox or cow, cattle collectively (= OFries. *nāt* = OHG. MHG. *nōz*, G. dial. *noss* = Icel. *naut* (also deriv. *neyti*) = Sw. *nöt* = Dan. *nöd*, cattle, in Scand. also an ox); prob. so called as being 'used' or employed in work (cf. *cattle* and *stock*), or because orig. 'taken' and domesticated, < *neótan, niótan*, use, employ, = OS. *niotan* = OFries. *nieta* = OHG. *niozan*, MHG. *niezen*, OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen* = Icel. *njōta* = Sw. *njuta* = Dan. *nyde* = Goth. *niutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganiutan*, take (with a net); cf. Lith. *nauda*, usefulness. From the same verb is derived the noun *note*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows: used collectively.

And Ioyned til hem on Iohan most gentil of alle,
The prys *neet* of Peers plouh passynge alle othere.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 266.

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their *neat*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

2. A single bovine animal. [Rare.]

A *neat* and a sheep of his own. *Tusser*, Husbandry.

Neat's-foot oil, an oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle.—**Neat's leather**, leather made of the hides of neat cattle.

As proper men as ever trod upon *neat's leather* have gone upon my handiwork. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 29.

II. *a.* Being or relating to animals of the ox kind: as, *neat* cattle.

We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, captain;
And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called *neat*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 125.

neat[2] (nēt), *a.* [< ME. *net, nette*, **nete* (= D. *net* = G. *nett* = Sw. *nätt* = Dan. *net*), < OF. *net*, fem. *nete*, F. *net*, fem. *nette* (> mod. E. *net*[2]) = Pr. *net* = Sp. *neto* = Pg. *nedeo* = It. *netto*, clear, pure, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, neat, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *net*[2], and *nitid.* from the same source.] **1.** Clear; pure; unmixed; undiluted; unadulterated: as, a glass of brandy *neat*.

'Tis rich *neat* canary.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii.

After the soap has been finished in the copper, it may . . . be put in the *neat* state direct into the cooling-boxes or "frames." *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

2. Clear of any extraneous matter; clear of the cask, case, wrapper, etc.; with all deductions made: as, *neat* weight. [In this sense now usually *net*.]

The new Cairo answereth euery yeere in tribute to the grand Signior 600,000 ducates of golde, *neat* and free of all charges growing on the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 200.

3. Free from what is undesirable, offensive, unbecoming, or in bad taste; pleasing; nice.

Sluttery to such *neat* excellence opposed.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 44.

He desired not so much *neat* and polite as clear, masculine, and apt expression.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xl.

They make the *neatest* shewe of all the houses in Paris.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

Alin. What music 's this?
Jul. Retire: 'tis some *neat* joy,
In honour of the king's great day.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

I have not heard a *neater* sermon a great while, and more to my content. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 310.

4. Characterized by nicety of appearance, construction, arrangement, etc.; nice; hence, orderly; trim; tidy; often, specifically, clean: as, a *neat* box; the apartment was always very *neat; neat* in one's dress.

These [elephants] have *neat* little boarded Houses or Castles fastened on their backs, where the great men sit in state, secur'd from the Sun or Rain.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 73.

Her artless manners and her *neat* attire.
Cowper, Task, iv. 536.

5. Well-shaped or well-proportioned; clean-cut: as, a *neat* foot and ankle.—6. Complete in character, skill, etc.; exact; finished; adroit; clever; skilful: applied to persons or things.

Mem. To be a villain is no such rude matter.
Cam. No, if he be a *neat* one, and a perfect:
Art makes all excellent.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

Paddy overtook him at last, and gave him a clippeen on the left ear, and a *neat* touch of the foot that sent him sprawling. *Lever*, Dodd Family Abroad, I. letter i.

The *neat* repartee, the eloquence that left the House too profoundly affected to deliberate, the original of the novelist's greatest creation—they are all vanishing like frost foliage at sunrise.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7†. Spruce; finical; over-nice.

Still to be *neat*, still to be dreat
As you were going to a feast.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

8†. A commendatory word, used somewhat vaguely.

To tell what dressing up of howses there were by all the *neat* dames and ladies within the freedome.
Dekker, Oration of Parsimony.

This gentleman did take to wife
A *neat* and gallant dame.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 159).

=**Syn.** Clean, cleanly, unsoiled.

neat[2] (nēt), *adv.* [< *neat*[2], *a.*] Neatly.

They've ta'en her out at nine at night, . . .
And headed her baith *neat* and fine.
The Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 322).

'neath (nēth), *adv.* An abbreviated form of *beneath*.

neat-handed (nēt'han″ded), *a.* Using the hands with neatness; deft; dexterous.

Herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phyllis dresses.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 36.

Nor is he [Bishop Burnet] a *neat-handed* workman even of that [penny-a-liner] class. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 177.

neatherd (nēt'hėrd), *n.* [< ME. *neetherde, netherde;* < *neat*[1] + *herd*[1]. Cf. *nouther d.*] A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper.

Would I were
A *neat-herd's* daughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1. 149.

neatherdess (nēt'hėrd-es), *n.* [< *neatherd* + *-ess.*] A female neatherd; a neatress.

But hark how I can now expresse
My love unto my *Neatherdesse*.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

neat-house† (nēt'hous), *n.* [< *neat*[1] + *house.*] A house for neat cattle; a cow-house.

neatify† (nē'ti-fī), *v. t.* Same as *netify*.

neat-land (nēt'laud), *n.* [< *neat*[1] + *land*[1].] In *law*, land let out to yeomanry. *Cowell*.

neatly (nēt'li), *adv.* In a neat manner; with neatness, in any sense of that word.

neatness (nēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neat, in any sense of that word.

neatress† (nēt'res), *n.* [Irreg. < *neat*[1] + *-er*[1] + *-ess.*] A female neatherd. *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 20.

neb (neb), *n.* [Also in mod. use in var. form *nib;* < ME. *neb*, < AS. *neb, nebb*, bill, beak (of a bird, ship, plow, etc.), nose, of a person, also face, countenance, = D. *neb*, mouth, bill, nib, = MLG. *nebbe, nibbe*, LG. *nibbe, nipp, niff, nüff* (> It. *niffo, niffa*, snout) = Icel. *nef*, also *nebbi* = Sw. *näf, näbb* = Dan. *næb*, beak, bill; prob. orig. **sneb;* cf. MD. *snebbe*, D. *sneb* = MLG. *snebbe, snibbe*, LG. *snibbe, snippe*, bill, snout, = G. *schneppe*, nozle; also with dim. term., OFries. *snavel, snarl*, mouth, = D. *snavel*, snout, = MLG. *snavel* = OHG. *snabul*, MHG. *snabel*, G. *schnabel* = Dan. Sw. (after G.) *snabel*, bill, snout, proboscis, nozle; cf. Lith. *snapas*, bill, beak; perhaps from the root of the verb *snap*, but whether orig. the bill of a bird or snout of a beast, which 'snaps' up what is to be eaten, or the snout of a beast or nose of a man, which 'snorts' or 'sniffs' (G. *schnappen*, gasp, *schnauben*, snort, sniff, snuff), is not clear. See *snap, sniff, snuff, snivel*, etc.] 1. The bill or beak of a bird; also, the snout or muzzle of a beast.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife
To her allowing husband! *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 183.

The amorous worms of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens. (*Nares.*)

2. The nose: as, a lang *neb;* a sharp *neb*. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

See, yonder 's the Ratton's Skerry; he aye held his *neb* abune the water in my day, but he 's aneath it now.
Scott, Antiquary, vii.

3. The face. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Josep cam into halle and sau his brethren wepe;
He kisseth Benjamin, anon his *neb* he gan wipe.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

4. The tip end of anything; a sharp point: as, the *neb* of a lancet or knife. See *nib*. [Scotch.] —5. The nib of a pen. See *nib*.

Those pennes are made of purpose without *nebs*, because they may cast inck but slowly.
Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-light.

Neb and feather, completely; from top to toe. [Scotch.] —**To dab nebs**†. See *dab*[1].

Nebalia (nē-bā'li-ą), *n.* [NL.; origin not ascertained.] 1. A remarkable genus of uncertain position among the lower crustaceans, ranged by Huxley among the phyllopodous *Branchiopoda*, by others in a peculiar order named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca*. It has a large carapace (cephalostegite) with mobile rostrum; the eyes are large and pedunculated; there are well-developed antennæ, mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ, the anterior of which ends in a long palp.

2. A genus of rotifers. *Grube*, 1862.

nebalian (nē-bā'li-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Nebalia*, 1.

II. *n.* A nebalian crustacean.

Nebaliidæ (neb-ą-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Nebalia* + *-idæ.*] A family of crustaceans, typified by the genus *Nebalia*. It has been variously located in the systems, and is now usually considered a synthetic type nearly related to some Silurian forms, and representative of an order or suborder named *Phyllocarida* or *Leptostraca*. The anterior part of the body has a large compressed bivalvular carapace with a separate anterior tongue-shaped process; the abdomen is long and segmented; there are eight pairs of phyllopodous legs to the trunk, four pairs of large pleopods behind, and no telson. The living species are marine, and have been referred to 3 genera.

nebbuk-tree (neb'uk-trē), *n.* [< Ar. *nebbuk* + E. *tree.*] A shrub, *Zizyphus Spina-Christi*, one of the Christ's-thorns.

The channels of streams around Jericho are filled with *nebbuk trees*. . . . It is a variety of the rhamnus, and is set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the Saviour's mock crown of thorns was made.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 68.

nebby (neb'i), *a.* [< *neb* + *-y*[1].] Snappish; saucy; impudent; bold; pert. [Scotch.]

nebel (neb'el), *n.* [Heb.] A stringed instrument of the ancient Hebrews, by some supposed to have resembled a harp, by others a lute. The name is differently rendered in different parts of the English version of the Bible.

neb-neb (neb'neb), *n.* See *bablah*.

Nebraskan (nē-bras'kąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nebraska* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Nebraska, or its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Nebraska, one of the Western States of the United States, lying west of the Missouri river and north of Kansas.

nebris (neb'ris), *n.* [L. *nebris*, < Gr. *νεβρίς*, a fawn-skin (see def.), < *νεβρός*, a fawn.] A fawn-skin; specifically, in ancient Greek and affiliated art and ceremonial, the skin of a fawn or of a similar animal, as a kid, worn as a special attribute by Dionysus or Bacchus and his attendant train (Pan, the satyrs, the mænads, etc.), and assumed on festival occasions by priests and priestesses of Bacchus, and by his votaries generally.

nebula (neb'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *nebulæ* (-lē). [< L. *nebula* = Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, mist, vapor: see *nebule.*] 1. A luminous patch in the heavens, far beyond the limits of the solar system. Some nebulæ are resolvable into clusters, generally globular, in which the separate stars can be distinguished. These are for the most part in the Galaxy. The remaining nebulæ are of two types, according as their spectra are continuous or consist of bright lines. The latter class are greenish-blue, have fairly definite outlines, and show a tendency to concentration toward the galactic circle. Of the three brightest lines in their spectra two are unidentified, and one is the F line of hydrogen. There are six or seven other faint lines, two of them hydrogen. There are besides nebulous stars, or stars with haze about them which in some cases is of vast proportions. The continuous spectra indicate that all these nebulæ are solid, liquid, or, if gaseous, enormously condensed. The nebulæ in Andromeda, Orion, and Argo are visible to the naked eye. The Galaxy, the Magellanic clouds, and the clusters Berenice's Hair and Præsepe are not included by astronomers among the nebulæ.

2. In *pathol.*, a cloud-like spot on the cornea.—**Dumb-bell nebula**, a nebula which, seen in a telescope of small power, appears to have a form like a dumb-bell inscribed in a fainter ellipse, but with a more powerful instrument is seen to have a spiral structure.—**Planetary nebula**, a circular or elliptical gaseous nebula, with a well-defined outline.—**Resolvable nebula**, a nebula in which a powerful telescope detects many points of light, which, however, are not usually distinguished as perfectly as in a cluster.—**Ring nebula**, or **annular nebula**, a nebula which appears like a ring with a dark center.—**Spiral nebula**, a nebula which presents the appearance either of a contorted stream or of a number of such streams proceeding from a center.

nebular (neb'ū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *nébulaire*, < NL. *nebularis*, < L. *nebula*, a cloud: see *nebule.*] 1. Like a nebula; cloudy.—2. Pertaining or relating to a nebula.—**The nebular hypothesis**, a theory of the formation of the solar system, originated by the philosopher Kant and the astronomer Sir William Herschel, and developed by Laplace and others. The solar system is supposed to be the result of the gradual condensation of a nebula under the action of the mutual gravitation of its parts.

nebule (neb'ūl), *n.* [< ME. *nebule*, < OF. *nebule* = It. *nebula*, < L. *nebula*, a cloud, a mist, vapor, = Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, mass of clouds, = OS. *nebhal* = OFries. *nevil* = D. *nevel* = MLG. *nevel, neffel*, LG. *nevel* = OHG. *nebul, nepol*, MHG. G. *nebel* = Icel. *nifl* (in comp.), mist, fog; cf. Icel. *njōl*, night.] 1†. A cloud.

O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere.
Ballade in Commend. of Our Lady.

The stocking is of silver tissue, worked with gold birds, flowers, blue, yellow, and white, and a peculiar ornament—a *nebule*, white and blue, with yellow rays shooting from its edge. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 251.

2. In *her.*, a line nebulé. See *nebulé*.

nebulé (neb-ū-lā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *nebule*, a cloud: see *nebule.*] In *her.*, wavy; curved in and out, in fancied resemblance to the edge of a cloud. A line nebulé may form the boundary of a fesse, bend, etc. Also *nebulose, nebuly*.

A Fesse Nebulé.

nebuliferous (neb-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nebula*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having nebulous or cloudy spots. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

nebulist (neb'ū-list), *n.* [< *nebula* + *-ist.*] One who upholds the nebular hypothesis. *Page*.

nebulize (neb'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nebulized*, ppr. *nebulizing*. [< *nebule* + *-ize.*] To reduce to a spray; atomize.

nebulizer (neb'ū-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for reducing a liquid to spray, for inhalation, disinfection, etc.; an atomizer.

The spray from a . . . *nebulizer* being made to impinge upon the wall of the vessel containing the tubes and liquid.
Medical News, XLIX. 697.

nebulose (neb'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *nebulosus*, misty: see *nebulous.*] 1. Cloudy; foggy; nebulous.

Alle fatty, weet, & cloudy *nebulose*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 175.

2. In *entom.*, having indistinct darker and paler markings, resembling the irregular coloring of a cloud: said of a surface.—3. In *her.*, same as *nebulé*.

nebulosity (neb-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nebulosities* (-tiz). [= F. *nébulosité* = Sp. *nebulosidad* = Pg. *nebulosidade* = It. *nebulosità*, < LL. *nebulosita(t-)s*, cloudiness, obscurity, < L. *nebulosus*, cloudy: see *nebulous.*] 1. The state of being nebulous or cloudy; cloudiness; haziness; the essential character of a nebula.

All the material ingredients of the earth existed in this diffuse *nebulosity*, either in the state of vapour, or in some state of still greater expansion. *Whewell*.

2. The faint misty appearance surrounding certain stars; an ill-defined nebula without local condensation; also, a nebula in general.

Various connected *nebulosities* stretching in marvellous ramifications along the heavens.
J. N. Lockyer, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 590.

A *nebulosity* of the milky kind, like that wonderful, inexplicable phenomenon about θ Orionis.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

nebulous (neb'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *nébuleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nebuloso*, < L. *nebulosus*, cloudy, misty, foggy, < *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebula, nebule.*] 1. Cloudy; hazy: used literally or figuratively.

Epicurus is impatient of the *nebulous* regions which only exist, according to him, for highly sensitive and sentimental souls. *W. Wallace*, Epicureanism, p. 146.

2. In *astron.*, pertaining to a nebula; having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula*.

nebulousness (neb'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nebulous; cloudiness.

nebuly (neb'ū-li), *a.* [< heraldic F. *nebulé:* see *nebule.*] Same as *nebulé*.—**Nebuly molding.** See *molding*.

nece†, *n.* A Middle English form of *niece*.

necesst, *v. t.* [ME. *necessen*, < ML. *necessare*, make necessary, compel, < L. *necesse*, necessary: see *necessary*.] To make necessary; compel.

Ne foreyne causes *necesseden* the nevere to compoune werk of floteryngc matere. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

necessar†, *a.* [< OF. *necessaire*, < L. *necessarius*, necessary: see *necessary*.] Necessary. [Scotch.]

The gryt adois *necessar*. *Aberd. Reg. MS.* (*Jamieson.*)

necessarian (nes-e-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *necessarius*, inevitable, necessary, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to necessarianism; necessitarian.

II. *n.* One who accepts the doctrine of necessarianism; a necessitarian.

The only question in dispute between the advocates of philosophical liberty and the *necessarians* is this: "whether volition can take place independently of motive."
W. Belsham, Philos. of the Mind, ix. § 1.

Necessarians will say that even this [voluntary effort for a good end] is ultimately the effect of causes extraneous to the man's self. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 258.

necessarianism (nes-e-sā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *necessarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the action of the will is a necessary effect of antecedent causes; the theory that the will is subject to the general mechanical law of cause and effect. Also *necessitarianism*, and rarely *necessism*.

Let us suppose, further, that we do not know more of cause and effect than a certain definite order of succession among facts, and that we have a knowledge of the necessity of that succession—and hence of necessary laws—and I, for my part, do not see what escape there is from utter materialism and *necessarianism*. *Huxley*.

necessarily (nes′e-sā-ri-li), *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; so that it cannot be otherwise; inevitably.

The Author has shown us that design in all the Works of Nature which *necessarily* leads us to the Knowledge of its First Cause. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Powerful temperaments are *necessarily* intense.
Froude, Sketches, p. 183.

necessariness (nes′e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being necessary. *Johnson*.

necessary (nes′e-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *necessar*; < ME. *necessarye*, *necessarie*, < OF. *necessaire*, F. *nécessaire* = Pr. *necessari* = Sp. *necesario* = Pg. It. *necessario*, < L. *necessarius*, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, requisite (as a noun, *necessarius*, m., *necessaria*, f., a relative, kinsman, friend, client; *necessaria*, neut. pl., necessaries of life; ML. *necessarium*, neut., *necessaria*, f., a privy), < *necesse*, adj., unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, neut. adj. with *esse* and *habere*, prop. adv., also in OL. *necessum*, prob. orig. *ne cessum* or *non cessum*, < *ne*, *non*, not, + *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Such as must be; that cannot be otherwise. (*a*) As an inference, evidently of such a form that every like inference from true premises will always yield a true conclusion, in every state of facts. In philosophy it is requisite to distinguish an *irresistible* inference, the force of which may be blindly felt, from a *necessary* one, which is seen to belong to a possible class of inferences, all true. (*b*) As a proposition or fact, true or taking place not merely in the actual state of things, but in every possible state of things (within some meaning of the word *possible*). A *necessary* proposition should not be confounded with an absolutely *certain* one, far less with one we are irresistibly compelled to believe. (*c*) As a thing or being, existing in every possible state of things; having existence involved in its essence. Thus, God is said by Anselm, Descartes, and others to be a *necessary* being.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 36.

In asserting that the human mind possesses in its own ideas an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cudworth, and even by Plato.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

Given such a cause—that is, accept the idea of God—and worship follows as a rational, nay, a *necessary* consequence. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 230.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter is or can be *necessary* is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been: so that, the one being supposed, the other certainly follows. *Edwards*, On the Will, i. 3.

2. Such that it cannot be disregarded or omitted; indispensable; requisite; essential; needful; required: as, air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body.

Aduertisementes and counsailles verie *necessarye* for all noble men and counsaillors.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.

A nimble hand is *necessary* for a cut-purse.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 686.

A country replenished with all manner of commodities *necessary* for mans life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 108.

Neither dares any man complain of injustice, . . . tho his cause be never so just: and therefore patience is in this Country as *necessary* for poor people as in any part of the World. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 73.

The enemies of the court might think it fair, or even absolutely *necessary*, to encounter bribery with bribery.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Requisite for reasonable convenience and facility or completeness in accomplishing the purpose intended: as, the land *necessary* for building a railroad. (*b*) Naturally and inseparably connected in the ordinary course: as, *necessary* consequences. Thus, the necessary consequences of a trespass, such as depreciation in value of a thing injured, or the suffering of a person injured, are general damages, and need not be pleaded; but loss of profits or medical expenses are not necessary consequences in the legal sense, and must be specially alleged.

4. Acting from compulsion or the absolute determination of causes: opposed to *free*. See *free*.

Agents that have no thought, no volition at all, are in every thing *necessary* agents.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Necessary being, one whose non-existence is impossible; God.—**Necessary cause**. See *cause*, 1.—**Necessary condition, ens, inference, mark**, etc. See the nouns.—**Necessary proposition**, a proposition which asserts a fact to be necessary; also, one which we cannot help believing.—**Necessary rules of thought**, those without which no use of the understanding would be possible.—**Necessary sign**, one which affords a certain indication of the thing represented.—**Necessary to an end**, preceding or accompanying the end in every possible state of things; requisite as a means to the end.—**Syn. 2.** *Necessary*, *Essential*, *Requisite*, *Needful*. The following remarks refer to the application of the words to ordinary practical affairs, not to philosophy. *Necessary* is so general a word that it covers all the others, and has the additional sense, which they do not have, of *inevitable*. *Essential* is an absolute word, noting that which is a part of the chief end of the action, or of every mode of bringing that end about. *Requisite* is less strong than *essential*, and *needful* is less strong still; yet each is strong and emphatic, applying to that which is imperatively needed. *Needful* generally applies to concrete, and often to temporary, things: as, knowledge of the countries visited is *requisite*, and even *essential*, to enjoyment of travel, but money is *needful* in order to be able to travel at all. *Needful* is often applied to that which must be supplied to produce or effect a perfect state or action.

II. *n.*; pl. *necessaries* (-riz). 1. Anything that is necessary or indispensable; that which cannot be disregarded or omitted: as, the *necessaries* of life.

And thei alle han alle *necessaries*, and alle that hem nedethe, of the Emperoures Court.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 239.

Fear of poverty makes Irus allow himself only plain *necessaries*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 114.

2. A privy; a water-closet.—**Necessaries of a ship**, articles which should form part of the ordinary and reasonable outfit for the business in which the vessel is engaged; whatever a prudent owner would order if present.

necessism (nē-ses′izm), *n.* [< L. *necesse*, necessary, + *-ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*. *Contemporary Rev.* [Rare.]

necessitarian (nē-ses-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *necessity* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to necessity or to necessitarianism: opposed to *libertarian*.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in opposition to that of the freedom of the will: opposed to *libertarian*.

The Arminian has entangled the Calvinist, the Calvinist has entangled the Arminian, in a labyrinth of contradictions. The advocate of free-will appeals to conscience and instinct—to an a priori sense of what ought in equity to be. The *necessitarian* falls back upon the experienced reality of facts. *Froude*, Calvinism.

necessitarianism (nē-ses-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *necessitarian* + *-ism*.] Same as *necessarianism*.

necessitate (nē-ses′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *necessitated*, ppr. *necessitating*. [< ML. *necessitatus*, pp. of *necessitare* (> It. *necessitare* = Sp. *necesitar* = Pg. *necessitar* = F. *nécessiter*), make necessary, < L. *necessita(t-)s*, necessity: see *necessity*, and cf. *necessite* and *necess*, *r*. For the form, cf. *felicitate*.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable; render unavoidable; cause to be a necessary consequence.

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court. *South*.

Right, as we can think it, *necessitates* the thought of not right, or wrong, for its correlative.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 99.

2. To force irresistibly; compel; oblige; impel by necessity.

No man is *necessitated* to more ill, yet no mans ill is lesse excus'd. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Poore Man.

3†. To reduce to a state of need; threaten or oppress by necessity or need, or the prospect of need.

It was a position of the Stoics that he was not poor who wanted, but he who was *necessitated*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 379.

We were now greatly *necessitated* for food, and wanted some fresh orders from the King's mouth for our future subsistence. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 380).

=**Syn. 2.** To constrain, drive.

necessitation (nē-ses-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *necessitate* + *-ion*.] The act of necessitating or making necessary; the state of being made necessary; compulsion. *Hobbes*, Liberty and Necessity.

necessitet (nē-ses′it), *v. t.* [< OF. *necessiter*, necessitate: see *necessitate*.] To necessitate; compel.

Who, were he now *necessited* to beg,
Would ask an alms like Conde Olivares.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

necessitied (nē-ses′i-tid), *a.* [< *necessity* + *-ed*[2].] In a state of want; necessitous; controlled by necessity.

I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 85.

necessitous (nē-ses′i-tus), *a.* [< F. *nécessiteux* = Pg. It. *necessitoso*; as *necessity* + *-ous*.] Pressed by poverty; unable to procure what is necessary for one's station; needy. Applied—(*a*) To persons.

That we may suffer together with our calamitous and *necessitous* brethren. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 199.

They who were envied found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

We gentlemen of small fortunes are extremely *necessitous* in this particular. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

(*b*) To circumstances.

He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one. *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Mental Diseases.

=**Syn.** *Needy*, *Necessitous* (see *needy*); penniless, destitute, pinched, poor.

necessitously (nē-ses′i-tus-li), *adv.* In a necessitous manner: as, to be *necessitously* circumstanced.

necessitousness (nē-ses′i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being necessitous; the want of what is necessary for one's station; need.

Where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

necessitude† (nē-ses′i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *necessitudo*, inevitableness, need, distress, also intimate relationship or friendship, < *necesse*, inevitable, necessary: see *necessary*, *necessity*.] A sacred obligation of family or friendship; a tie or bond of relationship or intimacy.

Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a *necessitude*, propriety, and intercourse of nature. *Jer. Taylor*.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices, and correspondence between them. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

necessity (nē-ses′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *necessities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *necessitie*, *necessitee*; < ME. *necessite*, *necessitee*, *nessesite*, < OF. *necessite*, F. *nécessité* = Sp. *necesidad* = Pg. *necessidade* = It. *necessità*, < L. *necessita(t-)s*, unavoidableness, compulsion, exigency, necessity, < *necesse*, unavoidable, inevitable: see *necessary*.] 1. The condition or quality of being necessary or needful; the mode of being or of truth of that which is necessary; the impossibility of the contrary; the absolute character of a determination or limitation which is not merely without exception, but which would be so in any possible state of things; absolute constraint.

But who can turne the stream of destinee,
Or breake the chayne of strong *necessitee*,
Which fast is tyde to Joves eternall seat?
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 25.

He must die, as others;
And I must lose him; 'tis *necessity*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

That strength joyn'd with religion, abus'd and pretended to ambitious ends, must of *necessity* breed the heaviest and most quelling tyranny. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. As applied to the human will, the opposite of *liberty*. (*a*) Compulsion, physical or, more generally, moral; a stress upon the mind causing a person to do something unwillingly or with extreme reluctance: as, to make a virtue of *necessity*.

Thenne of *necessite*
They them withdrewe, and towarde the Citee
They toke the way. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

Then take his Head; Yet never say that I
Issu'd this Warrant, but *Necessity*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 194.

Necessity . . . was the argument of tyrants, it was the creed of slaves. *Pitt*, On the India Bill, Nov. 18, 1783.

And the great powers we serve themselves may be
Slaves of a tyrannous *Necessity*. *M. Arnold*, Mycerinus.

(*b*) In *philos.*, the inevitable determination of the human will by a motive or other cause. This is only a special use of the word in the free-will dispute. In philosophy generally, by the *necessity* of a cognition is properly meant a cognized *necessity*, or universality in reference to possible states of things; although some writers use the word to denote a constraint upon the power of thought.

Will and reason (reason also is choice),
Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd,
Made passive both, had served *necessity*,
Not me. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 110.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there *necessity* takes place.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

3. A condition requisite for the attainment of any purpose; also, a necessary of life, without which life, or at least the life appropriate to one's station, would be impossible.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 2.

When war is called a *necessity*, it is meant, of course, that its object cannot be attained in any other way.
Sumner, Orations, I. 48.

4. Want of the means of living; lack of the means to live as becomes one's station or is one's habit.

Off me shall ye have both ayde and comfort
In all your nedes of *necessite*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3818.

I abjure all roofs, and choose
To wage against the enmity o' the air;
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl—
Necessity's sharp pinch! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 214.

5. Extreme need, in general.

See what strange arts *necessitie* findes out.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, l. 142.

Signior *Necessity*, that hath no law,
Scarce ever read his Litleton.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Necessity is the mother of invention.
R. Franck, Northern Memoirs (written in 1658, [printed in 1694). (*Bartlett.*)

6†. Business; something needful to be done.

They that to you haue *nesseaite*
Be gracious euer through your gentilnes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

Whan he hadde hym a while conveied, he toke leve, and yede thourgh the courte in his othir *necessitees*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 64.

7. Bad illicit spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

—**Doctrine of necessity**, the doctrine that all human actions are absolutely determined by motives, so that the will is not free.—**Internal necessity.** See *internal*.—**Legal necessity**, constraint by the law; also, that which one is constrained by the law to do, irrespective of consent. The word *necessity* is also used in the law to denote that degree of moral necessity which is recognized as justifying or excusing an act otherwise unlawful, such as the killing of an assailant in self-defense; also, particularly in the phrase *public necessity*, to designate the requirement of what is needed for reasonable convenience or facility and completeness in accomplishing a public purpose.—**Logical necessity**, truth, not merely in the existing state of things, but in every state of things in which the proposition to which the necessity belongs should preserve its signification; the truth of that to know which it is sufficient to know the meanings of the words in which it is expressed.—**Money of necessity**, coins (generally of unusual shape, and rudely fabricated) issued during a siege (see *siege-piece*), or in times of necessity, when there is an insufficient supply of gold and silver and the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended.—**Moral necessity.** See def. 2, above.—**Natural necessity.** See *natural*.—**Physical necessity**, the necessity which arises from the laws of the material universe. This necessity is conditional, not absolute.—**Works of necessity**, in the Sunday laws, any labors which are necessary to be done on Sunday for life, health, comfort, general welfare, and reasonable convenience for enjoying the leisure and the privileges of the day, such as the running of horse-cars, ferries, and, within reasonable limits, railroad-trains, and such labors as are requisite for maintaining in their necessary continuity processes of manufacture incidental to civilization, such as keeping up the fires of a blast-furnace.=**Syn.** *Necessity, Need. Necessity* is more urgent than need: a merchant may have *need* of more money in order to the most successful managing of his business; he may have a *necessity* for more cash in hand to avoid going into bankruptcy.

neck (nek), *n.* [< ME. *nccke, nekke, nicke, nakke,* < AS. *hnecca*, the neck, the back of the neck, nape of the neck, =OFries. *hnekka, nckke* = MD. *ncck, nick, nack*, D. *nek* = MLG. *nacke*, LG. *nakke* = OHG. *hnac* (*hnacch-*), *hnach-, nac*, MHG. *nacke-knac*, G. *nacken* = Icel. *hnakki* = Sw. *nacke* = Dan. *nakke*, nape of the neck, back of the head. Cf. *nuke*, nape of the neck.] 1. That part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk and connects these parts. In every vertebrate the neck corresponds in extent to the cervical vertebræ, when such are distinguishable. It is usually narrower or more slender than the parts between which it extends. See cuts under *muscle*.

He hathe abonten his *Nekke* 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

Or necklace for a *neck* to which the swan's
Is tawnier than her cygnet's.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Figuratively, life, from the breaking or severing of the neck in legal executions: as, to risk one's *neck;* to save one's *neck*.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The membrane connecting the hard parts of an insect's head with those of the thorax, and visible only when the head is forcibly drawn out. (*b*) The posterior part of the head when this is suddenly narrowed behind the eyes. (*c*) A slender anterior prolongation of the prothorax found in certain *Diptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—4. In *anat.*, a constricted part, or constriction of a part, like or likened to a neck: as, the *neck* of the thigh-bone; the *neck* of the bladder; the *neck* of the uterus. See cut under *femur*.—5. The flesh of the neck and adjoining parts: as, a *neck* of mutton.—6. That part of a thing which corresponds to or resembles the neck of an animal.

Some of them upon the *necke* of their launce haue an hooke, wherewithall they attempt to pull men out of their saddles. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 62.

(*a*) That part of a garment which covers the neck: as, the high *neck* of a gown. (*b*) A long narrow strip of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus.

They followed vs to the *necke* of Land, which we thought had beene severed from the mayne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

(*c*) The slender upper part of any vessel which has a larger rounded body: as, the *neck* of a bottle, retort, etc.

Take the noblest and the strengest brennynge watir that ȝe may haue distillid out of pure myȝty wiyn, and putte it into a glas clepid amphora, with a long *necke*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

(*d*) In stringed musical instruments of the viol and lute families, the long slender part extending upward from the body, culminating in the head where the tension is regulated, and bearing in front the finger-board over which the strings (or such of them as are to be stopped) are stretched. (*e*) The part of an axle that passes through the hub of the wheel; also, a diminished part of any shaft resting in a bearing. (*f*) The round shank connecting the blade and the socket of a bayonet. (*g*) The constricted part joining the knob to the breech of a gun. (*h*) The contracted part of a furnace over the bridge, between the stack and the heating- or melting-chamber. (*i*) In *printing*, the slope between the face and the shoulder of a type. Sometimes called *beard*. (*j*) In *bot.*: (1) In mosses, the collum or tapering base of the capsule. (2) In histology, the rim or wall of the archegonium which projects above the prothallium. It rests upon the venter, and is ordinarily composed of four longitudinal rows of cells. (*k*) The filled-up pipe or channel through which volcanic material has found its way upward. In modern volcanic areas the vent through which the lava, cinders, or ashes are ejected and reach the surface is generally concealed from view by the accumulated material which has been thrown out. In eruptive regions belonging to the older geological systems denudation has occasionally removed the overlying debris, so that the connection of the volcanic orifice with the more deep-seated regions can be seen and examined. This is particularly the case in the Carboniferous and Permian volcanic areas of Scotland.

7. In the clamp process of brickmaking, one of a series of walls of unburned bricks which together constitute a clamp. The walls are built three bricks thick, about sixty long, and from twenty-four to thirty high, and incline inward against a central upright wall. The sides and top are cased with burned bricks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 281.

8. A small bundle of the best ears of a wheat-harvest, used in the ceremony of "crying the neck." [Prov. Eng.]—9. As a geographical designation, a corner or triangular district: as, Penn's *Neck*. [Local U. S. (New York, New Jersey), and South African.]—**A stiff neck**, in *Scrip.*, persistence in disobedience; obduracy.

But [they] made their *neck stiff*, that they might not hear, nor receive instruction. Jer. xvii. 23.

Derbyshire neck, bronchocele or goiter: frequent in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, England.—**Nape of the neck.** See *nape*[1].—**Neck and crop.** See *crop*.—**Neck and heels.** Same as *neck and crop*.

The liberty of the subject is brought in *neck and heels*, as they say, that the Earl might be popular.
Roger North, Examen, p. 72.

Neck and neck, at an equal pace; stride for stride; exactly even, or side by side: used in racing, and hence applied to competition of any kind.—**Neck canal-cell**, in *bot.*, the same, or nearly the same, as *neck-cell*.—**Neck of a column** or **of a capital**, in *arch.*, the space between the top of the shaft proper and the projecting part of the capital, if any separation is indicated. Thus, in the Doric column, the continuation, whether plain, ornamented, or recessed, of the shaft above the incision or hypotrachelium as far as the annulets of the echinus, is the neck. Sometimes called *trachelium*. See *necking*, and cut under *column*.—**Neck of a gun**, the part between the muzzle moldings and the cornice-ring.—**Neck of an embrasure**, in *fort.*, the narrowest part of the embrasure, within the wider outer part, called the *mouth*.—**Neck of a rib**, the part between the head (or capitulum) and the shoulder (or tuberculum).—**Neck of the bladder**, the part of the bladder adjoining the urethral outlet.—**Neck of the calcaneum**, the slightly constricted part in front of the tuberosity.—**Neck of the femur**, the constricted part of the femur between the head and the top of the shaft.—**Neck of the foot**, the instep. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Neck of the humerus.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the slight constriction separating the head from the shaft of the bone; the circumference of the articular surface, affording attachment to the capsular ligament. (*b*) In *surg.*, a weak point in the shaft of the bone, a little below the tuberosities: so called from the frequency of fracture at this point.—**Neck of the uterus**, the lower, narrower part of the uterus, projecting into the vagina; the cervix uteri.—**Neck or nothing**, at every risk; desperately: as, I 'll take the chances, *neck or nothing*.—**On, or in the neck of**, immediately after; closely following; on the heels of.

He deposed the king;
Soon after that, deprived him of his life;
And, *in the neck of* that, task'd the whole state.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 92.

Upon the Neck of this began the Quarrel in Holburn between the Gentlemen of the Inns of Chancery and some Citizens. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

The devil on his neck. See *devil*.—**To break the neck**, to put one of the bones of the neck out of joint; dislocate a cervical vertebra. In legal execution by hanging the aim is to cause speedy or instantaneous death by dislocating the atlas or first bone from the axis or second bone, and at the same time injuring the spinal cord. See *check-ligaments*, under *ligament*.—**To break the neck of.** See *break*.—**To give the neck**†, to give the finishing stroke.

Whom when his foe presumes to checke,
His seruants stand to *give the necke*.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 5. (*Davies.*)

To harden the neck, to grow obstinate or obdurate; be more and more perverse and rebellious.

Our fathers dealt proudly, and *hardened their necks*, and hearkened not to thy commandments. Neh. ix. 16.

To tie neck and heels, to confine by forcibly bringing the chin and knees of a person close together.—**To tread on the neck of**, figuratively, to subdue utterly; oppress.—**To win by a neck**, in *racing*, to be first by the length of a head and a neck; make a close finish.

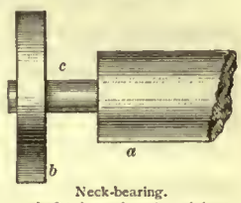
neck (nek), *v. t.* [= MD. *necken*, D. *nekken*, kill; from the noun: see *neck*, *n.*] 1. To strangle or behead.

If he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him *neck'd*.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 22.

2. To bend down or break off by force of the wind: said of ears of corn. [Prov. Eng.]

neck-band (nek'band), *n.* 1†. A gorget. *Palsgrave*.—2. The part of a shirt which encircles the neck; the band to which the collar is sewed, or to which a separate collar is buttoned.

neck-barrow† (nek'bar'ō), *n.* A form of shrine in which relics or images were carried on the shoulders in processions. *Halliwell.*



Neck-bearing.
a, shaft; *b*, overhanging pinion; *c*, neck-bearing.

neck-bearing (nek'bār'ing), *n.* In clocks and watches, a bearing for a journal of a wheel which is attached to the end of the arbor exterior to the bearing, so that the journal forms a sort of neck for the support of the wheel.

neck-beef (nek'bēf), *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle.

They 'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

neck-bone (nek'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *nckke bon;* < *neck* + *bone*[1].] 1†. The nape of the neck.

A hand him smot upon the *nekke-boon*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 571.

2. Any of the cervical vertebræ, of which there are seven in nearly all mammals.

neck-break (nek'brāk), *n.* Complete ruin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

neck-cell (nek'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the cells that enter into the composition of the neck. See *neck*, 6 (*j*) (2).

neck-chain (nek'chān), *n.* A chain serving as a necklace.

neck-cloth (nek'klôth), *n.* A folded cloth worn around the neck as a band or cravat; an article of dress which replaced the ruff and falling band, and formed a marked feature in the fashionable dress of men in the reign of Louis XIV. Throughout the seventeenth century the ends were commonly of lace and fell over the breast. (See *steinkirk*.) Later, and down to about 1820, the neck-cloth was plain and composed of fine white linen.

The loose *neck-cloth* had long pendent ends terminating in lace, if it was not entirely made of that material.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 474.

neck-collar† (nek'kol'ėr), *n.* A gorget. *Palsgrave.*

necked (nekt), *a.* [< *neck* + *-ed*[2].] Having a neck of a kind indicated: generally used in composition, as in *long-necked*, *stiff-necked*.

When you hear the drum,
And the vile squealing of the wry-*neck'd* fife.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 30.

Neckera (nek'ėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hedwig, 1801), named after N. J. *Necker*, a German botanist.] A genus of pleurocarpous bryaceous mosses, type of the *Neckeraceæ*. They are long, erect or pendent, widely cespitose plants, with flat glossy leaves and double peristome, the inner membrane of which is divided into filiform segments.

Neckeraceæ (nek-ę-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neckera* + *-aceæ*.] A division of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Neckera*. They are characterized by having the capsule generally immersed in the perichætium, the calyptra cucullate-conical, often hairy, and the peristome simple or double, or (rarely) absent.

neckercher (nek'ėr-chėr), *n.* A corrupted form of *neckerchief*. [Low.]

Pawned her *neckerchers* for clean bands for him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

neckerchief (nek'ėr-chif), *n.* [< late ME. *nekkyrchefe;* contr. of *neck-kerchief.*] A kerchief for the neck.

They had manties of scarlet furred, and cuerie mantle had lettice about the necke like a *neckerchief.*
Stow, Hen. VIII., an. 1533.

neck-guard (nek'gärd), *n.* An attachment to a helmet serving to protect the neck. See *camail* and *couvre-nuque,* and cut under *armet.*

neck-hackle (nek'hak'l), *n.* A feather from the neck of the domestic fowl, particularly such a feather from the cock bird, used by anglers in the manufacture of artificial flies; a hackle-feather: distinguished from *saddle-hackle,* though the feathers are of much the same character.

neck-handkerchief (nek'hang'kėr-chif), *n.* A neckerchief; a cravat.

Open the top drawer of the wardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and *neck-handkerchief.*
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

neckherring†, *n.* [ME. *neckeherring, nekherynge;* < *neck* + **herring,* **herynge,* perhaps for *hering, herrying,* verbal n. of *herry*[2], praise, honor; being thus lit. an honor bestowed (by a blow) on the neck: see *accolade.*] The accolade used in dubbing.

Then with an shout the Cadgear thus can say,
"Abide and thon ane *Necke-Herring* shalt haue
Is worth my Capill, creilles and all the laue."
Henryson, Moral Fables (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 251, note).

necking (nek'ing), *n.* [< *neck* + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *arch.,* the hypophyge or moldings often intervening between the projecting part of the capital of a column and the vertical part or shaft, as the annulets of the Doric capital: often used as a synonym of *neck,* though strictly a column may have a *neck,* but no *necking.* See cuts under *capital* and *column.*—2. A neck-handkerchief or necktie. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

neckinger (nek'in-jėr), *n.* [< *necking* + *-er*[1].] A neck-handkerchief, specifically that worn by women in the eighteenth century.

necking-stroke† (nek'ing-strōk), *n.* A blow which decapitates.

The plot had a fatal *necking-stroke* at that execution.
Roger North, Examen, p. 220. (*Davies.*)

neck-kerchief, *n.* See *neckerchief.*

necklace (nek'lās), *n.* [< *neck* + *lace.*] 1. Any flexible ornament worn round the neck, as one of shells, coins, beads, or flowers.

My wife . . . hath pitched upon a *necklace* with three rows [of pearls], which is a very good one, and so is the price. *Pepys,* Diary, April 30, 1666.

2. A band or tie for the neck, of lace, silk, or the like, worn by women.

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk *necklace* instead of the French *necklace* my lady gave me.
Richardson, Pamela, I. i. 64. (*Davies.*)

3. A noose or halter. [Slang.]

What are these fellows? what 's the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces?* *Fletcher,* Bondnca, ii. 3.

4†. *Naut.,* a chain about a lower mast, to which the futtock-shrouds were formerly secured; a strap girding a lower mast and carrying leading-blocks.—5. In *ceram.,* a molding or continuous ornament applied to the shoulder or neck of a vase or bottle, especially when twisted, divided into beads, or the like.

necklaced (nek'lāst), *a.* [< *necklace* + *-ed*[2].] Having a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

The hooded and the *necklaced* snake. *Sir W. Jones.*

necklace-moss (nek'lās-môs), *n.* The common pendent lichen, *Usnea barbata.* Also called *idle-moss* and *tree-moss.*

necklace-poplar (nek'lās-pop'lăr), *n.* See *poplar.*

necklace-shaped (nek'lās-shāpt), *a.* Same as *moniliform.*

necklace-tree (nek'lās-trē), *n.* The bead-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa.*

necklandt (nek'land), *n.* A neck or long strip of land. [Rare.]

What names the first inhabitants did giue vnto Streights, bayes, harboroughs, *necklands,* creekes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 572.

necklet (nek'let), *n.* [< *neck* + *-let.*] A simple form of necklace.

The full yellow, sherry-tinted specimens [of amber], worked up into *necklets* and beads, . . . are destined to adorn the ebony necks of the dusky beauties of Otaheita or Timbuctoo. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LX. 52.

neck-mold (nek'mōld), *n.* Same as *neck-molding.*

neck-molding (nek'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.,* a small convex molding or astragal surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital; a similar feature at the union of a finial with a pinnacle: a form of necking. See cuts under *capital* and *finial.*

neck-piece (nek'pēs), *n.* 1. That part of a suit of armor, especially plate-armor, which protects the neck; the colletin.—2. Rarely, the gorget.—3. A frill or a strip of lace or linen worn at the neck of a gown; a tucker.

A certain female ornament by some called . . . a *neck-piece,* being a strip of fine linen or muslin.
Addison, Guardian, No. 100.

neck-question† (nek'kwes'chon), *n.* A matter of life and death; a vital question.

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants. . . . This *neck-question,* as I may term it, the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to ask. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

neck-ring (nek'ring), *n.* In *entom.,* the prothorax when it is slender and somewhat elongate, as in the *Aphides* or plant-lice. [Rare.]

neck-strap (nek'strap), *n.* A strap used on the neck of a horse. (*a*) A halter-strap. (*b*) Part of a martingale.

necktie (nek'tī), *n.* Properly, a narrow band, generally of silk or satin, worn around the neck, and tied in a knot in front; by extension, any band, scarf, or tie worn around the neck or fastened in front of the collar.

neck-twine (nek'twīn), *n.* In *pattern-weaving,* one of a number of small strings by which the mails are connected with the compass-board. *E. H. Knight.*

neck-verse† (nek'vėrs), *n.* 1. A verse in some "Latin book in Gothic black letter" (usually Ps. li. 1), formerly set by the ordinary of a prison before a malefactor claiming benefit of clergy, in order to test his ability to read. If the ordinary or his deputy said "legit ut clericus" (he reads like a clerk or scholar), the malefactor was burned in the hand and set free, thus saving his neck.

Yea, set foorth a *neckeuerse* to saue all maner of trespassers fro the feare of the sword of the vengeaunce of God put in the handes of princes to take vengeaunce on all such!
Tyndale, Works, p. 112.

Calam. How the fool stares!
Fior. And looks as if he were
Conning his *neck-verse.*
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 1.

Hence—2. A verse or phrase on the pronunciation of which one's fate depends; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their *neck-verse* or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing "broad and cause" being presently put to death. *Fuller.*

neckwear (nek'wār), *n.* Neckties, cravats, scarfs, etc.

neckweed (nek'wēd), *n.* 1. A small, widely diffused plant, *Veronica peregrina,* once deemed efficacious in scrofula.—2. Hemp, as used for making ropes for hangmen's use. [Slang.]

There is an herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, *Neckeweede,* or the Tristrams knot, or Saynt Andres lace, or a bastarde brothers badge, with a difference on the left side, &c.: you know my meaning.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 240.

Some call it *neck-weed,* for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that 's troubled with the crick.
John Taylor, Praise of Hemp-Seed. (*Nares.*)

neck-yoke (nek'yōk), *n.* Same as *yoke,* 1.

Necrobia (nek-rō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *βίος,* life.] A genus of beetles of the family *Clerida.*

necrobiosis (nek'rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *βίος,* life, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.,* degenerative progress toward and ending in the death of a portion of tissue.

necrobiotic (nek'rō-bī-ot'ik), *a.* [< *necrobiosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by necrobiosis.

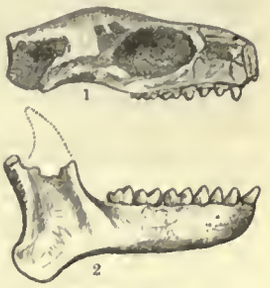
Necrodes (nek-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρώδης,* contr. of *νεκροειδής,* like a dead body, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *εἶδος,* form.] A genus of carrion-beetles of the family *Silphidæ.*

Necroharpages (nek-rō-hār'pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *ἅρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber: see *Harpax.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting primarily of the American vultures or *Cathartides,* considered as one of the cohorts of *Accipitres,* but with certain other genera, as *Polyborus, Milvago, Daptrius,* and *Dicholophus,* appended. See cut under *Cathartes.*

necrolatry (nek-rol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *λατρεία,* worship.] Worship of the dead; worship of the spirits of the dead, or of ancestors; excessive veneration or sentimental reverence toward the dead.

Egypt the native land of *necrolatry.*
Ewald, Hist. Israel (trans.), III. 50.

Necrolemur (nek-rol'e-mėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + NL. *Lemur,* q. v.] 1. A genus of extinct lemuroid mammals of France, having the canines reduced. *N. antiquus* is the typical species. It is referred by Cope to the family *Mixodectidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.



1. Skull of *Necrolemur antiquus.* 2. Lower jaw of *Necrolemur edwardsi.* (Both natural size.)

necrologic (nek-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *nécrologique;* < *necrolog-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a necrology; giving an account of the dead or of deaths.

necrologist (nek-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *necrolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who gives an account of deaths; one who writes or prepares obituary notices.

necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *necrologies* (-jiz). [= F. *nécrologie* = Sp. *necrología, necrologia* = Pg. *necrologio, necrologia* = It. *necrologia,* < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A register of persons, as members of a society, etc., who die within a certain time; an obituary, or a collection of obituary notices.—2. Formerly, in religious houses, a book which contained the names of persons for whose souls prayer was to be offered, as founders of the establishment, benefactors, and members.

necromancer (nek'rō-man-sėr), *n.* [Formerly *negromancer, nygromancer;* < OF. *nigromanceur,* < *nigromance,* necromancy: see *necromancy.*] One who practises necromancy; a conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a *nygromancer* of Tollet. *Berners,* tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccccxxii.

There shall not be found among you any one . . . that useth divination, . . . or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer.*
Deut. xviii. 11.

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *n.* [< *necromance-y* + *-ing*[1].] The art or practices of a necromancer; conjuring.

All forms of mental deception, mesmerism, witchcraft, *necromancing,* and so on. *R. A. Proctor.*

necromancing (nek'rō-man-sing), *a.* [< *necromance-y* + *-ing*[2].] Practising necromancy.

The mighty *necromancing* witch.
De Quincey, Autoblog. Sketches, vi.

necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n.* [In earlier use corruptly *nicromancy, nigromancy, negromancy;* < ME. *nigromancie, nigromauncie, nygramansi, nigremauncie,* and, with loss of initial *n, egramaunceye, egremauncye,* < OF. *nigromance, nigremeneche,* F. *nécromancie* = Sp. *nigromancia* = Pg. *necromancia, negromancia* = It. *necromanzia, negromanzia, nigromanzia,* < L. *necromantia,* ML. corruptly *nigromantia* (a form simulating L. *niger,* black, as if the 'black art'), < Gr. *νεκρομαντεία,* also *νεκρομαντεῖον,* an evoking of the dead to cause them to reveal the future, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μαντεία,* divination, < *μαντεύεσθαι,* divine, prophesy: see *Mantis.*] 1. Divination by calling up the spirits of the dead and conversing with them; the pretended summoning of apparitions of the dead in order that they may answer questions.

Of *nygramansi* ynogh to note when she liket,
And all the fetes full faire in a few yeres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 402.

By his skill in *necromancy,* he has a power of calling whom he pleases from the dead.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

2. The art of magic in general; enchantment; conjuration; the black art.

So moche she sette ther-on hir entent, and lerned so moche of *egramauncye,* that the peple cleped hir afterward Morgain le fee, the suster of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

Men maken hem daunces and syngen, clappynge here Wenges to gydere, and maken gret noyse: and where it be by Craft or be *Nygromancye,* I wot nere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 219.

This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there.
Drayton, Nymphidia, l. 34.

necromant†, *n.* [Formerly also *nigromant;* < F. *nécromant* = Pg. *necromante,* < L. *necromantius,* < Gr. *νεκρόμαντις,* a necromancer, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *μάντις,* a diviner. Cf. *necromancy.*] A necromancer.

Emetren [It.], a precious stone much esteemed of the Assyrians, and vsed of *nigromants*. *Florio.*

necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *nigromantique* = Sp. *nigromántico* = Pg. *necromantico* = It. *negromantico, nigromantico,* < ML. *ncceromanticus, negromanticus,* < L. *necromantia,* necromancy: see *necromancy.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or performed by necromancy.

These metaphysics of magicians,
And *necromantic* books, are heavenly.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, i. 1.

Think'st thou that Bacon's *nicromanticke* skiii
Cannot performe his head and wall of brasse?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, l. 348.

2. Witching; enchanting; magical.

O pow'rful *Necromantic* Eyes!
Who in your Circles strictly pries
Will find that Cupid with his Dart
In you doth practice the black Art.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

3. Conjuring.

A *Nekromantike* priest did aduertise him that hee should not dismay. *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 33.

II. *n.* 1. A magical or conjuring trick; a magical act; conjuring. [Rare.]

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the *necromantics* of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other!
Young, Night Thoughts, viii. 346.

2. A conjurer; a magician.

Perchaunce thou art a *Nekromantike,* and hast enchaunted him. *Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

necromanticalt (nek-rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *necromantic* + *-al.*] Practising necromancy or the black art.

Most *necromantical* astrologer!
Do this, and take me for your servant ever.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 7.

necromantically (nek-rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuring.

necronite (nek'rō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-ite*2.] Fetid feldspar, a variety of orthoclase. When struck or pounded it exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore.

Necrophaga (nek-rof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *necrophagus:* see *necrophagous.*] A division of pentamerous *Coleoptera,* proposed by Macleay, including various beetles which feed upon carrion, as the *Dermestidæ, Silphidæ, Nitidulidæ,* and *Engidæ.* See cut under *Silpha.*

necrophagan (nek-rof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Necrophaga* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Necrophaga.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Necrophaga,* as a burying-, sexton-, or carrion-beetle.

necrophagous (nek-rof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *necrophagus,* < Gr. *νεκροφάγος,* eating dead bodies or carrion, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Eating or feeding on carrion.

necrophilism (nek-rof'i-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φίλος,* loving, + *-ism.*] An unnatural or morbid state characterized by a revolting attraction toward the dead. It manifests itself in various ways, those subject to it living beside dead bodies, exhuming corpses to see them, kiss them, or mutilate them, etc. Necrophilism sometimes develops into a sort of cannibalism.

necrophilous (nek-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *Necrophilus,* < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *φίλος,* loving.] Fond of carrion; specifically, pertaining to the genus *Necrophilus.*

Necrophilus (nek-rof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829): see *necrophilous.*] A genus of lamellicorn coleopterous insects of the family *Silphidæ.* It closely resembles *Silpha* proper, but the internal mandibular lobe is unarmed at the end, the palps are more filiform, the third antennal joint is almost as long as the first, the second and sixth are submoniliform, and the seventh to eleventh form a club enlarged and serrate; the middle coxæ are contiguous, and the first joints of the front and middle tarsi are in the males a little dilated. There is a European species, and several are found in northwestern America.

necrophobia (nek-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-φοβία,* < *φόβος,* fear.] 1. A morbid horror of dead bodies.—2. An exaggerated fear of death; thanatophobia.

necrophore (nek'rō-fōr), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus.*

Necrophoridæ (nek-rō-for'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < *Necrophorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of beetles, founded by Fabricius in 1775, now merged in the *Silphidæ.*

necrophorous (nek-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *νεκροφόρος,* bearing dead bodies, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-φόρος,* bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Conveying and burying dead bodies; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of beetles of the genus *Necrophorus,* or having their habits.

Necrophorus (nek-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *necrophorous.*] The typical genus of *Necrophoridæ,* having ten-jointed antennæ. They are mostly large dark-colored beetles, sometimes ornamented with reddish or yellowish bands; they usually exhale a musky odor. They have long been noted for burying the bodies of small dead animals, in which they lay their eggs. The larvæ resemble those of *Silpha,* but are longer and attenuate at both ends, with a short labrum. The genus is widespread, with numerous species. See cut under *burying-beetle.*

necropolis (nek-rop'ō-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεκρόπολις,* a cemetery, < *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *πόλις,* a city.] A cemetery; specifically, one of the cemeteries of ancient peoples. Such burying-grounds, in the neighborhood of some sites of ancient cities, are very extensive and abound in valuable remains. From the ancient cemeteries a large part of modern archæological knowledge has been derived, owing to the practice among the peoples of antiquity of depositing in their tombs objects of art and of daily use, and very generally of ornamenting them with characteristic monuments of architecture, sculpture, painting, or epigraphy. The name is sometimes given to modern cemeteries in or near towns.

necropsy (nek'rop-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *ὄψις,* sight: see *optic.*] Same as *necroscopy.*

necroscopic (nek-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *necroscop-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to necroscopy or post-mortem examinations.

necroscopical (nek-rō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *necroscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *necroscopic.*

necroscopy (nek'rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a dead body, + *-σκοπία,* < *σκοπεῖν,* view.] The examination of a body after death; post-mortem examination; autopsy. Also *necropsy.*

necrose (nek'rōs), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *necrosed,* ppr. *necrosing.* [< *necrosis, n.*] To be or become affected with necrosis.

He was taught in cases of comminuted fracture to take out the spicules of bone, . . . lest they should *necrose* and give rise to trouble. *Medical News,* LIII. 138.

necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *necrosis,* < Gr. *νέκρωσις,* a killing, in passive sense deadness, < *νεκροῦν,* kill, deaden, intr. and pass. mortify, < *νεκρός,* a dead body.] 1. In *pathol.,* the death of a circumscribed piece of tissue. It may be produced by stoppage of the blood-supply, as in embolism, by mechanical violence, by chemical agency, or by excessive heat or cold. It may involve large masses of tissue, or small clusters of cells, or scattered individual cells. The necrosed tissue may be absorbed and replaced by normal tissue or by cicatricial tissue. It may form a caseous mass, or the cavity may fill with lymph, forming a cyst.

2. In *bot.,* a disease of plants, chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, below which the substance of the plant decays. Also called *spotting.*—**Coagulation-necrosis.** See *coagulation.*

necrotic (nek-rot'ik), *a.* [< *necrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Characterized by necrosis; exhibiting necrosis; dead, as applied to tissues.

necrotomic (nek-rō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *necrotom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to necrotomy.

necrotomy (nek-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a corpse, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] Dissection of dead bodies.

necrotype (nek'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *νεκρός,* a corpse, + *τύπος,* a type.] A type formerly extant in any region, afterward extinct: thus, indigenous horses and rhinoceroses are *necrotypes* of North America. *Gill,* Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 460.

necrotypic (nek-rō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *necrotype* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a necrotype.

Nectandra (nek-tan'drä), *n.* [NL. (Rolander, 1776), irreg. < Gr. *νέκταρ,* nectar, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (mod. bot. stamen).] A genus of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ,* known by the anthers with four cells in a curving line. There are about 70 species, found from Brazil to Mexico and the West Indies. They bear alternate rigid feather-veined leaves, loosely panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries. The genus furnishes important timber-trees and some oils and aromatic products. See *greenheart,* 1, and *bebeeru.*

nectar (nek'tär), *n.* [= F. *nectar* = Sp. *néctar* = Pg. *nectar* = It. *ncttare,* < L. *nectar* = Gr. *νέκταρ,* the drink of the gods (see def. 1); usually explained, without probability, as < *νε-* for *νη-,* not (see *ne*), + √ *κτα* in *κτείνειν,* kill (cf. *ἀμβροσία,* ambrosia, the food of the gods, ult. < *ἀ-* priv. + √ *μορ,* die).] 1. In *classical myth.,* the drink or wine of the Olympian gods, poured out for them by Hebe and Ganymede, the cupbearers of Zeus. It was reputed to possess wondrous life-giving properties, to impart a divine bloom, beauty, and vigor to him so fortunate as to obtain it, and to preserve all that it touched from decay and corruption. See *ambrosia.*

He esteems the *nectar* of the goddes,
Homers Nepenthe, to come short by oddes
Of this delicious iuice.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and lame Ephaistus iiid
Nectar to all the other gods. *Chapman,* Iliad, i. 578.

2. Hence, any delicious and salubrious drink. Specifically—(*a*) A drink compounded of wine, honey, and spices. Also called *piment.* (*b*) A sweet wine produced in the Greek islands: a name given indeterminately to wines of similar quality.

3. In *bot.,* the honey of a flower; the superfluous saccharine matter remaining after the stamens and pistils have consumed all that they require.

nectar-bird (nek'tär-bėrd), *n.* A honey-sucker or sunbird of the family *Nectariniidæ.*

nectareal (nek-tā'rē-al), *a.* [< *nectare-ous* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to nectar; nectarean.—2. Same as *nectarial.*

nectarean (nek-tā'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *nectareus,* of nectar (see *nectareous*), + *-an.*] Pertaining to nectar; resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine.
Gay, Wine.

nectared (nek'tärd), *a.* [< *nectar* + *-ed*2.] Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding in nectar.

And a perpetual feast of *nectar'd* sweets,
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Milton, Comus, l. 479.

nectarellt, *a.* [In the quoted passage for **nectarall,* < *nectar* + *-al.*] Like nectar; nectareous.

For your breaths too, let them smell
Ambrosia-like, or *nectarell.*
Herrick, To his Mistresses.

nectareous (nek-tā'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *nectáreo* = Pg. *nectareo* = It. *nettareo,* < L. *nectareus,* < Gr. *νεκτάρεος,* nectareous, < *νέκταρ,* nectar: see *nectar.*] Same as *nectarean.*

Annual for me the grape, the rose, renew
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 136.

nectareously (nek-tā'rē-us-li), *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

nectareousness (nek-tā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

nectar-gland (nek'tär-gland), *n.* A gland secreting nectar or honey.

nectarial (nek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *nectary* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

nectaried (nek'ta-rid), *a.* [< *nectary* + *-ed*2.] Provided with nectaries or honey-producing organs: said of flowers or plants.

nectarilyma (nek"ta-ri-lī'mä), *n.* [NL., < *nectarium,* nectary, + Gr. *λῦμα,* what is washed or wiped off, < *λούειν,* L. *luere,* wash: see *lute*2, *lave*2.] In *bot.,* a collection of long hairs found on the inner surface of some flowers, as *Menyanthes.*

nectarine (nek'ta-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *nectarin* = Sp. *nectarino,* < NL. **nectarinus,* < L. *nectar,* nectar: see *nectar.*] **I.** *a.* Sweet or delicious as nectar.

To their supper fruits they fell—
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughs
Yielded them. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 332.

II. *n.* A variety of the common peach, from which its fruit differs only in having a rind devoid of down and a firmer pulp. Both fruits are sometimes found growing on the same tree. See *peach.*

Nectarinia (nek-ta-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < **nectarinus,* of nectar: see *nectarine.*] The representative genus of the family *Nectariniidæ,* in which the middle tail-feathers of the male are long-exserted. The species are African. *N. famosa* is an example. *Cinnyris* is a synonym.

Nectariniidæ (nek"ta-ri-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nectarinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of oscine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Nectarinia;* the nectar-birds, honey-suckers, or sunbirds. They have an acute, often very long and arcuate bill, no vibrissæ, and a naked nasal scale. The tongue is long, protrusile, and at the end bifid in such a way as to form a kind of tube or haustellum for sucking the juices of flowers. There are 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, and the tarsi are scutellate. The plumage as a rule is gorgeous or exquisite in its iridescence or sheen, greens and yellows being the principal colors. These beautiful birds are confined to the Ethiopian, Indian, and Australian regions. They are non-migratory, and generally lay two white eggs in a woven pensile nest. The nectar-birds represent or replace humming-birds in the Old World, though the two families belong to different orders. Nearer New World relatives are the *Cærebidæ* or guitguits. The *Nectariniidæ* are sometimes divided into *Nectariniinæ, Promeropinæ,* and *Arachnotherinæ.* Also *Cinnyridæ, Nectariniadæ, Nectarinidæ.*

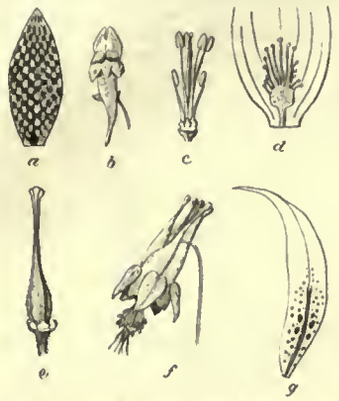
nectarize (nek'tär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nectarized,* ppr. *nectarizing.* [< *nectar* + *-ize.*] To mingle with nectar; sweeten. *Cockeram.*

nectarotheca (nek′ta-rō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *nectarothecæ* (-sē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar, + *θήκη*, a receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, a honey- or nectar-case; a nectary; specifically, the spur of certain flowers.

nectarous (nek′ta-rus), *a.* [⟨ *nectar* + *-ous*.] Resembling nectar; nectarean.

> From the gash
> A stream of *nectarous* humour issuing flow'd
> Sanguine. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 332.

nectary (nek′ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *nectaries* (-riz). [= F. *nectaire* = Sp. Pg. *nectario* = It. *nettario*, ⟨ NL. *nectarium* (Linnæus), a nectary (cf. Gr. *νεκτάριον*, a certain plant, otherwise *ἕλένιον*: see *Helenium*), ⟨ Gr. *νέκταρ*, nectar: see *nectar*.] 1. In *bot.*, a part of a flower that contains or secretes a saccharine fluid. Sometimes it is a prolongation of the calyx, as in *Tropæolum*, or of the corolla, as in *Viola*, *Aquilegia*, and *Aconitum*; or it may belong



Nectary of (*a*) *Fritillaria Meleagris* (foveolate), (*b*) *Linaria vulgaris* (calcariform), (*c*) *Barbarea vulgaris* (glandular), (*d*) *Parnassia palustris*, (*e*) *Staphylea trifolia* (disk-shaped), (*f*) *Aquilegia Canadensis* (calcariform), (*g*) *Lilium superbum* (furrow-like).

to some other organ. The curious fringed scales of *Parnassia*, those on the claws of the petals of *Ranunculus*, and the pits on those of the lilies and fritillaries are also nectaries, as are the crown of the narcissus, the processes of the passion-flower, and the inner minute scales of grasses. The name *nectary* should be restricted to those parts which actually secrete honey, care being taken not to confound these parts with the different kinds of disk.

2. In *entom.*, one of two little tubular organs on the abdomen of an aphis or plant-louse, from which a sweet fluid like honey is exuded. Also called *honey-tube*, *siphuncle*, or *corniele*.

nectocalycine (nek-tō-kal′i-sin), *a.* [⟨ *nectocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a nectocalyx; of or pertaining to a swimming-bell.

nectocalyx (nek′tō-kā-liks), *n.*; pl. *nectocalyxes*, *nectocalices* (-kā′lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming (⟨ *νήχειν*, swim: see *natant*), + *κάλυξ*, a cup, the envelop of a flower, etc.: see *calyx*.] A swimming-bell; the bell-shaped or discoidal natatory organ with which many hydrozoans are provided, and by means of which the hydrosome is propelled through the water. The nectocalyx alternately contracts and relaxes, giving rise to a gently undulatory movement. It consists of a cup or bell attached to the hydrosome by its base, and furnished with appropriate muscles for the execution of its movements. A nectocalyx is morphologically an undeveloped asexual medusiform person, without a manubrium, tentacles, or sense-organs. See cuts under *Diphyidæ*, *medusiform*, *Hydrozoa*, and *Willsia*.

nectocyst (nek′tō-sist), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *κύστις*, a bag.] Same as *nectosac*.

Nectopoda (nek-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *conch.*, in De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families (the other being *Heteropoda*) into which his order *Nucleobranchiata* was divided. It was composed of the genera *Pterotrachea* (or *Firola*) and *Carinaria*, corresponding to the family *Firolidæ* in a broad sense, or to the modern families *Pterotracheidæ* and *Carinariidæ*, now referred to an order *Heteropoda*. See *Heteropoda*.

nectosac (nek′tō-sak), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σάκκος*, a bag or sack: see *sac*.] The interior or cavity of a swimming-bell or nectocalyx. Also *nectocyst*.

nectosome (nek′tō-sōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *σῶμα*, body.] The upper or proximal portion of a siphonophorous stock modified for swimming: contradistinguished from the *siphosome*, which is the nutrient portion.

nectostem (nek′tō-stem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + E. *stem*.] In *Hydrozoa*, the axis of a series of nectocalyxes.

Just below the float on the *nectostem* there is a small cluster of minute buds in which can be found nectocalices of all sizes (in *Agalma*). *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 99.

nectozoöid (nek-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + E. *zoöid*.] A nectocalyx considered as a zoöid.

Necturus (nek-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *νηκτός*, swimming, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of amphibians: same as *Menobranchus*.

nedde†. A Middle English form of *nadde* for *ne hadde*, had not.

nedder[1]†, *n.* A form of *nadder*, usually *adder*. See *nudder*, *adder*[1].

nedder[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *nether*[1].

neddy (ned′i), *n.*; pl. *neddies* (-iz). [A particular use of *Neddy*, dim. of *Ned*, a familiar form of *Ed*, a common dim. abbreviation of *Edward*. Cf. equiv. *euddy*[1].] An ass; a donkey.

nede†, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *need*.

nedest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *needs*.

nedlet, *n.* A Middle English form of *needle*.

nee, *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *neigh*[1].

née (nā), *a.* [F. (⟨ L. *nata*), fem. of *né* (⟨ L. *natus*), pp. of *naître*, ⟨ L. *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, *natal*.] Born: sometimes placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate the family to which she belongs: as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker (that is, Madame de Staël, born Necker, or whose family name was Necker).

need (nēd), *n.* [⟨ ME. *need*, *neede*, sometimes *neethe*, ⟨ AS. *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *nīed*, by umlaut from *neád*, *neód*, necessity, need, compulsion, force, urgent requirement, want, etc., = OS. *nōd* = OFries. *nāth*, *nēd* = D. *nood* = MLG. *nōt* = OHG. MHG. *nōt*, G. *noth*, *not* = Icel. *naudh*, *nauðr*, *neydh* = Sw. Dan. *nöd* = Goth. *nauths*, compulsion, force; cf. OPruss. *nauti-*, need; appar. with formative *-d*, orig. *-di*, perhaps from the root **nau*, press, press close, appearing (prob.) in D. *naauw*, close, exact, = MHG. *nou*, *nouwe*, *genouwe*, G. *genau*, exact, careful, = OSw. *noga*, *nöga*, Sw. *nöga* = Norw. *naur*, *nau*, *növ*, *nauver*, *nauger*, narrow, close, = ODan. *noge*, Dan. *nöje*, adv., exactly.] 1. The lack of something that is necessary or important; urgent want; necessity.

> The knyghtes sat down and ete and dranke as thei that ther-to haue grete *nede*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 517.
>
> Little *neede* there was, and lesse reason, the ship should stay. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.
>
> The Sea itself, which one would think
> Should have but little *need* of Drink,
> Drinks ten thousand Rivers up.
> *Cowley*, Anacreontics, ii.

2. Specifically, want of the means of subsistence; destitution; poverty; indigence; distress; privation.

> As well knowe ye the *neethe* of the londe as do I.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 505.
>
> Famine is in thy cheeks,
> *Need* and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
> Contempt and beggary hangs upon thy back.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 70.

3. Time of want; exigency; emergency: as, "a friend in *need* is a friend indeed."

> Thow shalt finde Fortune the failie at thi moste *nede*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 28.
>
> For in many a *nede* he hadde hym socoured and holpen.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 678.
>
> Deserted at his utmost *need*
> By those his former bounty fed.
> *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

4†. That which is needful; something necessary to be done.

> Hoom to Surrye ben they went ful fayn,
> And doon her *nedes* as they han doon yore.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 76.

5†. A perilous extremity. *Chaucer*.—**At need**, at one's need, at a time of greatest requirement; in a great exigency; in a strait or emergency.

> Three fair queens,
> Who stood in silence near his throne, the friends
> Of Arthur, gazing on him, tall, with bright
> Sweet faces, who will help him *at his need*.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn. 1.** *Necessity*, *Need* (see *necessity* and *exigency*), emergency, strait, extremity, distress.—2. *Want*, *Indigence*, etc. See *poverty*.

need (nēd), *v.* [⟨ ME. *neden*, ⟨ AS. *nȳdan*, *nīdan*, *nēden*, also *neddian*, compel, force, ⟨ *nȳd*, *nīd*, *nēd*, *neád*, need, compulsion: see *need*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To have necessity or need for; want; lack; require.

> They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. Mat. ix. 12.
>
> An hundred and fiftie other Tenements for the poore of the Citie, which haue there an asper a day, and as much bread as they *need*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 299.

[*Need*, especially in negative and interrogative sentences implying obligation or necessity, is often used, in the present, before an infinitive, nanally without *to*, *need* being then invariable (without the personal terminations of the second and third persons singular): as, he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it?]=**Syn.** *Want*, etc. See *lack*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be wanted; be necessary: used impersonally.

> It *nedethe* not to telle zon the names of the Cytees, ne of the Townes that ben in that Weye.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 54.
>
> There *needs* no such apology.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 101.
>
> In north of England I was born:
> (It *needed* him to lie.)
> *Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 224).

Merit this, but seeke onely Vertue, not to extend your Limits; for what *needs*? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

need† (nēd), *adv.* [ME. *nede*; adverbial use, like *needs*, of *need*, *n.*] Needs; necessarily.

> The thinges that a man may not have, he muste *nede* suffer. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.
>
> I woot weel, lord, thou rightful art,
> And that synne mote be ponyschid *neede*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 175.

need-be (nēd′bē), *n.* Something compulsory, indispensable, or requisite; a necessity.

> There is a *need-be* for removing.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 4.

needdom† (nēd′dum), *n.* [⟨ *need* + *-dom*.] The domain of want or need. *Davies*.

> Idleness is the coach to bring a man to *Needdom*, prodigality the post-horse. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 496.

needer (nē′dėr), *n.* [⟨ *need* + *-er*[1].] One who needs or wants. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 44.

needfire (nēd′fīr), *n.* [Sc. also *neidfire*, formerly *neidfyre*, etc.; ⟨ *need* + *fire*. It was also called *forced fire*, in allusion to the mode of producing it.] 1. A fire produced by the friction of one piece of wood upon another, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. From ancient times peculiar virtue was attributed to fire thus obtained, which was supposed to have great efficacy in overcoming the enchantment to which disease, such as that of cattle, was ascribed. The superstition survived in the Highlands of Scotland until a recent date.

2. Spontaneous ignition.—3. The phosphoric light of rotten wood.—4. A beacon.

> The ready page with hurried hand
> Awaked the *needfire's* slumbering brand,
> And ruddy blush'd the heaven.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 29.

[Scotch in all uses.]

needful (nēd′fûl), *a.* [⟨ ME. *needeful*, *nedeful*, *needful*, *nedfol*; ⟨ *need* + *-ful*.] 1. Having or exhibiting need or distress; needy; necessitous.

> At the last, in this lond light am I here,
> Naked, & *nedefull*, as thou now seest.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13321.
>
> For thou art the poor man's help, and strength for the *needful* in his necessity. Isa. xxv. 4 (Coverdale).

2. Necessary; requisite.

> These thingis ben *nedeful* to siche feueris and apostemes.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.
>
> The *needful* bits and curbs to headstrong weeds.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 20.

The needful, anything necessary or requisite; specifically, ready money; "the wherewithal." [Colloq. or slang.]

> *Mrs. Air.* You have *the needful*?
> *Mr. Air.* All but five hundred pounds, which you may have in the evening. *Foote*, The Cozeners, iii. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, etc. (see *necessary*), indispensable.

needfully (nēd′fûl-i), *adv.* In a needful manner; necessarily.

needfulness (nēd′fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being needful; necessity.

Needham's pouch. See *pouch*.

needily (nē′di-li), *adv.* 1†. Necessarily; of necessity.

> By which reason it followeth that *needilie* great inconuenience must fall to that people that a child is ruler and gouernour of. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1399.

2. In a needy manner; in want or poverty.

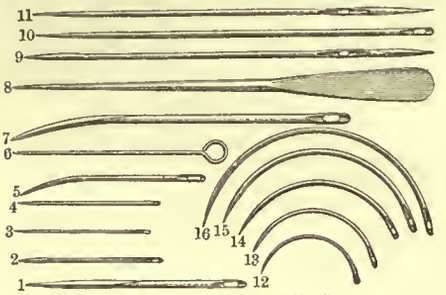
> I were unthankfull to that highest bounty if I should make my selfe so poore as to solicite *needily* any such kinde of rich hopes as this Fortuneteller dreams of.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

neediness (nē′di-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nediness*; ⟨ *needy* + *-ness*.] The state of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

> Uppon the losse of these thyngs folowe *nediness* and pouertie, the payne of lackyng.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1218.

needle (nē′dl), *n.* [Also dial., by transposition, *neeld*; ⟨ ME. *nedle*, *nedel*, *nedele*, *neelde*, *nelde*, ⟨ AS. *nǣdl* = OS. *nādla* = OFries. *nēdle*, *nīdle* = D. *naald* = MLG. *natele*, LG. *natel* = OHG. *nādela*, *nādla*, MHG. *nādel*, G. *nadel*, dial. *nal*, *nole*, *nolde* = Icel. *nāl* = Sw. *nål* = Dan. *naal* = Goth. *nēthla*, a needle; with a formative *-dl* (*-thlo-*), from a verb found only in D. *naaijen* = OHG. *nājan*, MHG. *næjen*, G. *nähen*, sew (whence also D. *naad* = OHG. MHG. *nāt*, G. *naht*, a seam, OHG. *nātare*, *nātere*, MHG. *nātære*, a seamer, tailor, fem. MHG. *nātærin*, G.

nähterin, a seamstress); prob. orig. with initial *s*, and thus related to Ir. *snāthad*, a needle, *snādhe*, a thread, and AS. *snear*, string, snare (see *snare*), and ult. connected with L. *nere* = Gr. *νέειν*, *νεῖν*, spin (the Gr. deriv. *νήτρον*, a spindle, < *νέ(ειν)* + *-τρον*, is nearly identical in formation with E. *needle*).] **1.** A small pointed instrument, straight or curved, for carrying a thread through a woven fabric, paper, leather, felt, or other material. It consists of a slender sharp-pointed bar pierced with a hole for the thread, either at the blunt end, at the point, or in the middle. The first



Upholsterers' and Sailmakers' Needles.

1, 3½-inch sail; 2, 2½-inch spear-point carpet; 3, 1⅞-inch carpet; 4, 2¼-inch carpet; 5, 2½-inch speying; 6, upholsterers' skewer; 7, 5-inch packing; 8, 6-inch regulator; 9, 6-inch No. 14 gage, light spear double point; 10, 6-inch No. 13 gage, heavy round single point; 11, 6-inch No. 14 gage, light round double point; 12, 2-inch fine round tufting; 13, 2½-inch fine round tufting; 14, 3-inch flat single round curved; 15, 4-inch round single point curved; 16, 5-inch round single point curved.

form is that of the common sewing-needle; the second, which is practically an awl with an eye at the point, is that of the sewing-machine needle, and the third form, which is made with a point at each end, is employed in some embroidery-machines. Sewing-needles are commonly made of steel; they range in size from coarse darning-needles to fine cambric-needles, and besides the distinctions of purpose and size are classified, according to the shape and character of the eye, the sharpness of the point, and the style of finish, as *drill-eyed*, *golden-eyed*, *sharps*, *betweens*, *blunts*, *blue-pointed needles*, etc.

Take two stronge men and in Themese caste hem,
And bothe naked as a *nedle* her none sykerer than other.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 162.

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *needles* to lances. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 157.

Sharp as a *needle;* bless you, Yankees always are.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 274.

2. In a wider sense, any slender pointed instrument shaped like a needle or used in a similar way: as, a knitting-, crochet-, or engraving-*needle;* a surgeons' *needle*. **—3.** Anything resembling a needle in shape.

The turning of iron touched with the loadstone towards the north was found out in *needles* of iron, not in bars of iron. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Specifically—(*a*) A small piece of steel pointed at both ends, and balanced centrally on a pivot, such as is used (1) in the magnetic compass, in which it points to the magnetic poles, and (2) in the needle-telegraph, in which its deflections, produced by electric currents, are used to give indications. See *compass*, *magnet*, *dipping-needle*, *galvanometer*, and *needle-telegraph*.

Castez coursez be crafte, whene the clowde rysez,
With the *nedylle* and the stone one the nyghte tydez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 752.

After which he obserued a little *Needle*, supposed to haue a power of fore-signifying danger.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

(*b*) A thin rod, usually made of copper, which is inserted in a drill-hole while this is being charged with powder. When the rod is withdrawn, it leaves a space in which can be inserted the tube of rush or grass, or the fuse, by which the charge is ignited. Also called a *blasting-needle*, or a *nail*. (*c*) In *weaving*, a horizontal piece of wire with an eye to receive the lifting-wire in a Jacquard loom. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) A sharp pinnacle of rock; a detached pointed rock. (*e*) In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a crystal shaped like a needle; an aciform crystal. (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a slender, sharp spicule; an aciculum. (*g*) In *bot.*, a needle-shaped leaf, as of a conifer: as, a pine-*needle*. (*h*) In a central-fire hammerless gun of the variety called *needle-gun*, a pointed, slender, longitudinally sliding bolt or wire which, being driven forcibly forward by the spring-mechanism of the lock when the gun is fired, strikes with its front end against a fulminate or fulminating compound attached to the interior of the cartridge. The famous Prussian needle-gun is believed to be the first gun constructed to be fired on this principle. See cut under *needle-gun*.

4. In *arch.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally and supported on props or shores under a wall or building, etc., which it serves to sustain temporarily while the foundation or the part beneath is being altered, repaired, or underpinned. **—5.** A beam carrying a pulley at the end projecting from a building. The fall is worked by a crab inside the building.—**Adam's needle and thread.** See *Adam*.—**Cannulated needle.** See *cannulate*.—**Declination, declension, or variation of the needle.** See *declination*.—**Dip** or **inclination of the needle.** See *dip*.—**Magnetic needle.** See *magnetic*.—**Mariners' needle,** the magnetic needle; the mariners' compass.—**Needle chervil.** See *chervil*.—**Needle furze.** See *furze*.—**To hit the needle,** in *archery*, to strike the center of the mark: often used metaphorically.

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that devise.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 305. (*Nares.*)

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay or **in a haystack.** See *bottle*[3] and *haystack*.

needle (nē′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *needled*, ppr. *needling*. [< *needle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into crystals in the shape of needles. **—2.** To perform or work with a needle.

Scorn'd each important toil of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts.
Brooke, tr. of Jerusalem Delivered, li.

II. *intrans.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles. *Wright*.

needle-annunciator (nē′dl-a-nun″si-ā-tor), *n.* **1.** A dial-telegraph. **—2.** A form of annunciator in which several messages, numbers of rooms, office-departments, etc., are inscribed on a board, and a needle or pointer is caused to point to any one of these indications, at the option of the person sending the message. *E. H. Knight*.

needle-bar (nē′dl-bär), *n.* The bar that supports the needles in a knitting-machine, or the reciprocating bar that carries the needle of a sewing-machine.

needle-beam (nē′dl-bēm), *n.* **1.** A transverse floor-beam of a bridge, resting, according to the construction of the bridge, on the chord or the girders; also, a crosspiece in a queen-post truss, serving to support a floor. **—2.** In *car-building*, a transverse timber placed between the bolsters, beneath the longitudinal sills and floor-timbers, to which it is bolted.

needle-board (nē′dl-bōrd), *n.* In the Jacquard loom, a perforated board or plate through which the points of the needles presented to the cards pass, and the perforations of which act as guides for the needles when the latter are actuated by the cards. The needle-board holds all the needles in proper relation with the prism or cylinder to which the cards are attached, and with the perforations in the cards.

needle-book (nē′dl-bůk), *n.* Pieces of cloth, kid, chamois, or other material, cut and sewed together in the form of the leaves of a book, and protected by book-like covers, used to contain needles, which are stuck into the leaves.

needle-bug (nē′dl-bug), *n.* Any bug of the genus *Ranatra*, as *R. fusca* or *R. quadridentata*, of very long, slender form, with long, slender legs.

needle-case (nē′dl-kās), *n.* [< ME. *nedyl-ease;* < *needle* + *case*[2].] A small case or box for holding needles.

needle-clerk (nē′dl-klėrk), *n.* A telegraph-clerk who receives telegrams by means of a needle-instrument.

The *Needle-clerk* has to glance alternately from his needle to his paper.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 93.

needle-file (nē′dl-fīl), *n.* A long, round, narrow file used by jewelers. *E. H. Knight*.

needle-fish (nē′dl-fish), *n.* **1.** One of several different garfishes or bill-fishes; any belonid: so called from the sharp, slender snout. See *Belonidæ* and *gar*[1]. **—2.** A pipe-fish, *Syngnathus acus*, or other species of the genus or family *Syngnathidæ*. See *Syngnathus*. **—3.** The agonoid fish *Aspidophoroides monopterygius*. **—4.** Same as *needle-shell*.

needle-forceps (nē′dl-fôr″seps), *n.* A forceps for holding needles in suturing.

Needle-forceps.

needleful (nē′dl-fůl), *n.* [< *needle* + *-ful*.] As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

She took a new *needleful* of thread, waxed it carefully, threaded her needle with a steady hand.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvi.

Prussian Needle-gun.

a, cartridge; *b*, bullet; *c*, paper wad carrying detonating compound in recess; *d*, charge of powder; *n*, needle passing through and sliding in the breech-piece, and striking on the detonating compound; *f*, breech-piece; *g*, sliding spring-bolt which carries and operates the needle; *h*, a collar on the bolt, *g*, which engages the sear when *g* is drawn back; *i*, the sear; *k*, spring on which the sear, *i*, is formed, and which is pressed downward by the trigger to release the bolt, *g*, when the gun is fired; *l*, the trigger, which engages the spring, *k*, by a forwardly projecting lip; *m*, thumb-piece of spring-catch, which latter holds the breech-piece in place during the firing, and which, pressed downward, releases the breech-piece; *o*, thumb-piece of lock-tube; *r*, handle of the breech-piece. When *m* is depressed, *r* may be turned to the left and the breech-piece drawn backward for inserting the cartridge. After the cartridge is put in and the breech-piece is pushed forward, the drawing back of the lock-tube engages *k* with the sear, *i*, and the gun is then ready to be fired.

needle-gun (nē′dl-gun), *n.* A form of breech-loading rifle in which the cartridge is exploded by the rapid impact at its base of a needle or small spike. This firearm attained celebrity in 1866 as one of the chief causes of the swift Prussian victories over the Austrians. It has been superseded by other rifles of superior efficiency. See *needle*, 3 (*g*), and cut in preceding column.

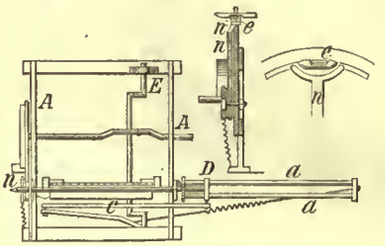
needle-holder (nē′dl-hōl″dėr), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for holding a needle in suturing. Also called *porte-aiguille*. See cut under *acutenaculum*.

needle-hook (nē′dl-hůk), *n.* A needle-pointed or barbless fish-hook.

needle-house (nē′dl-hous), *n.* [< ME. *nedle-hous*, *nedylhows* (= Sw. *nålhus* = Dan. *naalehus*); < *needle* + *house* (prob. < Icel. *hūsi*, a case): see *house*[1] and *hussy*[2].] A small case for needles. *Lydgate*. (*Halliwell.*)

needle-instrument (nē′dl-in″strŭ-ment), *n.* Any instrument the action of which depends upon an application of the magnetic needle, as the plain compass or vernier-compass and the vernier-transit.

needle-loom (nē′dl-löm), *n.* A form of loom used especially for narrow fabrics, in which the weft is carried through the shed formed by the



Earnshaw's Needle-loom.

The needle-stock *D* slides on bars, *a a*, projecting from the side of the loom, and is actuated by a rocker-shaft *E*, a vibrating arm *c*, and connections. The shuttle *e* has a segmental guide-groove, and is operated by a divaricated arm *n*, upon a rocker-shaft *A*.

warp-threads by means of a reciprocating needle instead of a shuttle. The loop of the weft is locked at the selvage by the passage through it of a shuttle with its thread.

needleman (nē′dl-man), *n.*; pl. *needlemen* (-men). A man whose occupation consists of or includes sewing, as a tailor, an upholsterer, etc.

The open thimble being employed by tailors, upholsterers, and, generally speaking, by *needlemen*.
Ure, Dict., III. 995.

needle-ore (nē′dl-ōr), *n.* Acicular bismuth or aikinite. See *aikinite*.

needle-pointed (nē′dl-poin″ted), *a.* **1.** Pointed like a needle. **—2.** Barbless, as a fish-hook.

needler (nē′dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *nedeler, neldere;* < *needle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes or deals in needles.

Thomme the tynkere and tweye of hus knaues,
Hikke the hakeneyman and Ilughe the *nedeler*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 318.

2. Figuratively, a sharper; a niggard. *Encye. Dict.*

needle-setter (nē′dl-set″ėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for assisting to put the needle in place in the needle-bar. It is often combined with a needle-threader.

needle-shaped (nē′dl-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a needle; long and very slender, with one or both ends sharp; acicular: applied in botany to the leaves of the pine, fir, yew, and other coniferous trees.

needle-sharpener (nē′dl-shärp″nėr), *n.* **1.** An emery-cake or -cushion used for sharpening needles. **—2.** An emery-wheel used for pointing needles.

needle-shell (nē′dl-shel), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from its spines. Also *needle-fish*.

needle-spar (nē′dl-spär), *n.* An acicular variety of aragonite.

needless (nēd′les), *a.* [< ME. *needles, nedles;* < *need* + *-less*.] **1†.** Having no need; not in want of anything.

Weeping in the *needless* stream.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 46.

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite: as, *needless* labor; *needless* expense.

Friends . . . were the most *needless* creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases that keep their sounds to themselves. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 100.

That Herod's ominous Birth-Day forth may bring
A *needless* Death to every kind of thing.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 171.

needless† (nēd′les), *adv.* [< ME. *needles*; < *needless*, *a.*] Needlessly; without cause.

> O *needles* was sho tempted in assay!
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 621.

needlessly (nēd′les-li), *adv.* In a needless manner; without necessity; unnecessarily.

> I would not enter on my list of friends
> . . . the man
> Who *needlessly* sets foot upon a worm.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 563.

needlessness (nēd′les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being needless; unnecessariness.

needle-stone (nē′dl-stōn), *n.* A name given by the older mineralogists to acicular varieties of natrolite, scolecite, and other minerals.

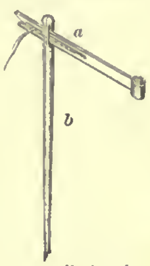
needletail (nē′dl-tāl), *n.* A spine-tailed swift; a bird of the genus *Chætura*, as the common chimney-swift of the United States. See cuts under *Chætura* and *mucronate*.

needle-tailed (nē′dl-tāld), *a.* Spine-tailed; having mucronate tail-feathers, as a swift.

needle-telegraph (nē′dl-tel″e-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle whose normal position is parallel to a wire through which a current of electricity is passed at will by the operator. *E. H. Knight.*

needle-test (nē′dl-test), *n.* In the testing of underground telegraph-lines, a method of discovering a particular wire in a cable by sending a current through it from the telegraph-station, and at the distant point making contact to the different wires by means of a needle passed through the covering, the needle forming the terminal of a circuit containing a galvanoscope or detector. The test is also sometimes used to find between what points (joint- or test-boxes) an "earth" fault lies, by finding the last of these points which the current passes in the wire.

needle-threader (nē′dl-thred″ėr), *n.* A device for passing a thread through the eye of a needle. One such device is a hollow cone with a perforated apex which is adjusted to the eye of the needle, the thread being pushed through the cone.



a, needle-threader, in which the thread is caught by barbs and drawn through the eye of the needle, *b*.

needlewoman (nē′dl-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *needlewomen* (-wim″en). A woman who is an expert in sewing or embroidery, or one whose business is sewing or embroidery; specifically, a woman who earns a living by sewing; a seamstress.

needlework (nē′dl-wėrk), *n.* [< ME. *nedleworke*; < *needle* + *work*.] 1. The work or occupation of one who uses the needle, especially in sewing.—2. Work produced by means of the needle, especially embroidery in all its forms, which is in this way discriminated from decoration produced by weaving, knitting, netting, etc.

> Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
> Valance of Venice gold in *needlework*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 356.

3. In *arch.*, a form of construction combining a framework of timber and a plaster or masonry filling, employed very commonly in medieval houses, and for some partitions, etc.

needleworker (nē′dl-wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works with a needle; a needlewoman.

needle-woven (nē′dl-wō″vn), *a.* Made by the needle, so as to resemble that which is actually woven.—**Needle-woven tapestry**, decorative needlework made by running with a needle colored silks and the like in and out of the threads of canvas, coarse linen, and similar materials, so as to produce decorative designs.

needle-zeolite (nē′dl-zē″ọ-līt), *n.* Same as *natrolite*.

needling¹† (nēd′ling), *n.* [< *need* + *-ling*¹.] A needy person; a person who is in want.

> A gift to *Needlings* is not given, but lent.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

needling² (nēd′ling), *n.* [< *needle* + *-ing*¹.] 1. Needlework. [Local.]

> "Haven't the Barnbury folks any more work for you?" cried the baker; "haven't they shirts and gowns, or some other sort of *needling?*"
> *F. R. Stockton*, Baker of Barnbury.

2. The process of using a surgical needle.

> *Needling* was again performed, with the escape of very little subretinal fluid. *Medical News*, LIII. 135.

needlings†, *adv.* [< ME. *nedelyngis*, < AS. *nēdlinga*, *neadling*, forcibly, < *neád*, *nȳd*, force, need: see *need* and *-ling*².] Necessarily.

> Sithe it *nedelyngis* shall be so.
> *MS. Harl.* 2252, f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

needly¹† (nēd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *needely*, *nedelich*; < *need* + *-ly*².] 1. Necessarily.

> He bad his folk leuen,
> And only seruen him-self and hijs rewle sechen,
> And all that *nedly* nedeth, that schuld hem nouȝt lakken.
> *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

> Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
> And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2. 117.

2. Urgently.

> A rink sendes
> Anon too Nectanabus and *needely* hym praies,
> That he cofly comme too carpen her tyll.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 748.

needly² (nēd′li), *a.* [< *needle* + *-y*¹.] Relating to or resembling a needle or needles: as, a *needly* thorn.

> I looked down on his stiff bright headpiece, small quick eyes, and black *needly* beard.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxiii.

needment (nēd′ment), *n.* [< *need* + *-ment*.] 1. Something needed or wanted; a requisite; a necessary. [Rare.]

> His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

> Mothers and wives! who day by day prepare
> The scrip, with *needments*, for the mountain air.
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2†. Need.

> The Princes haue tyrannized further, especially in Africa, where they haue not left the people sufficient for their *needments*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

needna (nēd′nä). Need not. [Scotch.]

need-not† (nēd′not), *n.* Something unnecessary; a superfluity.

> Such glittering *need-nots* [gold and silver] to human happiness. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, I. iii. § 6. (*Davies.*)

needs (nēdz), *adv.* [< ME. *neédes*, *nedes*, *nedis*, < AS. *nȳdes*, *nēdes*, of need, necessarily, adverbial gen. of *nȳd*, *nēd*, need: see *need*, *n.*] Of necessity; necessarily; unavoidably: generally used with *must*.

> When she sye that, she sigh wele that *nedes* she *muste* kepe the cuppe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

> For if the behauyoure of the gouernour be euill, *needes must* the Chylde be euill. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

> *Needs must* they go whom the deuill driueth.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 82.

> All pleasures that affect the body *must needs* weary, because they transport. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

> The reader had *needs* be careful, or he will lose the main path, and find himself in what seems at first a hopeless labyrinth. *J. W. Hales*, Int. to Milton's Areopagitica.

needs-cost† (nēdz′kôst), *adv.* [ME. *needes-cost*; < *needs*, gen. of *need*, + *cost*¹.] Necessarily; of necessity.

> *Needes-cost* he moste himselven hyde.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 619.

needsly† (nēdz′li), *adv.* [Improp. < *needs* + *-ly*².] Of necessity; for some pressing reason.

> But earnest on her way, she [the Uske] *needsly* will be gone;
> So much she longs to see the ancient Carleon.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 133.

needy (nē′di), *a.* [< ME. *nedy*, necessitous (= D. *noodig* = MLG. *nodich* = G. *nöthig* = Sw. Dan. *nödig*, necessary); < *need* + *-y*¹.] 1†. Needful; requisite; necessary.

> And these our ships, you happily may think, . . .
> Are stored with corn to make your *needy* bread.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 95.

2. Necessitous; indigent; very poor.

> Tellen hem and techen hem on the trinite to bileue,
> And feden hem with gostly fode and *nedy* folke to fynden.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 564.

> But fewe regard their *needy* neighbours lacke.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

> To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison*, Spectator.

=**Syn.** 2. *Needy*, *Necessitous*. *Needy* seems to apply primarily to the person, but also to the condition; *necessitous* to the condition and rarely to the person. *Needy* implies a more permanent state than *necessitous*; a *necessitous* condition is more painful and urgent than a *needy* condition.

needyhood (nē′di-hůd), *n.* [< *needy* + *-hood*.] Neediness. [Rare.]

> Flowre of fuz-balls, that's too good
> For a man in *needy-hood*.
> *Herrick*, The Beggar to Mab, the Fairie Queen.

neelde†, **neele**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *needle*.

neelghau, *n.* Same as *nilghau*.

neem (nēm), *n.* An East Indian tree, the margosa.

neem-bark, neem-oil. See *margosa*, and also under *bark*².

neep¹†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *neap*¹.

neep² (nēp), *n.* [Also *neap*; < ME. *neep*, *nepe*, *neppe*, < AS. *nǣp*, < L. *napus*, a kind of turnip (> ult. E. *navew*, q. v.). Hence, in comp., *turnep*, now *turnip*.] A turnip. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

> Nowe rape and *neep* in places drie is sowe,
> As taught is erst, and radissh last this moone
> Atte drie is sowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 172.

neer¹†, *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *near*¹.

neer² (nēr), *n.* [Also *near*, *neir*; < ME. *neere*, *nere* (not found in AS.), < Icel. *nȳra*, pl. *nyru* = Sw. *njure* = Dan. *nyre* = MD. *niere*, D. *nier* = MLG. LG. *nēre* = OHG. *nioro*, *niero*, MHG. *niere*, *nier*, G. *niere*, kidney (OHG. also scrotum); Goth. not recorded, but prob. **niurō* for **niwro*; Teut. stem **negwron-*, prob. = L. dial. *nefrones*, *nefrendes*, *nebrundines*, pl., testicles, = Gr. νεφρός, kidney (> E. *nephritis*, etc.). The word *neer*, obs. in E. use, exists in the disguised compound *kidney* (ME. *kidnere*): see *kidney*.] A kidney. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

ne'er (nãr), *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

ne'er-be-lickit (nãr′bẹ-lik′it), *n.* Not so much as could be licked up by dog or cat; nothing whatsoever; not a whit. [Scotch.]

ne'er-do-good (nãr′dọ̈-gůd), *n.* A ne'er-do-well.

ne'er-do-weel (nãr′dọ̈-wēl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *ne'er-do-well*.

ne'er-do-well (nãr′dọ̈-wel), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Likely never to do well; past mending.

II. *n.* One whose conduct indicates that he will never do well; a good-for-nothing.

> Among civilians, I am what they call in Scotland a *ne'er-do-well*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

neesberry (nēs′ber″i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*.

neese†, *v. i.* See *neeze*.

neesewort, *n.* Same as *sneezewort*.

neet¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *neat*¹.

neet², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *nit*¹.

ne exeat (nē ek′sẹ̄-at). Same as *ne exeat regno*.

ne exeat regno (nē ek′sẹ̄-at reg′nō). [L., let him not go out of the kingdom: *ne*, not; *exeat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart (see *exit*); *regno*, abl. of *regnum*, kingdom: see *reign*, *n.*] A writ issued from chancery to forbid a defendant to leave the kingdom (or jurisdiction) without permission; a provisional remedy in chancery corresponding somewhat to arrest at common law (for the defendant could be attached, and compelled to give security). The same remedy is now preserved under the codes of procedure in equitable actions in which the departure of the defendant might prevent the judgment of the court from having effect, as when the object of the action is to compel him to account or to convey.

neeze†, **neese**† (nēz), *v. i.* [< ME. *nesen* (not in AS.) = D. *niezen* = OHG. *niusan*, *niesan*, MHG. G. *niesen* = Icel. *hnjōsja* = Sw. *nysa* = Dan. *nyse*, sneeze; parallel with AS. *fneósan*, ME. *fnesen* = D. *fniezen* = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, sneeze, a var. of the preceding form, further varied to ME. *snesen*, E. *sneeze*, the now common form: see *sneeze*.] To sneeze.

> If thou of force doe chance to *neeze*, then backewards turne away. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

> And then the whole quire hold their hips, and laugh,
> And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear
> A merrier hour was never wasted there.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 56.

neezewort (nēz′wėrt), *n.* Same as *sneezewort*.

neezing†, **neesing**† (nē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *neeze*, *v.*] 1. Sneezing; a sneeze.

> The spitting, the coughing, the laughter, the *neezing*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

> His *neesings* flash forth light.
> Job xli. 18 (revised version).

2. An exhalation. [Rare.]

> You summer *neezings*, when the Sun is set
> That fill the air with a quick-fading fire,
> Cease from your flashings!
> *H. More*, Exorcismus. (*Nares.*)

neezle, *v.* A dialectal form of *nestle*.

nef (nef), *n.* [F., < L. *navis*, a ship, ML. a nave: see *nave*².] 1†. The nave of a church.

> The long *nef* [of the church of St. Justina] consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper and broader than the others.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 384.

2. An ornamental vessel used for the decoration of the table, having a form resembling a ship of the middle ages. Nefs were commonly pieces of valuable plate, and were set before the lord or master of the house, their use being to contain some of the table utensils especially appropriated to him, or sometimes to his guests. See *cadenas*.

3. At the present day, a vessel of any unusual and fantastic shape resembling more or less closely a ship or boat.

> A *nef*, a kind of cup, somewhat in form like a nautilus-shell, executed in gold. *Society of Arts Report.*

nefand† (nẹ-fand′), *a.* [= OF. *nefande* = Sp. Pg. It. *nefando*, < L. *nefandus*, unspeakable: see *nefandous*.] Same as *nefandous*.

> *Nefand* abominations.
> *Sheldon*, Mirror of Antichrist, p. 198.

nefandous (nē-fan'dus), *a.* [< L. *nefandus*, impious, execrable, < *ne*, not, + *fandus*, ger. of *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] Impious; abominable; very shocking to the general sense of justice or religion.

He likewise belch'd out most *nefandous* blasphemies against the God of heaven. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

He had been brought very close to that immane and *nefandous* Burke-and-Hare business which made the blood of civilization run cold in the year 1828. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 44.

nefarious (nē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nefario*, < L. *nefarius*, impious, abominable, < *nefas*, something not according to divine law, impious, execrable, abominable, or wicked, a wicked deed, < *ne*, not, + *fas*, lawful: see *fasti*. Cf. *nefast*.] Wicked in the extreme; heinous; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world.
S. Butler, To the Memory of Du Val.

They grope their dirty way to petty gains,
While poorly paid for their *nefarious* pains.
Crabbe, Works, II. 61.

=Syn. *Nefarious, Execrable, Flagitious, Enormous, Villainous, Abominable, Horrible*, atrocious, infamous, iniquitous, impious, dreadful, detestable. The first seven words characterize extreme wickedness. As with the words under *atrocious*, when loosely used they approach each other in meaning; hence only their primary meanings will be indicated here: *nefarious*, unspeakably wicked, impious; *execrable*, worthy of execration or cursing, utterly hateful; *flagitious*, proceeding from burning desire (as lust), grossly or brutally wicked or vile; *enormous*, not common in this sense except with a strong noun, as *enormous* wickedness, but sometimes meaning wicked beyond common measure; *villainous*, worthy of a villain, greatly criminal or capable of great crimes; *abominable*, loathsome in wickedness, the object of a religious detestation; *horrible*, exciting horror, mental agitation, or shrinking; shocking: it is less common as applied to moral conduct. See *abandoned, atrocious, criminal*, and *irreligious*.

nefariously (nē-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a nefarious manner; with extreme wickedness; abominably.

nefariousness (nē-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being nefarious. *Bailey*, 1727.

nefast (nē-fast'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nefasto*, < L. *nefastus*, impious, unlawful, irreligious, prop. unlawful (*dies nefasti*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced or public assemblies held), < *ne*, not, + *fastus*, lawful: see *fasti*. Cf. *nefarious*.] Detestably vile; wicked; abominable. [Rare.]

Monsters so *nefast* and flagitious. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 1.

negt, *n.* An obsolete form of *nag*[2].

negant (nē'gant), *n.* [= Sp. *negante*, < L. *negan(t-)s*, ppr. of *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] One who denies. [Rare or technical.]

The affirmants . . . were almost treble so many as were the *negants*.
W. Kingsmill, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

negart, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2]. *Minsheu.*

negate (nē'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negated*, ppr. *negating*. [< L. *negatus*, pp. of *negare* (> It. *negare* = Pg. Sp. *negar* = F. *nier*), deny, refuse, decline, reduced from **nec-aiare* (or a similar form), < *nec*, not, nor (contr. of *neque*, nor, < *ne*, not, + *-que*, a generalizing suffix) (a negative also used as a prefix in *negligere*, neglect, and *negotium*, business: see *neglect* and *negotiate*), + *aiere*, say, a defective verb, used chiefly in pres. *aio*, etc., I say, impf. *aiebam*, etc., I said (= Gr. *ἠμί*, I say, a defective verb, used only in pres. *ἠμί*, I say, impf. *ἦν*, I said, *ἦ*, he said), perhaps = Skt. √ *ah*, speak. Hence, in comp., *denegare*, > ult. E. *deny*: see *deny* and *denay*.] To deny; negative; make negative or null. [Rare or technical.]

At the cost of *negating* . . . his past opinions.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Dec. 14, 1885, p. 274.

But desire for negation is still not aversion, until painfulness is added. The object to be *negated* must be felt to be painful, and may also be so thought of.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 22.

negatedness (nē'gā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being negated or denied.

Real pain is the feeling of the *negatedness* of the self, and therefore, as such, it is bad.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 118.

negation (nē-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *négation* = Sp. *negacion* = Pg. *negação* = It. *negazione*, < L. *negatio(n-)*, denial, < *negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny: see *negate*.] 1. The act of denying or of negativing; the opposite of the act of affirming.

Descartes was naturally led to regard error as more or less a *negation*, or rather privation.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lix.

By his principle, that "determination is *negation*," Spinoza is driven, in spite of himself, to dissolve everything in the dead abstraction of substance, in a pure identity that has no difference in itself, and from which no difference can by any possibility be evolved.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 48.

The affirmation of universal evolution is in itself the *negation* of an "absolute commencement" of anything.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., App., p. 482.

Japanese art is not merely the incomparable achievement of certain harmonies in colour; it is the *negation*, the immolation, the annihilation of everything else.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 746.

2. A denial; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or will not be.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay; whatsoever is more than these is sin. *D. Rogers.*

It is mere cowardice to seek safety in *negations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 3.

3. The absence of that which is positive or affirmative; blankness; emptiness.

I hate the black *negation* of the bier.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

Conversion by negation, in *logic*. See *contraposition*.

negationist (nē-gā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *negation* + *-ist*.] One who denies or expresses negation; especially, one who simply denies beliefs commonly held without asserting an opposite view.

We thus perceive that the Skeptic is not the denier or dogmatic *Negationist* he is commonly held to be.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, Pref., p. vii.

negative (neg'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *négatif* = Pr. *negatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *negativo*, < L. *negativus*, that denies, negative, < *negare*, pp. *negatus*, deny: see *negate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expressing or containing denial or negation: opposed to *affirmative*: as, a *negative* proposition.

I saie againe that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, bicause I see no inconuenience that may insue either of the affirmatiue or *negatiue* opinion.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland.

We have *negative* names, which stand not directly for positive ideas, but for their absence, such as insipid, silence, nihil, &c., which words denote positive ideas, e. g. taste, sound, being, with a signification of their absence.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 5.

2. Expressing or containing refusal; containing or implying the answer "No" to a request: as, a *negative* answer.—3. Characterized by the omission or absence of that which is affirmative or positive: as, a *negative* attitude; *negative* goodness.

There is another way . . . of denying Christ, which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.
South, Sermons.

The *negative* standard of goodness, which results at best in abstaining from evil rather than in doing good, and is only too apt to degenerate into something very like hypocrisy. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 34.

Christ would never hear of *negative* morality; "thou shalt" was ever his word, with which he superseded "thou shalt not." *R. L. Stevenson*, Scribner's Mag., IV. 765.

4. Having the power of stopping or restraining by refusing assent or concurrence; imposing a veto.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience. *Eikon Basilike.*

5. In *photog.*, showing the lights and shades in nature exactly reversed: as, a *negative* picture; a *negative* plate. See II., 5.—6. Measured or reckoned in the opposite direction to that which is considered as positive; neutralizing the positive: as, a debt is *negative* property.—**Negative abstraction, argument, conception, condition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative crystal.** See *crystal* and *refraction*.—**Negative electricity.** (*a*) According to Franklin's theory, that state of bodies in which they are deprived of some part of the electricity which they naturally contain. (*b*) Electricity developed by friction on resinous substances, as by rubbing sealing-wax with silk or flannel; resinous electricity.—**Negative evidence, eyepiece, image.** See the nouns.—**Negative exponent.** See *power*.—**Negative index of a logarithm.** See *logarithm*.—**Negative plate**, the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the *positive* in the voltaic battery. The *negative* may be coke, carbon, silver, platinum, or copper; the *positive* is usually zinc.—**Negative pole of a magnet**, the south-seeking pole. See *magnet*.—**Negative pole of a voltaic battery**, the extremity of the wire connected with the positive plate.—**Negative power.** See *power*.—**Negative prescription**, in *Scots law*. See *prescription*.—**Negative proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which denies agreement between the subject and its predicate.—**Negative quantities.** See *quantity*.—**Negative radical**, in *chem.*, a radical which is acid or electronegative in relation to the element or radical with which it is compared.—**Negative result of an experimental inquiry**, the conclusion that nothing remarkable happens under the circumstances inquired into.—**Negative servitude, sign**, etc. See the nouns.—**Negative well.** Same as *absorbing-well* (which see, under *absorb*).

II. *n.* 1. A proposition expressing a negation; a negative proposition.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.
Tillotson.

The positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chooses the *negative*.
Edwards, Freedom of the Will, i. 1.

Of a life of completed development, of activity with the end attained, we can only speak or think in *negatives*, and thus only can we speak or think of that state of being in which, according to our theory, the ultimate moral good must consist. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 172.

2. A term or word which expresses negation or denial.

If your four *negatives* make your two affirmatives, why then, the worse for my friends and the better for my foes.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 24.

3. The right or power of refusing assent; a veto; also, the power of preventing.

Their Gouerment is an Anarchie; euery one obeying and commanding, the meanest person amongst them hauing a *Negatiue* in all their consultations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 528.

This man sits calculating varietie of excuses how he may grant least; as if his whole strength and royaltie were plac'd in a meer *negative*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

It was not stipulated that the King should give up his *negative* on acts of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. That side of a question which denies what the opposite side affirms; also, a decision or an answer expressive of negation: as, the question was determined in the *negative*.—5. In *photog.*, a photographic image on glass or other suitable medium, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature. The negative is used chiefly as a plate from which to print positive impressions on paper or other material. Its image presents natural high lights as more or less opaque, and diminishes in opacity by delicate gradations to the deepest shadows, which should be represented by unstained or transparent film.

6. Electricity like that developed by friction on resinous substances. See *electricity*.—7. In *elect.*, the negative plate of a voltaic element; the metal or equivalent placed in opposition to the positive in the voltaic battery.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated. In English and Latin, and in Sanskrit, such a double negative is equivalent to an affirmative, destroying the negation, but in most languages and in vulgar speech it is not.—**Negative nothing.** See *nothing*.—**Negative pregnant**, in *law*, a negation implying an affirmation favorable to the adversary, or admitting of such an implication: as, in pleading, if one alleged to have done a thing denies that he did it in manner and form as alleged, which is taken as admitting that he did it in some other manner.

negative (neg'a-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negatived*, ppr. *negativing*. [< *negative*, *a.*] 1. To deny, as a statement or proposition; affirm the contradictory of; contradict; negate.

Although well armed, she is not, I think, a ship of war. Her rigging, build, and general equipment all *negative* a supposition of this kind. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

2. To disprove; prove the contrary of.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

3. To refuse assent to; refuse to enact or sanction; veto.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority.
Andrews, Anecdotes, p. 169.

We passed a bill . . . two years ago, but it was *negatived* by the President.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

4. In *gram.*, to modify by a negative particle; alter by the substitution of a negative for a positive word.

negative-bath (neg'a-tiv-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, the silver solution or sensitizing-bath used in the wet process to sensitize collodionized plates.—2. The glass holder for the silver solution used in sensitizing photographic plates in the wet process.

negatively (neg'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a negative manner. (*a*) With or by denial or refusal: as, to answer *negatively*. (*b*) By means of negative reasoning; indirectly: opposed to *positively*.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does. *South.*

(*c*) With negative electricity; by friction on some resinous substance.

Two *negatively* electrified bodies repel one another.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 6.

negativeness (neg'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being negative, in any sense of that word.

negative-rack (neg'a-tiv-rak), *n.* In *photog.*, a grooved skeleton frame in which plates are supported on edge with one corner lowest, either to drain or for convenient storage or use.

negativism (neg'a-tiv-izm), *n.* [< *negative* + *-ism*.] The stand-point assumed, or the views held, by a negationist.

A philosophy of most radical free thought "is presented," that is no *negativism*, no agnosticism, and no metaphysical mysticism. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 787.

negativity (neg-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *négativité*; as *negative* + *-ity*.] Same as *negativeness*. *Imp. Dict.*

negator (nē-gā'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *negador* = It. *negatore*, < LL. *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] One who negates or denies.

Sects [in Russia] with less horrible practices are numerous. One such calls itself the *Negators*, and its members keep themselves aloof from all men. *Science*, XI. 178.

negatory (neg'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *négatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *negatorio*, < LL. *negatorius*, negatory, < *negator*, a denier, < L. *negare*, deny: see *negate*.] Expressing denial or negation; negative. [Rare.]

On Friday, the 15th of July, 1791, the National Assembly decides; in what *negatory* manner we know.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. xi. 9.

negert, *n.* An obsolete form of *nigger*[2].

neght, **neghe†**, *adv.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *nigh*.

nehent, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *nine*.

nehstt, *a.* A Middle English form of *next*. *Hampole*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *neglectus*, pp. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, *neclegere* (> It. *negligere* = F. *négliger*), not heed, not attend to, be regardless of, < *nec*, not, nor (see *negate*), + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, etc.; also *negligent*, etc.] 1. To treat carelessly or heedlessly; forbear to attend to or treat with respect; be remiss in attention or duty toward; pay little or no attention to; slight: as, to *neglect* one's best interests; to *neglect* one's friends.

I *neglect* phrases, and labour wholly to inform my reader's understanding.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 24.

In the Netherlands the English Garrison at Alost in Flanders being *neglected*, the Governor Pigot, and the other Captains, for want of Pay, upon Composition yielded up the Town to the Spaniard. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.

When men do not only *neglect* Religion, but reproach and contemn it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

The garden has been suffered to run to waste, and is only the more beautiful for having been *neglected*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 324.

2. To overlook or omit; disregard: as, the difference is so small that it may be *neglected*.—3. To omit to do or perform; let slip; leave undone; fail through heedlessness to do or in doing (something): often with an infinitive as object.

If thou *neglect'st* or dost unwillingly
What I command, I'll rack thee with old cramps.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 368.

In heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 738.

4†. To cause to be neglected or deferred.

I have been long a sleeper; but I hope
My absence doth *neglect* no great designs,
Which by my presence might have been concluded.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 25.

=Syn. *Neglect*, *Disregard*, *Slight*. *Slight* always expresses intention; it applies to persons or things. *Neglect* and *disregard* apply more often to things, and may or may not express intention; *disregard* is more often intentional than *neglect*. Only *neglect* may be followed by an infinitive: as, to *neglect* to write a letter; among things it generally applies to action that is needed, while *disregard* commonly applies to failure to heed or notice: as, to *disregard* counsel, a hint, a request, the lessons of experience, the signs of coming rain; to *neglect* a duty. See *negligent* and *negligence*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* [< L. *neglectus*, a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect: see *neglect*, *v.*] 1. The act of neglecting; the act of treating with slight attention, heedlessness, or disrespect some person or thing that requires attention, care, or respect.—2. Omission; oversight; the not doing a thing that should or might be done.

Without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came.
Milton, Comus, l. 510.

3. Disregard; slight; omission of due attention or civilities.

I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 73.

There are several little *neglects*, that one might have told him of, which I noted in reading it hastily.
Gray, Letters, I. 174.

4. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

Rescue my poor Remains from vile *Neglect*,
With Virgin Honours let my Herse be deckt,
And decent Emblem.
Prior, Henry and Emma, l. 616.

5. The state of being disregarded.—**Gross, ordinary,** and **slight neglect.** See *negligence*, 2.=Syn. 1. Failure, default, heedlessness.—1, 3, and 4. *Remissness*, etc. See *negligence*.

neglect (neg-lekt'), *a.* [= OF. *neglect*, < L. *neglectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Neglected.

It should not be *neglect* or left undone.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

neglectable (neg-lek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-able*. Cf. *negleetible*.] That can be neglected or passed by; that may be omitted or not taken into account, as a force or a consideration, in an estimate, calculation, problem, etc., without vitiating the conclusions reached; of little or no moment or importance; negligible.

And subsequent experiments proved that all of these [causes of the loss of energy] are practically *neglectable*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 42.

neglectedness (neg-lek'ted-nes), *n.* [< *neglected*, pp. of *neglect*, *v.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being neglected; a neglected condition.

neglecter (neg-lek'tėr), *n.* [< *neglect* + *-er*[1].] One who neglects.

The chase, or any other pastime which occurred, made Halbert a frequent *neglecter* of hours.
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

neglectful (neg-lekt'fûl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by neglect, inattention, or indifference to something which ought to be or is worthy of being done, attended to, or regarded; heedless; inattentive; careless: used either absolutely, or with *of* before the object of neglect: as, he is very *neglectful*; *neglectful of* one's duties.

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears, . . .
Silent went next, *neglectful of* her charms.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 377.

The wearers of the crown have not been *neglectful of* their duty to visit Norway and to reside in Christiania.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 63.

2. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

A cold and *neglectful* countenance.
Locke, Thoughts on Education, § 57.

=Syn. 1. *Remiss*, etc. See *negligent*.

neglectfully (neg-lekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a neglectful manner; with neglect; with inattention; with carelessness or negligence.

neglectfulness (neg-lekt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being neglectful.

neglectible (neg-lek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ible*.] Neglectable.

neglectingly (neg-lek'ting-li), *adv.* [< *neglecting*, ppr. of *neglect*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly; discourteously.

Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 52.

See how *neglectingly* he passes by me!
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

neglection (neg-lek'shon), *n.* [= It. *negligione*, < L. *neglectio*(*n*-), a neglecting, < *neglegere*, pp. *neglectus*, neglect: see *neglect*, *v.*] Neglect; negligence.

And this *neglection* of degree it is
That by a pace goes backward, with a purpose
It hath to climb. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 127.

neglectivet (neg-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *neglect* + *-ive*.] Inattentive; regardless; neglectful.

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and *neglective* homeliness in our evangelical devotions.
Bp. Hall, Holy Decency in the Worship of God.

It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 202.

negligée (neg-lē-zhā'), *n.* and *a.* [F. *négligée*, fem. of *négligé*, pp. of *négliger*, neglect: commonly used without reference to gender: see *neglect*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Easy and unceremonious dress in general: as, she appeared in *negligée*.—2. A form of loose gown worn by women in the eighteenth century.

He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee*. *Goldsmith*.

3. See *negligée necklace*, below.

II. *a.* Carelessly arranged or attired; unceremoniously dressed; careless.

I was up early, and going out to walk in my night-cloak and night-gown, I met Mr. Fish going a hunting. I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too *négligé*; his hair was not powdered.
Dorothy Osborne, Letters (ed. Parry), p. 246.

Negligée beads, beads (for a necklace or a similar ornament) of irregular form not shaped by art, especially of coral.—**Negligée necklace,** a coral necklace of which the beads are irregular fragments, pierced for stringing without other preparation.

negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* [< ME. *negligence*, *necligence*, *neclygens*, < OF. *negligence*, F. *négligence* = Sp. Pg. *negligencia* = It. *negligenzia*, *negligenza*, < L. *neglegentia*, *neclegentia*, carelessness, heedlessness, < *neglegen*(*t-*)*s*, careless, negligent: see *negligent*.] 1. The fact or the character of being negligent or neglectful; deficiency in or lack of care, exactness, or application; the omitting to do, or a habit of omitting to do, things which ought to be done, or the doing of such things without sufficient attention and care; carelessness; heedless disregard of some duty.

I trow men wolde deme it *necligence*
If I foryete to telle the dispence
Of Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), i. 1023.

Traitor, thy lif lost and goo!
By thy *neclygens* my moder haue loste!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4890.

She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to the advantage, I, being here, took 't up.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 311.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the failure to exercise that degree of care which the law requires for the protection of those interests of other persons which may be injuriously affected by the want of such care. If such failure directly results in injury to the interests of another person, who did not by his own negligence contribute to the result, the negligence is *actionable negligence*. If the failure to exercise due care is wilful, liability is incurred irrespective of contributory negligence, but the failure may still be treated at the option of the person injured as mere negligence, so far at least as concerns the liability of the person actually guilty of it, and in some cases also for the purpose of holding his employer liable. By a rule of law which obtains in some of the United States, the person injured may recover notwithstanding his own negligence if it was slight as compared with that of the defendant (*comparative negligence*). *Contributive* or *contributory negligence* is negligence, on the part of the person injured, which contributed to produce the injury. *Gross negligence* is the failure to exercise even slight care, and is usually measured by reference to that degree of care which every person of ordinary sense, however inattentive, takes of his own interests. *Ordinary negligence* is the failure to exercise ordinary care, usually measured by reference to that degree of care which a man of common prudence and capable of governing a family takes of his own interests. *Slight negligence* is the failure to exercise a high degree of care, usually measured by reference to that diligence with which a circumspect and thoughtful person would attend to his own interests. Whether these three degrees are proper distinctions to be observed as a test of liability for damages is much disputed, but there is no question that the law fully recognizes in a general way the corresponding degrees of care as required of persons in various different relations, nor that degrees of neglect must be noticed by the law in determining other questions than that of liability for damages, as good faith, fidelity, etc.

3. Lack of attention to niceties or conventionalities, especially of dress, manner, or style; disregard of appearances; easy indifference of manner.

Many there are who seem to slight all Care,
And with a pleasing *Negligence* ensnare.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Horace still charms with graceful *negligence*,
And without method talks us into sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 653.

4. An act of neglectfulness; an instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his beauties, . . . I must also point out his *negligences* and defects. *Blair*.

5. Contempt; disregard; slight; neglect.

To this point I stand,
That both the worlds I give to *negligence*,
Let come what comes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 134.

6. A kind of wig in fashion for morning dress about the middle of the eighteenth century.
=Syn. 1. Heedlessness, inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.—1 and 2. *Negligence*, *Neglect*, *Remissness*, *Inattention*, *Inadvertence*, *Oversight*, *Indifference*. As contrasted with *neglect*, *negligence* generally expresses the habit or trait, and *neglect* the act. *Inadvertence* and *oversight* expressly mean that there was no intention of neglect; *indifference* lies back of action in the failure to care, such failure being generally blameworthy. *Remissness* is careless neglect of duty. *Inattention* is a failure, generally culpable, to bring the mind to the subject. See *neglect*, *v. t.*, and *negligent*.

negligent (neg'li-jent), *a.* [< ME. *negligent*, < OF. *negligent*, F. *négligent* = Sp. Pg. *negligente* = It. *negligente*, *nigligente*, < L. *neglegen*(*t-*)*s*, *negligen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect: see *neglect*.] 1. Characterized by negligence or by neglectful habits; neglectful; careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done, or to do it in a careless or heedless manner: followed by *of* when the object of the negligence is specified: as, a *negligent* man; a man *negligent of* his duties.

Thou must be counted
A servant grafted in my serious trust
And therein *negligent*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 247.

He was very *negligent* himself, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

2. Indicative of easy indifference or of disregard of conventionalities.

All loose her *negligent* attire,
All loose her golden hair.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 10.

Negligent escape, the escape of a prisoner without the knowledge or consent of the sheriff, as distinguished from escape by permission, called a *voluntary escape*. The importance of the distinction is in the right of the sheriff to retake the prisoner, and in the fact that in case of mesne process retaking before suit brought by the creditor against the sheriff is a defense; whereas for a voluntary escape the sheriff is liable absolutely.=Syn. *Negligent*, *Neglectful*, *Remiss*, *Heedless*, *Thoughtless*, inattentive, regardless, indifferent, slack. Of the first five words, *remiss* is the weak-

est; it especially applies to failure to attend to what is considered duty. *Negligent* is generally applied to inattention to things, *neglectful* to inattention to persons. *Neglectful*, by derivation, is stronger than *negligent*, but the difference is really small. *Heedless*, *thoughtless*, etc., indicate lack of heed, care, attention, thought, etc., where they are needed or due. All these words may apply to a particular occasion of failure, or indicate a habit or a trait of character: as, he is very *heedless*. See *neglect*, *v.*, and *negligence*.

negligently (neg'li-jent-li), *adv.* 1. In a negligent manner; with negligence; carelessly; heedlessly; with disregard of niceties of appearance, manner, or style, or of conventionalities.

That care was ever had of me, with my earliest capacity, not to be *negligently* train'd in the precepts of Christian Religion. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd.
Waller, On the Earl of Roscommon.

2†. So as to slight or show disrespect.

negligible (neg'li-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *négligeable*, < *négliger*, < L. *neglegere*, *negligere*, neglect: see *neglect*.] Capable or admitting of being neglected or disregarded; neglectable.

negligibly (neg'li-ji-bli), *adv.* In a quantity or to a degree which may be disregarded.

The work wasted . . . is *negligibly* small compared with the work done in driving the generator part.
Philosophical Mag., XXVI. 160.

negoce† (nē-gōs'), *n.* [< OF. *negoce*, F. *négoce* = Sp. Pg. *negocio* = It. *negozio*, < L. *negotium*, ML. also *negocium*, employment, occupation, < *nec*, not, + *otium*, leisure, ease, inactivity: see *otiose*. Hence *negotiate*, etc.] Business; occupation; employment. *Bentley.*

negociate, negociation, etc. Variants of *negotiate*, etc.

negotiability (nē-gō-shia-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *négociabilité*; as *negotiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being negotiable, or transferable by assignment.

negotiable (nē-gō'shia-bl), *a.* [< F. *négociable* = Sp. *negociable* = Pg. *negociavel* = It. *negoziabile*, < ML. *negotiabilis*, < L. *negotiari*, negotiate: see *negotiate*.] Capable of being negotiated.—**Negotiable paper, negotiable instrument**, etc., an evidence of debt which may be transferred by indorsement or delivery, so that the transferee or holder may sue on it in his own name with like effect as if it had been made to him originally: such are bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, or checks payable to the order of a payee or to bearer. (*Parsons.*) The peculiar effects of *negotiability* are, in the rule of law, that a transferee in good faith and for value, in the ordinary course of business and before maturity, can usually recover of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, irrespective of defenses the latter might have against the transferrer; and that a transferee by indorsement can recover of the indorser in case of default of the maker, acceptor, or drawer, if due notice thereof was given. A sealed instrument, unless issued by a corporation or state, is not usually deemed negotiable.

negotiant (nē-gō'shi-ant), *n.* [< F. *négociant*, < L. *negotian(t-)s*, ppr. of *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; a negotiator.

Ambassadors, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xxv.

negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *negotiated*, ppr. *negotiating*. [Formerly also *negociate*; < L. *negotiatus*, pp. of *negotiari* (> It. *negoziare* = Sp. Pg. *negociar* = F. *négocier*), carry on business, < *negotium*, business: see *negoce*.]

I. *intrans.* 1†. To carry on business or trade.

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

2. To treat with another or others, as in the arrangement of a treaty, or in preliminaries to the transaction of any business; carry on negotiations.

He that *negotiates* between God and man.
Cowper, Task, ii. 463.

II. *trans.* 1. To arrange for or procure by negotiation; bring about by mutual arrangement, discussion, or bargaining: as, to *negotiate* a loan or a treaty.

Lady ——— is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation.
Chesterfield.

The German chancellor, Bishop Conrad of Hildesheim, who had crowned the King of Cyprus, *negotiated* the marriage and succession.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 171.

2. To direct; manage; transact.

I sent her to *negotiate* an Affair in which if I 'm detected I 'm undone. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 4.

3. To handle; manage. [Colloq.]

The rider's body must be kept close to the saddle in leaping, for if he were jerked up, the weight of say only a 10-stone man coming down on the horse a couple of seconds after he has *negotiated* a large fence is sufficient to throw him down. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

The fallen timber on the slopes presents continual obstacles, which have to be *negotiated* with some care to avoid being spiked by the sharp dead branches.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 90.

4. To put into circulation by transference and assignment of claim by indorsement: as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

5. To dispose of by sale or transfer: as, to *negotiate* securities.

negotiation (nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *negociation*; < F. *négociation* = Sp. *negociacion* = Pg. *negociação* = It. *negoziazione*, < L. *negotiatio(n-)*, the carrying on of business, a wholesale business, < *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] 1†. Trading; mercantile business; trafficking.

I exceedingly pitied this brave unhappy person, who had lost with these prizes £40,000 after 20 yeares' *negociation* in ye East Indies. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 29, 1665.

2. Mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement, whether directly or by agents or intermediaries; the act or process of treating with another or others in regard to the settlement of some matter, or for the purchase or sale of a commodity, etc.: as, the *negotiation* of a treaty or a loan.

Any treaties of confederacy, of peace, of truce, of intercourse, of other forrein *negotiations* (that is specially noted for one of my inkhorn words).
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

In *negotiation* with others, men are wrought by cunning, by importunity, and by vehemency.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 294.

Langnid war can do nothing which *negotiation* or submission will not do better.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. In *com.*, the act or procedure by which a bill of exchange, etc., is made negotiable—that is, made capable, by acceptance and indorsement, of being passed from hand to hand in payment of indebtedness, or of being transferred to another for a consideration. See *negotiable*.

negotiator (nē-gō'shi-ā-tor), *n.* [< F. *négociateur* = Sp. Pg. *negociador* = It. *negoziatore*, < L. *negotiator*, one who does business by wholesale, a banker or factor, a tradesman, an agent, < *negotiari*, carry on business: see *negotiate*.] One who negotiates; one who treats with others as either principal or agent in commercial transactions, or in the making of national treaties or compacts.

negotiatory (nē-gō'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *negotiatorius*, of or belonging to trade or tradespeople, < L. *negotiator*, a trader, negotiator: see *negotiator*.] Relating to negotiation.

negotiatrix (nē-gō'shi-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *négociatrice* = It. *negoziatrice*, < LL. *negotiatrix*, fem. of L. *negotiator*, negotiator: see *negotiator*.] A female negotiator.

Our fair *negotiatrix* prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude. *Miss Edgeworth*, Manœuvring, xv.

negotiosity† (nē-gō-shi-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *negotiosita(t-)s*, an abundance of business or occupation, < *negotiosus*, busy: see *negotious*.] The state of being negotious, or engaged in business; continued and absorbing occupation.

negotious† (nē-gō'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *negocioso* = It. *negozioso*, < L. *negotiosus*, full of business, busy, < *negotium*, business, occupation: see *negoce*. Cf. *otiose*.] Engrossed in business; fully employed; busy; active.

Some servants, if they be set about what they like, are very nimble and *negotious*. *J. Rogers.*

negotiousness† (nē-gō'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being actively employed; activity.

God needs not our *negotiousness*, or double diligence, to bring his matters to pass.
D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 606.

negress (nē'gres), *n.* [= F. *négresse*; as *negro* + *-ess*. The Sp. Pg. It. term is *negra*.] A female negro; a female of one of the black races of Africa.

Negrillo (ne-grē'lyō), *n.* [< Sp. *negrillo*, dim. of *negro*, black: see *negro*.] Same as *Negrito*.

negrita (ne-grē'tą), *n.* [Sp., fem. of *negrito*: see *Negrito*.] A serranoid fish, *Hypopleetrus nigricans*, of the Caribbean Sea and Florida, having large spur-like spines on the preopercle, a uniform dark color tinged with violet, and yellow pectoral and caudal fins.

Negritian (nē-grish'an), *a.* and *n.* See *Nigritian*.

Negrito (ne-grē'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *negrito*, dim. of *negro*, black: see *negro*.] One of a diminutive dark-skinned negro-like race found in the Philippine Islands (of which they seem to have been the original inhabitants), and in New Caledonia, etc., according to some authorities. The average height of the Negritos of the Philippine Islands is about 4 feet 8 inches. Also *Negrillo*.

negro (nē'grō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *nègre* (> E. *nigger*, now *nigger* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *neger* = Russ. *negrŭ*: see *nigger*[2]), < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, black, as a noun, *negro*, m., *negra*, f., a black person, a negro; It. also *nero* = Pr. *negre*, *nier* = OF. *negre*, *nigre*, *neere*, *ner*, *neir*, F. *noir*, black, < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, dark, dusk, applied to the night, the sky, a storm, etc., to pitch, etc., to ivy, etc., to the complexion ('dark'), etc., and also to the black people of Africa, etc. (but the ordinary terms for 'African negro' or 'African' were *Æthiops* and *Afer*); also, fig., sad, mournful, gloomy, ill-omened, fatal, etc. Cf. Skt. *niç*, night; but whether Skt. *niç*, night, is related to *nahta*, night, or either to L. *niger*, black, is not clear. From L. *niger* are also ult. E. *nigrescent*, *nigritude*, *Nigella*, *niello*, *anneal*[1] (in part), etc. The words *Moor*[4], *blackamoor*, in the same sense, are much older in E.] I. *n.*; pl. *negroes* (-grōz). A black man; specifically, one of a race of men characterized by a black skin and hair of a woolly or crisp nature. Negroes are distinguished from the other races by various other peculiarities—such as the projection of the visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead and of the hinder part of the head; the short, broad, and flat nose; and the thick projecting lips. The negro race is generally regarded as comprehending the native inhabitants of Sudan, Senegambia, and the region southward to the vicinity of the equator and the great lakes, and their descendants in America and elsewhere; in a wider sense it is used to comprise also many other tribes further south, as the Zulus and Kafirs. The word *negro* is often loosely applied to other dark or black-skinned races, and to mixed breeds. As designating a "race," it is sometimes written with a capital.

Toward the south of this region is the kyngedome of Guinea, with Senega, Jalofo, Gambra, and manye other regions of the blacke Moores cauled Ethiopians or *Negros*, all whiche are watered with the ryuer Negro, cauled in owlde tyme Niger.
R. Eden, First Three English Books on America [(ed. Arber), p. 374.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of black men or negroes: as, *negro* blood; *negro* dances.

It is often asked what Races are *Negro*, as the meaning of the term is not well defined. . . . The word is not a National appellation, but denotes a physical type, of which the tribes in North Guinea are the representatives. When these characteristics are not all present, the Race is not *Negro*, though black and woolly-haired.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 53.

Negro bat, *Vesperugo maurus*, a bat of a dark or black color, widely distributed in Europe and Asia.—**Negro cachexy, case.** See the nouns.—**Negro coffee.** See *Cassia* and *coffee*.—**Negro corn**, or **negro guinea-corn**, a name given in the West Indies to Indian millet or durra.—**Negro fly**, the *Psila rosæ*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining-black color. It is also called *carrot-fly*, because the larvæ are very destructive to carrots.—**Negro lethargy.** See *lethargy*[1].—**Negro minstrels.** See *minstrel*, 3.—**Negro monkey**, the budeng, *Semnopithecus maurus*.—**Negro peach, pepper, tamarin, yam.** See the nouns.

negro-bug (nē'grō-bug), *n.* A black, white-striped hemipterous insect, *Corimelæna pulicaria*, resembling the common chinch-bug. It feeds on the raspberry, strawberry, apple, quince, and many other plants, puncturing and injuring fruit, blossom, and stem, and imparting to the fruit a nauseous odor and taste which often render it unsalable. The name is extended to the other members of the *Corimelænidæ*. See cut under *Corimelæna*.

negrofy (nē'grō-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *negrofied*, ppr. *negrofying*. [< *negro* + *-fy*.] To turn into a negro. *Davies.* [Rare.]

And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed;
I shall be *negrofied*. *Southey*, Nondescripts, iii.

negro-head (nē'grō-hed), *n.* 1. A kind of tobacco: same as *cavendish*.—2. An impure quality of South American india-rubber, entering commerce in the form of large balls. *Encyc. Brit.*

negroid (nē'groid), *a.* [< *negro* + *-oid*.] Resembling or akin to the negroes. Also *negroöid*.

A series of life-sized models in native costume, commencing with the diminutive unclad Andamanese, *negroid* in colour. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 31.

Negroid type or race, in the classification of Huxley, one of the chief types of mankind; the negro and negro-like tribes.

negroism (nē'grō-izm), *n.* [< *negro* + *-ism*.] A peculiarity, as in pronunciation, grammar, or choice and use of words, of English as spoken by negroes, especially in the southern United States.

The slang which is an ingrained part of his being, as deep-dyed as his skin, is, with him [the negro], not mere word-distortion; it is his verbal breath of life, caught from his surroundings and wrought up by him into the wonderful figure-speech specimens of which will be given later under the head of *Negroisms*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xxxi.

negroöid (nē′grō-oid), *a.* Same as *negroid*.

negro's-head (nē′grōz-hed), *n.* The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*: so called from the appearance of its fruit. See *ivory-nut*.

Negundo (nē-gun′dō), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794); from a native name.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the order *Aceraceæ* (*Sapindaceæ*), distinguished from the maples by its pinnate leaves. There are 3 or 4 species, of North America and Japan. They are dioecious trees, bearing drooping racemes of key-fruits preceded by small long-pediceled pendulous flowers with minute greenish calyx and no petals, appearing before the leaves. Common names of the species are *box-elder* and *ash-leafed maple*. *N. aceroides* is well diffused in America east of the Rocky Mountains, and often planted for shade and ornament. *N. Californicum* is a similar tree of the western coast.

Branch with Fruits of Box-elder (*Negundo aceroides*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a leaflet, showing the nervation.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

negus[1] (nē′gus), *n.* [So called from its inventor, Col. *Negus*.] A mild warm punch of wine (properly port), made with a little lemon and not much sugar.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time [1702–14] by Colonel *Negus*.
Malone, Life of Dryden (prefixed to Prose Works), p. 484.

Negus, a weak compound of sherry and warm water, used to be exhibited at dancing parties, but is now, I should think, unknown save by name.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 171.

The little Doctor, standing at the sideboard, was brewing a large beaker of port-wine *negus*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

Negus[2] (nē′gus), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

Nor could his eye not ken
The empire of *Negus* to his utmost port.
Milton, P. L., xi. 397.

nehar (nē-här′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus*, the object of an extensive fishery along parts of the Indian and Chinese coasts. It has a claviform body, a deeply cleft mouth, and cardiform teeth, besides long barbed teeth in the lower jaw. Also called *Bombay duck* and *bummalo*.

Nehushtan (nē-hush′tan), *n.* [Heb. *nechushtān*, lit. 'a piece of brass' (copper), < *nechōseth*, lit. 'brass' (copper).] See the quotation.

He [Hezekiah] . . . brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made; for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it; and he called it *Nehushtan*.
2 Kl. xviii. 4.

neit, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *nay*.

neiet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *neigh*[1].

neif, *n.* See *neaf*.

neifet, neive[2]† (nēf, nēv), *n.* [< OF. *neïf, naïf*, in *serf neïf*, < L. *servus nativus* (fem. *serva nativa*), a born slave or serf: see *naïf, native*.] A woman born in villeinage.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin nativi, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*.
Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

neifty† (nēf′ti), *n.* [OF. **neïfete, naïvete*, nativity: see *natirity, naïveté, neife*.] The servitude, bondage, or villeinage of women.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his neif, now out of use.
Jacob, Law Dict.

neigh[1] (nā), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ney, neie*, dial. also *nie, nye, nee*; < ME. *neighen, neyen, negen*, < AS. *hnǣgan* = MD. *neyen* = MLG. *neigen* = MHG. *negen* = Icel. *gnegga, hneggja, gneggja* = Sw. *gnägga* = Dan. *gnægge*, neigh: supposed to be imitative; it may be so, remotely, like the equiv. *hinny*[2], *whinny*.] 1. To utter the cry of a horse; whinny.

When they [the Indians] heard the Horses *ney*, they had thought the horses could speake.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 784.

There the Laird garr'd leave our steeds,
For fear that they should stamp and *nie*.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 63).

Meanwhile the restless horses *neighed* aloud,
Breathing out fire, and pawing where they stood.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

2†. To scoff; sneer.

Yea, yea, 'tis he, I will assure you, uncle;
The very he; the he your wisdom play'd withal
(I thank you for 't); *neigh'd* at his nakedness,
And made his cold and poverty your pastime.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

neigh[1] (nā), *n.* [< *neigh*[1], *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful *neighs*
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 10.

The clash of steel, the *neighs* of barbed steeds.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

neigh[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *nigh*.

neighbor, neighbour (nā′bor), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *neighbour, neighebour, neighebor, neghebor, neghebur, neihebur, neyhhbour, neighburgh*, etc., < AS. *nēahgebūr, nēhgebūr, nēhhebūr, nēhebūr, nēahbūr* (= OS. *nābūr* = D. *nabuur* = MLG. *nabūr, nabuwer*, LG. *nabur, naber, nabber* = OHG. *nāhgibur, nāhgibūre*, MHG. *nāchgebūr, nāchgebūre*, G. *nachbur, nachbaur*, now *nachbar*; cf. Icel. *nābūi* = Sw. Dan. *nabo*), a neighbor, lit. 'a nigh-dweller,' one who dwells near another, < *nēah*, nigh, + *gebūr*, a dweller (< *ge-*, a collective prefix, + *būan*, dwell): see *neigh*[2], *nigh*, and *bower*[5].] I. *n.* 1. One who lives near another; one who forms part of a circumscribed community; a person in relation to those who dwell near him, in the houses adjacent, or, by extension, in the same village or town.

And on a daye he badde another Iewe, one of his *neyghbours*, to dyner. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Therfore men seyn an olde sawe, who hath a goode *neighbour* hath goode morowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he . . . falls a tumbling over his papers to see if he can start a law-suit, and plague any of his *neighbours*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 428.

2. One who stands or sits near another; one in close proximity.

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head,
His nose being shadow'd by his *neighbour's* ear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1410.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propped on some tomb, a *neighbour* of the dead.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 304.

3. A person in relation to his fellow-men, regarded as having social and moral duties toward them.

He that did the office of a *neighbour*, he was *neighbour*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy *neighbour* as thyself. Luke x. 27.

The gospel . . . makes every man my *neighbour*.
Bp. Spratt, Sermons.

That father held it for a rule
It was a sin to call our *neighbour* fool.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 383.

4. One who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address: as, *neighbor* Jones.

Well said, i' faith, *neighbour* Verges.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5. 39.

At length the busy time begins.
"Come, *neighbours*, we must wag."
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

5†. An intimate; a confidant.

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsel.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 43.

Good neighbors. See *good folk*, under *good*.

II.† *a.* Neighboring; adjacent; situated or dwelling near or in neighborhood: as, the *neighbor* village; *neighbor* farmers.

In our *neighbour* Countrey Ireland, where truelie learning goeth very bare, yet are theyr Poets held in a deuoute reuerence. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I longd the *neighbour* towns to see.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., January.

And thither Phylax flies,
Perching unseen upon a *neighbour* bough.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 36.

neighbor, neighbour (nā′bor), *v.* [< *neighbor, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To border on or be near to.

Like some weak lords — *neighboured* by mighty kings.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 517).

Mean while the Danes of Leister and Northamptonshire, not liking perhaps to be *neighbour'd* with Strong Towns, laid Seige to Torchester. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

These [trees] grow at the South end of the Island, and on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2†. To make near or familiar.

And sith so *neighbour'd* to his youth and havioar.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *intrans.* To inhabit or occupy the same vicinity as neighbors; dwell near one another as members of the same community; be in the neighborhood; be neighborly or friendly.

As a king's daughter, being in person sought
Of divers princes, who do *neighbour* near.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Copies thereof exhibited to the churches of the jurisdiction of Plimouth, such of them as are *neighbouring* near unto them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 322.

neighborer, neighbourer (nā′bor-ėr), *n.* One who neighbors, or stands in close proximity to another; a neighbor.

A *neighbourer* of this Nymph's, as high in fortune's grace.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 265.

neighboresst, neighbouresst (nā′bor-es), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-ess*.] A female neighbor. [Rare.]

That ye maye lerne your doughters to mourne, and that euery one may teache her *neyghbouresse* to make lamentacion. *Bible of* 1551, Jer. ix. 20.

neighborhood, neighbourhood (nā′bor-hûd), *n.* [< *neighbor* + *-hood*. Cf. *neighborred*.] 1. The condition or quality of being neighbors; the state of dwelling or being situated nigh or near; proximity; nearness: as, *neighborhood* often promotes friendship.

The Moon (who by priviledge of her *neighbourhood* predominates more over us than any other cælestial body).
Howell, Pref. to Cotgrave's French Dict.

This day I hear that my pretty grocer's wife, Mrs. Beverham, over the way there, her husband is lately dead of the plague at Bow, which I am sorry for, for fear of losing her *neighbourhood*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 323.

The German built his solitary hut where inclination prompted. Close *neighborhood* was not to his taste.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 9.

2. Conduct as a neighbor.

The Duke of Sogorba and the Monkes of the vale of Paradise did beare eache other ill wit, and did vse euill *neighborhoode*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 126.

3. The kindliness and mutual readiness to be friendly which arise out of the condition of being neighbors; the reciprocity and mutual helpfulness becoming to neighbors; neighborly feelings and acts.

We . . . shall conserue the olde libertie of trafficke, and all other things which shall seeme to apperteine to *neighbourhood* betweene vs and your Maiesty.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 338.

Let all the intervals or void spaces of time be employed in . . . works of nature, recreation, charity, friendliness, and *neighbourhood*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

I pray therefore forget me not, and believe for me also, if there be such a piece of *neighborhood* among Christians.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 93.

4. The place or locality lying next or nigh to some specified place; adjoining district; vicinity: as, he lived in my *neighborhood*: frequently used figuratively.

The cause of his disgrace was his cutting off so many Greek villages in the *neighbourhood* of that city, by which the lands were left uncultivated.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 242.

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

Life slips from underneath us, like that arch
Of airy workmanship whereon we stood,
Earth stretched below, heaven in our *neighborhood*.
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

5. Those living in the vicinity or adjoining locality; neighbors collectively: as, the fire alarmed the whole *neighborhood*.

These are the men formed for society, and those little communities which we express by the word *neighbourhoods*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Being apprized of our approach, the whole *neighbourhood* came out to meet their minister. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

6. A district or locality, especially when considered with reference to its inhabitants or their interests: as, a fashionable *neighborhood*; a malarious *neighborhood*.

There is not a low *neighbourhood* in any part of the city which contains not two or three [coal-shed men] in every street. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 94.

In the neighborhood of, nearly; about. [Newspaper use, U. S.]

The Catholic clergy of this city have purchased *in the neighborhood of* forty acres of land . . . for a cemetery.
Baltimore Sun, June 27, 1857. (*Bartlett.*)

=Syn. 1 and **4.** *Neighborhood, Vicinity, Proximity.* The first two differ from *proximity* in being used concretely: as, the explosion was heard throughout the *neighborhood* or *vicinity* (but not *proximity*). *Neighborhood* is closer and

livelier than *vicinity; proximity* is the closest nearness. *Neighborhood* regards not only place, but persons; *vicinity* only the place; hence we say he lived in the *vicinity* of New York or the Hudson, but he lived in the *neighborhood* of Irving; his house was in close *proximity* to the one that was on fire. See *adjacent*.

neighboring, neighbouring (nā′bȯr-ing), *a.* [< *neighbor* + *-ing*².] Living or situated near; adjoining: as, *neighboring* races; *neighboring* countries.

Whether the *neighbouring* water stands or runs,
Lay twigs across and bridge it o'er with stones.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Around from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wondering neighbours ran.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

neighborliness, neighbourliness (nā′bȯr-li-nes), *n.* [< *neighborly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being neighborly in feelings or acts.

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bȯr-li), *a.* [< *neighbor* + *-ly*¹.] 1. Becoming a neighbor; kind; considerate: as, a *neighborly* attention.

Judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging visits; social: as, the people of the place are very *neighborly*.

It was a *neighborly* town, with gossip enough to stir the social atmosphere. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 100.

=Syn. Obliging, attentive, friendly.

neighborly, neighbourly (nā′bȯr-li), *adv.* [< *neighborly*, *a.*] In the manner of a neighbor; with social attention and kindliness.

Some tolerable sentence *neighborly* borrowed, or featly picked out of some fresh pamflet.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

Being *neighbourly* admitted, . . . by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

neighborred†, *n.* [ME. *nezeburredde, neheboreden;* < *neighbor* + *-red*. Cf. *neighborhood*.] Neighborhood. *Old. Eng. Hom.*, i. 137.

neighborship† (nā′bȯr-ship), *n.* [= D. *nabuurschap* = MLG. *nabürschop*, LG. *naberschaft, neberschaft, neberschap* = G. *nachburschaft, nochperschaft, nachbarschaft* = Sw. *naboskap* = Dan. *naboskab;* as *neighbor* + *-ship*.] The state of being neighbors.

neighbor-stained† (nā′bȯr-stānd), *a.* Stained with the blood of neighbors.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this *neighbour-stained* steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 89.

neighing (nā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *neigh*¹, *v.*] The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

When the strong *neighings* of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

neil†, *adv.* [ME., < (?) OF. *nil*, < L. *nil*, nothing: see *nil*².] Never.

Whos kyngdome ever schalle iaste and *neil* fyne.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

Neillia (nē-il′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (D. Don, 1802), named after Patrick *Neill*, secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.] A genus of branching shrubs, of the order *Rosaceæ* and the tribe *Spiræeæ*, known by the copious albumen and by the carpels varying from one to five.

Fruiting Branch of Ninebark (*Neillia opulifolia*).
a, a flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, a leaf, showing the nervation.

There are 4 or 5 species, of North America, Manchuria, and mountains of India and Java. They bear alternate lobed leaves and clustered white flowers followed by purplish pods. *N.* (*Spiræa*) *opulifolia*, called *ninebark* from the numerous layers of its loose bark, is common in the interior of the United States, and is sometimes planted.

ne injuste vexes (nē in-jus′tē vek′sēz). [L., vex not unjustly: *ne*, not; *injuste*, unjustly, < *injustus*, unjust (see *injust*); *vexes*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vexare*, vex: see *vex*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ issued in pursuance of the provisions of Magna Charta, forbidding a lord to vex unjustly a tenant by distraining for a greater rent or more services than the latter was legally bound for.

neir, *n.* See *ner*².

neirhand, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *near-hand*.

neist (nēst), *adv., prep.,* and *a.* A dialectal form of *next*.

neither (nē′ᴛʜėr or nī′ᴛʜėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *neither, neyther, nethir,* also *nather, nawther, nowther, nouther, nother,* < AS. *nāther, nāthor, nōther, nāuther, nāuthær, nāwther,* contr. of *nāhwæther* (= OFries. *nahweder, nauder, nouder, ner*), adj., pron., and conj., neither, < *ne*, not, + *āhwæther, āwther,* etc., either: see *either*. The form *neither* conforms in spelling and pron. to *either;* it would reg. be only *nother* (nō′ᴛʜėr), there being no AS. form of *ægther* (whence E. *either*) with the negative. The variation in the pronunciation of *neither* depends on that of *either*. See *either*.] **I.** *a.* Not either. See *either*.

Love made them not; with acture they may be,
Where *neither* party is nor true nor kind.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 186.

II. *pron.* Not one or the other. See *either, pron.*

Ac hor *nother*, as me may ise in pur righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

Which of them shall I take?
Both? one? or *neither?* *Neither* can be enjoyed
If both remain alive. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 58.

In this Division of Advices, when they could not do both, they did *neither*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 159.

Both thy brethren are in Arthur's hall,
Albeit *neither* loved with that full love
I feel for thee. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

Neither nother†, neither the one nor the other.

For as for me is lever non na lother,
I am withholden yet with *neyther nother*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 192.

neither (nē′ᴛʜėr or nī′ᴛʜėr), *conj.* [< ME. *neither, neyther,* etc., *nawther, nowther, nouther, nother,* etc., contr. also *nor*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *neither . . . nor;* < *neither, a.* and *pron.*, being the same as *either* with the negative prefixed: see *neither, a.* and *pron.*] 1. Not either; not in either case: a disjunctive conjunction (the negative of *either*), preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *nor* (or, formerly, *neither* or *ne*) before the following clause or clauses.

Neyther with engyne *ne* with lore.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 565.

Whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, *neither* in this world, *neither* in the world to come. Mat. xii. 32.

And feast your eyes and ears
Neither with dogs *nor* bears.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

Abul Hassan spared *neither* age, *nor* rank, *nor* sex.
Irving, Granada, p. 61.

2. Not in any case; in no case; not at all: used adverbially for emphasis at the end of the last clause, when this already contains a negative. This usage is no longer sanctioned by good authorities, *either* being now employed. See *either, conj.*, 2.

If the men be both nought, then prayers be both like. For *neither* hath the one lyst to pray, *nor* thother *neither*.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 44.

I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown; yet 'twas *not* a crown *neither*, 'twas one of these coronets.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 238.

I never was thought to want manners, *nor* modesty *neither*. *Fielding.*

3. And not; nor yet.

The judgments of God are for ever unchangeable; *neither* is he wearied by the long process of time.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. vii.

Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it.
Gen. iii. 3.

Neither here nor there. See *here*¹.—**Neither off nor on.** See *on*.

neive¹ (nēv), *n.* A variant of *neaf*.

neive²†, *n.* See *neife*.

neivie-nick-nack (nē′vi-nik′nak), *n.* [A loose alliterative formula; < *neive, neaf,* fist, + *nick-nack*.] A game played by or with children in Scotland and the north of Ireland. A coin, button, nut, or other small object is concealed in the fist. Both fists tightly closed are whirled round each other, while the rime given below is repeated. The object is forfeited to the child who guesses in which fist it is held. [Scotch.]

Neivie, neivie, nick-nack,
Which hand will you tak'?
Tak' the right, tak' the wrang,
I'll beguile you if I can. *Scotch rime.*

nekket, *n.* A Middle English form of *neck*.

Nélaton's line, probe. See *line*², *probe*.

nelavan, *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*¹).

nellent, *v.* See *nill*¹.

Nelumbium (nē-lum′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Nelumbo*.] 1. Same as *Nelumbo*.—2. [*l. c.*] In *decorative art*, the lotus-flower represented conventionally, especially when supporting the figure of a divine personage. See *lotus*.

Nelumbo (nē-lum′bō), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1689), < *nelumbo*, its name in Ceylon.] 1. A genus of water-lilies, forming the tribe *Nelumboncæ* in the order *Nymphæaceæ*, known by the broadly obconical receptacle. There are two species, plants with creeping rootstocks in shallow water, the large bluish-green centrally peltate leaves on thick stalks, commonly projecting from the water, the solitary flower

Water-chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*).
a, the fruiting receptacle; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a fruit.

very large. *N. speciosa*, the nelumbo of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia, the Pythagorean or sacred bean of the ancients, has the flowers deep rose-colored with white and blue cultivated varieties. (See *lotus*, 1, and *arrowroot*.) *N. lutea*, the American nelumbo, water-chinkapin, or wankapin, with leaves of circular outline sometimes 2 feet in diameter, the flowers 5 to 10 inches broad with papery yellowish petals, abounds in the waters of the interior and southern United States. See *water-chinkapin*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Nemachilus (nem-ạ-kī′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread (< *νεῖν*, spin: see *needle*), + *χεῖλος*, a lip.] A genus of cobitid fishes or loaches having barbels on the lips and no suborbital spine, as the common European *N. barbatulus*. See cut under *loach*.

Nemæan, *a.* See *Nemean*.

Nemalieæ (nem-ạ-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemalion* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of florideous algæ, typified by the genus *Nemalion*.

Nemalion (nē-mā′li-en), *n.* [NL. (Duby, 1830), so called from the cylindrical solid fronds; irreg. < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread.] A small genus of marine algæ, typical of the suborder *Nemalieæ*, with repeatedly dichotomous gelatinous fronds. *N. multifidum* is the most common and widely diffused species; it has brownish-purple lubricous fronds, from 2 to 8 inches long.

nemalite (nem′ạ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fibrous variety of brucite, or native hydrate of magnesium. It occurs in slender fibers, which are elastic, sometimes curved, and easily separated; the color is white with a shade of yellow, the luster highly silky.

nemathece (nem′ạ-thēs), *n.* [< *nemathecium*.] Same as *nemathecium*.

nemathecial (nem-ạ-thē′siạl), *a.* [< *nemathecium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nemathecium: as, the *nemathecial* filaments.

nemathecium (nem-ạ-thē′si-um), *n.*; pl. *nemathecia* (-ạ). [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *θήκιον*, dim. of *θήκη*, a case or receptacle: see *theca*.] A wart-like elevation developed on the surface of the thallus of some of the higher algæ (*Florideæ*), and ordinarily containing clusters of tetraspores mixed with barren hyphæ or paraphyses: but in some forms the antheridia and cystocarps are also produced in similar protuberances.

nemathelminth (nem-a-thel'minth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemathelminthes.* Also *nemathelminthic.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nemathelminthes.*

Nemathelmintha (nem″a-thel-min'thä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nemathelminthes.*

Nemathelminthes (nem″a-thel-min'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), worm.] A class of *Vermes,* including nematoid worms and certain related forms; the roundworms or threadworms. They are round or cylindric worms, sometimes extremely slender and filiform or thread-like, from less than an inch to several feet in length, found everywhere, and mostly parasitic (endoparasitic). Those that are never parasitic are generally of very minute size. Some are parasitic in the larval state, and free when adult; in others this is reversed. The body is not truly segmental, though the cuticle may be ringed. The class is chiefly made up of the *Nematoidea:* it includes, however, the *Acanthocephala* (*Echinorhynchidæ*), and formerly the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*) were added. The term is sometimes used synonymously with *Nematoidea.* See cuts under *Nematoidea, Acanthocephala,* and *Sagitta.*

nemathelminthic (nem″a-thel-min'thik), *a.* [< *nemathelminth* + *-ic.*] Same as *nemathelminth.*

Nematistiidæ (nem″a-tis-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nematistius* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Nematistius.* The body is oblong, covered with scales, and having a continuous lateral line; the head is compressed, and the mouth obliquely cleft; the eyes are lateral and the opercular bones unarmed; there are 2 dorsal fins, the first with 8 spines, most of which are elongate and filamentous; the anal is moderately long, with 3 spines; the ventrals have a spine with 5 rays, the innermost of which is composed of many parallel branches; and the caudal is furcate.

Nematistius (nem-a-tis'ti-us), *n.* [NL., prop. **Nemathistius,* < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ἱστός,* web: see *histoid.*] The typical genus of *Nematistiidæ,* so called from the thready extension of the spines of the first dorsal fin. There is only one species, *N. pectoralis.*

nematoblast (nem″a-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *βλαστός,* a germ.] Same as *spermatoblast. Sertoli.*

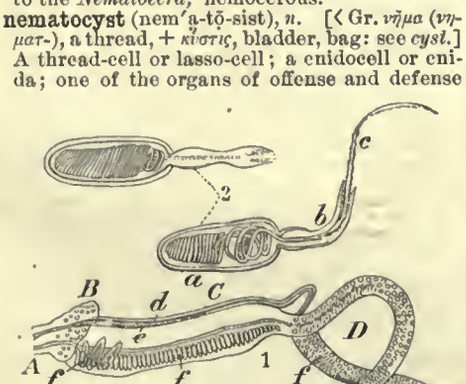
nematocalycine (nem″a-tō-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< *nematocalyx* (*-calyc-*) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocalyx.

nematocalyx (nem″a-tō-kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *nematocalyxes, nematocalyces* (-kā'lik-sez, -kal'i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κάλυξ,* calyx: see *calyx.*] A calyx of some hydrozoans, as *Plumulariidæ,* containing nematocysts.

Nematocera (nem-a-tos'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematocerus:* see *nematocerous.*] A suborder or section of *Diptera,* containing the numerous insects known as gnats, midges, mosquitos, crane-flies, gall-flies, etc.: so called from the long thready antennæ. These organs are usually many-jointed, with from 6 to 16 joints, most of which are alike and often plumose or setose; and the maxillary palpi are often long, 4- or 5-jointed. See *Nemocera.*

nematocerous (nem-a-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nematocerus,* < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *κέρας,* horn: see *ceras.*] Having long or thready antennæ, as a dipterous insect; of or pertaining to the *Nematocera;* nemocerous.

nematocyst (nem″a-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *κύστις,* bladder, bag: see *cyst.*] A thread-cell or lasso-cell; a cnidocell or cnida; one of the organs of offense and defense



Tentacle and Nematocysts of *Athorybia.*

1, tentacle, with *A*, peduncle; *B*, involucrum of *C*, the sacculus, with *D*, its filaments; *a*, ectoderm; *e*, endoderm; *f, f, f*, nematocysts; *2*, two separate nematocysts, enlarged, the lower one *a*, with its filament *c*, projected from the sheath *b*.

peculiar to cœlenterates, as jellyfishes, by means of which they sting. See cuts under *cnida, Actinozoa,* and *Willsia.*

nematocystic (nem″a-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *nematocyst* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the character of a nematocyst; cnidarian.

Nematoda (nem-a-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. for *Nematodea, Nematoidea:* see *nematoid.*] Same as *Nematoidea.*

nematode (nem'a-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νηματώδης,* thread-like: see *nematoid.*] Same as *nematoid.*

Nematodea (nem-a-tō'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νηματώδης,* thread-like: see *nematoid.*] Same as *Nematoidea.*

Nematodonteæ (nem″a-tō-don'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth,* + *-eæ.*] A division of mosses in which the teeth of the peristome are not provided with transverse septa: opposed to the *Arthrodonteæ,* in which the teeth are transversely septate.

nematogen (nem'a-tō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *nematogenus:* see *nematogenous.*] The vermiform embryo of a nematoid worm; one of the phases or stages of nematoid embryos: opposed to *rhombogen.* See cut under *Dicyema.*

Nematogena (nem-a-toj'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nematogenus:* see *nematogenous.*] Those nematogenous *Dicyemida* which give rise to vermiform embryos, as distinguished from *Rhombigena,* which produce infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema.*

nematogenic (nem″a-tō-jen'ik), *a.* Same as *nematogenous. Encyc. Brit.,* XVIII. 259.

nematogenous (nem-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *nematogenus,* < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-γενής,* producing: see *-gen.*] Producing vermiform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the characters of a nematogen.

Thus the *nematogenous* Dicyema gives rise by a gamogenetic process to new Dicyemas.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 560.

Nematoglossata (nem″a-tō-glo-sā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nemoglossata.*

nematognath (nem'a-tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **nematognathus,* < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *γνάθος,* jaw.] **I.** *a.* Having barbels on the jaws, as a catfish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nematognathi.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nematognathi;* any catfish.

Nematognathi (nem-a-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **nematognathus:* see *nematognath.*] An order of teleost fishes in which the supramaxillary bones are lateral and short or rudimentary, and covered with skin which forms barbels at each corner of the mouth, whence the name; the nematognaths or catfishes. The intermaxillaries are closely apposed to the ethmoid and immovably fixed; there is no subopercular; the four anterior vertebræ are coalesced into a single piece; and elements are detached to form bones which connect the air-bladder with the organ of hearing. Nematognaths have no true scales; they are either naked or have appendages developed as plates on all or a part of the body. About 800 species are known; they are specially numerous in tropical waters, both fresh and salt. By some authors all have been referred to one family, *Siluridæ;* by others from 8 to 12 families are admitted. They are most closely related to plectospondylous fishes, as the characinids and cyprinoids. The two most prominent families are *Siluridæ* proper and *Loricariidæ.* See cuts under *Siluridæ* and *Loricaria.*

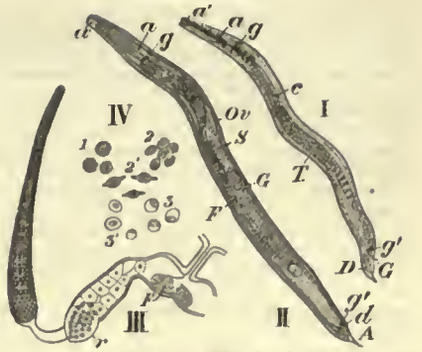
nematognathous (nem-a-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **nematognathus.*] Same as *nematognath.*

nematoid (nem'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **νηματοειδής,* contr. *νηματώδης,* thread-like, thready, fibrous, filamentous, < *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* Thread-like, as a worm. (*a*) In *zoöl.,* nemathelminth; of or pertaining to the *Nematoidea.* (*b*) In *mycol.,* thread-like or filamentous: applied to the hyphæ or mycelium.

II. *n.* A threadworm, hairworm, roundworm, or pinworm.

Also *nematode, nematoidean.*

Nematoidea (nem-a-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nematoda.*] An order of *Nemathelminthes,* or class of *Vermes,* having a mouth and an alimentary canal and separate sexes, and being usually parasitic; the nematoid worms; the roundworms and threadworms. The name was introduced by Rudolphi for worms previously known under the name of *Ascarides,* a term afterward used in a much restricted sense. Most of these worms are endoparasitic at one or another stage of their life or during the whole of it; those which are not are mostly of minute size. There are several distinct families, and most of them have popular names. Thus, the *Ascaridæ* contain the roundworms and pinworms of the human rectum. The *Strongylidæ* or strongles are parasites of various parts of the body, like the *Trichinidæ* or measles of pork. The *Filariidæ* are the guinea-worms. The *Gordiidæ* are the horsehair-worms, found in ponds and brooks and in the bodies of insects. *Anguillulidæ* are the little creatures known as vinegar-eels. Some nematoids are marine. In Cuvier's system, in which the *Nematoidea* are the first order of *Entozoa,* they included the Iernæan crustaceans. In a late arrangement they are made the fourth phylum or main division of cœlomatous animals, and divided into three classes, called *Eunematoidea, Chætosomaria* (with genera *Chætosoma* and *Rhabdogaster*), and *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta* and *Spadella*). Also *Nematoda, Nematodea, Nematodes, Nematoida.* See cut in next column, and cuts under *Oxyuris, Filaria,* and *Gordius.*



A Threadworm (*Anguillula brevispinus*).

I, male; II, female; III, female genital organs; IV, seminal corpuscles. *A*, anus; *D*, unicellular cutaneous glands at anal end; *F*, fatty-looking gland; *G*, sexual aperture; *S*, seminal corpuscles; *T*, testis; *a*, esophagus; *a'*, chitinized oral capsule; *c*, gastric, and *d*, rectal parts of alimentary canal; *g, g'*, anterior and posterior thickenings with their commissures; *Ov*, ovarium; *r*, dilatation of uterus, serving as a receptaculum seminis.

nematoidean (nem-a-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nematoidea* + *-an.*] Same as *nematoid.*

Nematoneura† (nem″a-tō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *νεῦρον,* a sinew, nerve: see *nerve.*] A division of animals proposed by Owen for the higher *Radiata* of Cuvier, in which a nervous system is apparent. The group included the echinoderms, rotifers, polyzoans, and cœlelminths.

nematoneurous (nem″a-tō-nū'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nematoneura.*

Nematophora (nem-a-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *-φόρος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A prime division of *Cœlentera,* containing all those which have thread-cells or stinging-hairs; the nematophorans, nematophorous cœlenterates, or *Cnidariæ:* distinguished from *Porifera* or sponges. The name is a synonym of *Cœlentera* in the usual and current sense of that term, as covering the *Anthozoa, Hydrozoa,* and *Ctenophora.* In some arrangements, as that of E. R. Lankester, *Nematophora* are a prime division or phylum of animals, with four classes: (1) *Hydromedusæ,* (2) *Scaphomedusæ,* (3) *Actinozoa,* and (4) *Ctenophora.* Also called *Cnidaria, Epithelaria.*

nematophoran (nem-a-tof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nematophorous,* 2.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nematophora;* a cnidarian or cœlenterate having thread-cells or stinging-organs.

nematophore (nem'a-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *-φόρος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A cup-shaped cœcal appendage of the cœnosare of the polypary of plumularians, sertularians, and other hydromedusans, containing numerous thread-cells or nematocysts at its extremity.

nematophorous (nem-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *nematophore* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a nematophore.—2. Pertaining to the *Nematophora,* or having their characters; cnidarian. Also *nematophoran.*

Nematophyceæ (nem″a-tō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), a thread, + *φῦκος,* a seaweed, + *-eæ.*] An order of multicellular chlorophyllaceous algæ, consisting of a single branched or unbranched filament of cells, propagating by means of oöspores or zoögonidia. It contains, according to Rabenhorst, the families *Ulvaceæ, Sphæroplceæ, Confervaceæ, Œdogoniaceæ, Ulothricheæ, Croöcpidieæ,* and *Chætophoreæ.* Later algologists have made different disposition of several of these families, placing them in the *Zoösporeæ.*

Nematophycus (nem″a-tō-fī'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *φῦκος,* a seaweed.] The name given by Carruthers to a plant first found in the Devonian of Gaspé in Canada, by Dawson, and named by him *Prototaxites* and considered to belong to the *Coniferæ,* although differing in certain important respects. The same plant, to which Dawson later gave the name of *Nematophyton,* was examined by Carruthers and placed among the *Algæ,* he considering it an anomalous alga and one which it was not possible to correlate with certainty with any known alga. Later (in 1875) the same plant was discovered by Hicks much lower in the geological series, namely, in the Denbighshire grits (a rock occupying a rather uncertain position, but probably near the limit between Upper and Lower Silurian). The specimens from this position have been identified with the *Nematophycus* of Carruthers (the *Prototaxites* of Dawson) by Etheridge, who considers it as unquestionably forming a portion of a colossal seaweed, whose habits resemble those of the North Pacific species of the genus *Nereocystis* and the arborescent *Lessoniæ.*

Nematophyton (nem-a-tof'i-ton), *n.* See *Nematophycus.*

Nematopoda (nem-a-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] De Blainville's name (1825) of the cirripeds, as the first class of his *Malentozoaria,* contrasted

with a second class *Polyplaxiphora*, containing the chitons: so called from the thready legs of barnacles or acorn-shells. The *Nematopoda* were divided into two families, *Lepadicea* and *Balanidea*. See cuts under *Lepadidæ* and *Balanus*.

Nematoscolices (nem″a-tō-skol′i-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nematoscoleces*, < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *scolex*.] A superordinal division, proposed by Huxley for the *Nematoidea* and their allies, which are as remarkable for the general absence of cilia as are the *Trichoscolices* for their presence, and which are further distinguished by the nature of their ecdysis and by the disposition of their nervous, muscular, and water-vascular systems.

nematoscolicine (nem″a-tō-skol′i-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Nematoscolices*, or having their characters.

nematozoöid (nem″a-tō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + E. *zoöid*.] A stinging-tentacle or -filament of a siphonophore regarded as a zoöid.

Nematura (nem-a-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread, + *οὐρά*, tail.] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (*a*) In *ornith.*: (1) A genus of sand-grouse: a synonym of *Syrrhaptes*. *Fischer*, 1812. (2) A genus of Asiatic warblers, containing such as *N. cyanura*, *N. rufilata*, etc. In this sense originally *Nemura*. *Hodgson*, 1844. (*b*) In *conch.*, a genus of rissoid gastropoda, subsequently named *Stenothyra*. *Benson*, 1836. (*c*) In *entom.*, a genus of pseudoneuropterous insects of the family *Perlidæ*. The body is depressed, and the abdomen ends in two long filaments; the labial palpi are short and approximate; and the second tarsal joint is very short. The larvæ are aquatic. The genus is a large one, and the species are wide-spread. They are known as *willow-flies*. Originally written *Nemoura*. *Latreille*, 1796. See cut under *Perla*.

nem. con. An abbreviation of *nemine contradicente*.

Nemeæ (nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries), < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *-εα*.] Cryptogams: so called by Fries in allusion to the supposed fact that they germinate by means of a protruded thread, without indications of cotyledons, a character which does not hold good in all. See *Cryptogamia*.

Nemean (nē′mē-an or nē-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *Nemēus* or *Nemēus*, also *Nemeæus*, incorrectly *Nemæus*, < Gr. *Νέμεος*, *Νέμειος* (neut. pl. *Νέμεια*, the Nemean games), also *Νεμεαῖος*, *Νεμειαῖος*, pertaining to Nemea, < *Νεμέα* (> L. *Nemĕa*), a valley in Argolis in Greece, appar. 'pasture-land,' < *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, < *νέμειν*, pasture.] Of or pertaining to Nemea, a valley and city situated in the northern part of Argolis, Greece, held by Argos during almost the whole of the historical age of ancient Greece. In the valley was the wood in which, according to tradition, Hercules slew the Nemean lion, which feat is counted one of his twelve labors.

> My fate cries out,
> And makes each petty artery in this body
> As hardy as the *Nemean* lion's nerve.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 83.

Nemean games, one of the four great national festivals of the ancient Greeks (the others being the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games). These games were celebrated at Nemea in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, near the temple of the Nemean Zeus, some (Doric) columns of which are still standing. According to the mythological story, the games were instituted in memory of the death of the young hero Archemoros or Opheltes by the bite of a serpent as the expedition of "the Seven against Thebes" was passing through the place. The victor's garland at the Nemean games was made of parsley.

nemel†, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

Nemertea (nē-mėr′tē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemertes*, q. v.] A class of *Vermes* having a long straight alimentary canal, an anus, a protrusile proboscis, and usually distinct sexes; the nemertean or nemertine worms. They were formerly classed with the platyhelminths, and known as the *rhynchocœlous turbellarians;* but they are more nearly related to annelids. They have well-developed muscular, blood-vascular, and nervous systems. Most of the species are dioecious, and some are viviparous. There are commonly ciliated pits on the head. The object known as a *pilidium* is the free-swimming larva of a nemertean. These worms vary greatly in general outward aspect, in size, and in habits. Some are minute, others very long. (See *Lineidæ*.) They live for the most part in the sea, but some live in the mud or on land, and some are parasitic. The *Nemertea* are often divided into two orders, called *Anopla* and *Enopla* according as the proboscis is armed with stylets or unarmed. Of the latter order is the family *Nemertidæ* (or *Amphiporidæ*); the *Lineidæ* and *Cephalothricidæ* are anoplean. Another division is into *Heteronemertea*, *Schizonemertea*, and *Palæonemertea*. See *Rhynchocœla*, and cuts under *pilidium* and *proctucha*. Also written *Nemertoidea*.

nemertean (nē-mėr′tē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A worm of the class *Nemertea*.

Nemertes (nē-mėr′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Νημέρτης*, the name of a Nereid, < *νημερτής*, unerring, infallible, < *νη-* priv. (see *ne*) + *ἁμαρτάνειν*, miss, err.] A genus of nemertean worms, to which different limits have been given. (*a*) The genus also called *Borlasia*. (*b*) The genus also called *Lineus*.

nemertian (nē-mėr′ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-ian*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertidan (nē-mėr′ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertea* + *-id*[2] + *-an*.] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertine (nē-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemertean*.

nemertoid (nē-mėr′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemertes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a nemertean; pertaining to the *Nemertea*, or having their characters; nemertean; nemertine.

II. *n.* A nemertean.

Nemesic (nē-mes′ik), *a.* [< *Nemesis* + *-ic*.] Having or exhibiting the character of Nemesis; fatal, in the sense of necessary; retributive; avenging.

Nemesis (nem′e-sis), *n.* [< L. *Nemesis*, < Gr. *Νέμεσις*, a goddess of justice and divine retribution, < *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, dispense: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5], etc.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her especial function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much uplifted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished; she thus came to be regarded as the goddess of divine retribution. Sometimes Nemesis was represented as winged and with the wheel of fortune, or borne in a chariot drawn by griffins, and confounded with Adrasteia, the goddess of the inevitable.

Hence — **2.** Retributive justice.

> Is Talbot slain, the Frenchmen's only scourge,
> Your kingdom's terror and black *Nemesis*?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 78.

Against him invokes the terrible *Nemesis* of wit and satire. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., v.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans. *Roux*, 1827. — **4.** The 128th planetoid, discovered by Watson in 1872.

Nemestrinidæ (nem-es-trin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemestrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects founded by Macquart in 1834 upon the genus *Nemestrinus*. They are distinguished by the very numerous cross-veins of the wings, which thus appear almost reticulate. They are medium-sized flies, slightly hairy, of dark-brown or black color with lighter bands or spots, and most of them have a very long proboscis. It is a small family of about 100 known species, of which scarcely a dozen inhabit Europe and North America.

Nemestrinus (nem-es-trī′nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects founded by Latreille in 1802, formerly placed in *Tabanidæ*, now made typical of *Nemestrinidæ*.

Nemichthyidæ (nem-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea apodal or murænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Nemichthys*. The body is much elongated, and scaleless; the head is long with greatly prolonged jaws, like beaks, armed with teeth of various kinds; the branchial apertures are lateral; the anus is near the breast; and the tail is thread-like. The family is composed of 8 or 9 species, represented by 4 genera. All inhabit the deep sea, and with one exception are extremely rare. Some are known as *snipe-fishes*.

nemichthyoid (nē-mik′thi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nemichthys* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nemichthyidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Nemichthyidæ*.

Nemichthys (nē-mik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, thread, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of apodal fishes having a thread-like tail, typical of the family *Nemichthyidæ*. *N. scolopaceus* is a deep-sea form known as *snipe-fish*. *Richardson*, 1848.

nemine contradicente (nem′i-nē kon″tra-di-seu′tē). [L.: *nemine*, abl. of *nemo*, nobody; *contradicente*, ppr. abl. of *contradicere*, contradict.] No one contradicting or dissenting; unanimously. Abbreviated *nem. con.*

nemly†, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *namely*.

nemnet†, *v. t.* See *neven*.

Nemocera (nē-mos′ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *κέρας*, horn.] In Latreille's system, the first family of dipterous insects, represented by the genera *Tipula* and *Culex* of Linnæus, or the crane-flies, midges, gnats, etc. It is equivalent to the modern suborder *Nematocera*.

nemoceran (nē-mos′ę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nemocerous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect of the suborder *Nemocera*.

nemocerous (nē-mos′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **nemocerus*, < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Pertaining to the *Nemocera*, or having their characters; having filamentous antennæ; nematocerous.

nemocyst (nem′ō-sist), *n.* Same as *nematocyst*. *Gegenbaur*.

Nemoglossata (nem″ō-glo-sā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *γλῶσσα*, Attic *γλῶττα*, the tongue.] A tribe of hymenopterous insects, including those bees which have a long filiform tongue. Also *Nematoglossata*.

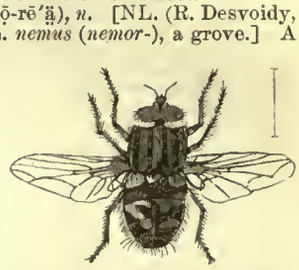
nemoglossate (nem-ō-glos′āt), *a.* [< Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Having a thready or filamentous tongue, as a bee.

Nemopanthes (nem-ō-pan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), so called in allusion to the thread-like flower-stalk or "foot-stalk"; irreg. < Gr. *νῆμα*, a thread, + *ποίς*, = E. *foot*, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of shrubs of the dicotyledonous order *Ilicineæ*, known by its one-flowered pedicels; the mountain holly. The single species is common in damp shade in the northern United States and Canada. It bears small greenish flowers with distinct linear petals, oblong alternate leaves, and red berry-like drupes.

Nemophila (nē-mof′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall), fem. of **nemophilus*: see *nemophilous*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the gamopetalous order *Hydrophyllaceæ* and the tribe *Hydrophylleæ*, known by the included stamens and the calyx with appendages; the grove-love. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of North America, chiefly of California; they are tender hairy annuals with dissected leaves and blue, white, or spotted bell-shaped flowers. They form beautiful garden-plants, sometimes called *Californian blue-bell*. Among the species is *N. insignis*, with a pure-blue corolla an inch broad.

nemophilous (nē-mof′i-lus), *a.* [NL. **nemophilus*, < Gr. *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of woods and groves; inhabiting woodland, as a bird or an insect.

Nemoræa (nem-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Desvoidy, 1830), prob. < L. *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove.] A genus of parasitic tachina-flies of medium or large size, quite bristly and blackish or gray, sometimes with the tip of the abdomen reddish-yellow. Their flight is remarkably swift. *N. leucaniæ* is an important insect, being the commonest parasite of the destructive army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta*, and often so abundant that scarcely one of these worms can be found unparasitized.



Army-worm Tachina-fly (*Nemoræa leucaniæ*). (Line shows natural size.)

nemoral (nem′ō-ral), *a.* [= OF. *nemoral*, F. *némoral* = Sp. *nemoral*, < L. *nemoralis*, woody, sylvan, < *nemus* (*nemor-*), a wood, grove, prop. a wooded pasture, < Gr. *νέμος*, a pasture, a wooded pasture, < *νέμειν*, pasture: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5].] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove.

Nemorhædinæ (nem″ō-rē-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nemorhædus* + *-inæ*.] A group, conventionally regarded as a subfamily, of antelopes, composed of the genera *Nemorhædus* and *Haplocerus* (or *Aploceros*); the goat-antelopes. The former is Asiatic. The common Indian goral, *N. goral*, and the cambing-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, are representative species. The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, is the correspanding American animal. Also *Nemorhedinæ*. See cuts under *goral* and *Haplocerus*.

nemorhædine (nem-ō-rē′din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemorhædinæ*.

Nemorhædus (nem-ō-rē′dus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nemus* (*nemor-*), a grove, + *hædus*, a kid.] A genus of Asiatic goat-antelopes, typical of the subfamily *Nemorhædinæ*; the gorals. The common species is *N. goral* of the Himalayas. The cambing-utan of Sumatra, *N. sumatrensis*, is placed in this genus or separated under *Capricornis*. Also *Nemorhedus*. See cut under *goral*.

nemoricole (nē-mor′i-kōl), *a.* [< L. *nemus*, a grove, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting groves.

nemoricoline (nem-ō-rik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *nemoricole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *nemoricole*.

nemorose (nem′ō-rōs), *a.* [< L. *nemorosus*, woody, abounding in woods, also bushy, < *nemus*, a grove: see *nemoral*.] In *bot.*, growing in groves or woodland.

nemorous (nem′ō-rus), *a.* [= OF. *nemoreux* = Pg. *nemoroso*, < L. *nemorosus*: see *nemorose*.] Woody; pertaining to a wood.

> Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iv.

Nemours blue. See *blue*.

nempnet, (nemp′ne), *v. t.* See *neven*.

nengeta, *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American tæniopterine flycatcher, *Tæniоptera nengeta*. It is of an ashy or cinereous black and white color, about 9 inches long, and inhabits the pampas. See *Tæniоptera*. Also called *pepoaza*.

nenia, næ nia (nē′ni-ä), *n.*; pl. *neniæ*, *næ niæ* (-ē). [< L. *nenia*, *næ nia*, a dirge, a song of lamentation; according to Cicero (Leg. 2, 24), a Gr. word; but it is found only in LGr. *νηνία*, which is appar. < L.] A funeral song; an elegy.

nentet, *a.* An obsolete form of *ninth*.

nenteynt, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *nineteen*.

nentyt, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ninety*.

nenuphar (nen'ū-fär), *n.* [< F. *nénuphar, nénufar* = Sp. *nenúfar*, < Ar. *nīnūfar, nīlūfar* = Turk. *nīlufer*, < Pers. *nīlufar, nīlupar*, the water-lily. Cf. *Nuphar*.] The great white water-lily of Europe, *Castalia speciosa* (*Nymphæa alba*); also, the yellow water-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *lutea*.

neo-. [L. *neo-*, etc., < Gr. *νέος*, new, young, recent, etc., = E. *new*: see *new*.] An element meaning 'new,' 'young,' 'recent,' used in many words of Greek origin or formation to denote that which is new, modern, recent, or innovating in character. In the physical sciences *cæno-, ceno-* is used in a somewhat similar sense, and *paleo-, palæo-* is opposed to both *neo-* and *ceno-*.

Neoarctic (nē-ō-ärk'tik), *a.* Same as *Nearctic*.

neobiologist (nē″ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *biologist*.] A biologist of a new or a future school. *Beall*, Protoplasm, p. 24.

neoblastic (nē-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] Having the character of a new growth, as any tissue appearing in parts where it did not before exist.

Neoceratodus (nē″ō-se-rat'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Ceratodus*, q. v.] A genus of ceratodont fishes, established for the living representative of the family, the barramunda, *N. forsteri* or *Ceratodus forsteri*.

neo-Christian (nē-ō-kris'tyan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néochrétien* = Sp. *neocristiano*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *Χριστιανός*, LL. *Christianus*, Christian: see *Christian*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or professing neo-Christianity.

II. *n.* A professor of neo-Christianity; a rationalist.

neo-Christianity (nē″ō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + LL. *Christianita(t-)s*, Christianity.] Rationalistic views in Christian theology; rationalism.

Neocomian (nē-ō-kō'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [So called with ref. to *Neuchâtel*, in Switzerland (F., < L. *novus*, neut. *novum*, new, + *castellum*, a castle, ML. also a village); < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κώμη*, a village.] In *geol.*, the name given to the lower division of the Cretaceous system. The Neocomian includes the Lower Greensand and the Wealden of the English geologists. In the present more generally adopted nomenclature of the Cretaceous subgroups in France and Belgium, the Neocomian includes the Hauterivian and the Valenginian. The typical region of the Neocomian is in the Jura, especially near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, and also in the south of France, where the series reaches a thickness of 1,600 feet, the rocks being chiefly limestones and marls.

Many eminent geologists have therefore proposed the term *Neocomian* as a substitute for Lower Greensand, because near Neufchatel (Neocomum) in Switzerland these Lower Greensand strata are well developed, entering largely into the structure of the Jura mountains. By the same geologists the Wealden beds are usually classed as "Lower *Neocomian*," a classification which will not appear inappropriate when we have explained, in the sequel, the intimate relations of the Lower Greensand and Wealden fossils. *Lyell*, Elem. of Geol. (6th ed.), p. 339.

neocosmic (nē-ō-koz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κόσμος*, the universe: see *cosmos*[1], *cosmic*.] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe: specifically applied to the races of historic man.

Antediluvian men may, . . . in geology, be Pleistocene as distinguished from modern, or Palæocosmic as distinguished from *Neocosmic*. *Dawson*, Origin of World, xiii.

neocracy (nē-ok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *neocracies* (-siz). [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by new or inexperienced officials; the rule or supremacy of upstarts. *Imp. Dict.*

Neocrina (nē-ok'ri-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] In some systems, one of two orders of *Crinoidea*, distinguished from *Palæocrina*.

neocrinoid (nē-ok'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Neocrina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Neocrina*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Neocrina*.

neodamode (nē-od'a-mōd), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοδαμώδης*, lately made a citizen, or one of the *δῆμος* (at Sparta), < *νέος*, new, + *δᾶμος*, Doric form of *δῆμος*, the people, the body of citizens, + *εἶδος*, form (cf. *δημώδης*, popular).] In ancient Sparta, a person newly admitted to citizenship; a newly enfranchised helot.

neoëmbryo (nē-ō-em'bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] The earliest of the ciliated stages of a metazoan embryo, in which it is similar to a planula, a trochosphere, a pilidium, etc.

neoëmbryonic (nē-ō-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< *neoembryo(n-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a neoëmbryo.

Neofiber (nē-of'i-bėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *Fiber*: see *Fiber*[2].] A genus of American muskrats, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, resembling *Fiber*, but having the tail cylindric. *N. alleni*, lately discovered in Florida, is the only species known.

Neogæa (nē-ō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the New World or western hemisphere, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of plants and animals: opposed to *Palæogæa*.

Neogæan (nē-ō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Neogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Neogæa*; indigenous to or autochthonous in the New World; American.

neogamist (nē-og'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *νεόγαμος*, one lately married (< *νέος*, new, + *γαμεῖν*, marry), + *-ist*.] A person recently married. *Bailey*, 1727.

Neogene (nē'ō-jēn), *a.* [< Gr. *νεογενής*, new-born, < *νέος*, new, + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen*.] Newborn; later developed: an epithet sometimes applied to the later Tertiary as distinguishing it from the older Tertiary, which latter would embrace the divisions now denominated *Eocene* and *Oligocene*. This change has been advocated for the alleged reason that such a classification of the Tertiary would be more in accordance with the results of paleontological investigations than that at present generally adopted. Also *Neogenic*.

neogrammarian (nē″ō-gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *grammarian*; tr. G. *junggrammatiker*.] An adherent of a school of students of comparative Indo-European grammar (since about 1875), who insist especially upon the importance and strictness of the laws of phonetic change.

neogrammatical (nē″ō-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *grammatical*.] Relating to the neogrammarians, or to their tenets.

neography (nē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *néographie* = Sp. *neografía*, < Gr. *νεόγραφος*, newly written, < *νέος*, new, + *γράφειν*, write.] A new system of writing. *Gent. Mag.*

neohellenism (nē-ō-hel'en-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Hellenism*.] A new or revived Hellenism; the body of Hellenic ideals as existing in more or less modified form in modern times; the cult of Hellenic letters and the pursuit of Hellenic ideals characterizing the Renaissance, especially in Italy.

This scene, which is perhaps a genuine instance of what we may call the *neohellenism* of the Renaissance, finds its parallel in the "Phœnissæ" of Euripides. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 87.

neoid (nō'oid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νέειν*, swim, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which, being the water-line of a ship, gives the least resistance with a given velocity.

neo-Kantian (nē-ō-kan'ti-an), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Kantian*.] Pertaining to the doctrines of the followers and successors of Kant.

neokoros (nē-ok'ō-ros), *n.* [< Gr. *νεωκόρος*, < *νεός*, *ναός*, a temple, + *κορεῖν*, sweep.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the guardian of a temple: in some cases merely a janitor or temple-sweeper, in others a priestly officer of much dignity, having charge of the treasures dedicated in the temple. Under the Roman imperial dominion the title was accorded by the senate to certain cities regarded as custodians of the ceremonial worship of Rome and of the emperor.

neo-Latin (nē-ō-lat'in), *a.* [= F. *néo-Latin* = Sp. Pg. It. *neolatino*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *Latinus*, Latin: see *Latin*.] 1. New Latin: an epithet applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin.

M. Raynouard declares that he expounds the numerous affinities between the six *neo-Latin* languages: namely, 1, the language of the Troubadours; 2, the Catalonian; 3, Spanish; 4, Portuguese; 5, Italian; 6, French. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Latin as written by authors of modern times.

neolite (nē'ō-līt). *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, dark-green in color, owing to the presence of protoxid of iron. The mineral is massive or fibrous, the fibers being in stellate groups.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *λίθος*, stone (cf. *neolite*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to the period or epoch of highly finished and polished stone implements. The period so noted is a division of the "stone age," and the term is especially applicable to northwestern Europe, where there is, on the whole, a chronological advance from a time when coarser implements were used (the Paleolithic age) to one in which a much more perfect standard of workmanship prevailed (the Neolithic). See *Paleolithic*.

neologian (nē-ō-lō'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *neology-y* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to neology.

II. *n.* One who introduces needless innovations in language or thought: specifically applied to a modern school of rationalistic interpreters of Scripture. See *neology*.

neologic (nē-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *néologique* = Sp. *neológico* = Pg. It. *neologico*; < *neolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *neological*.

neological (nē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to neology; having the character of neology or neologism.

I seriously advise him [Dr. Johnson] to publish . . . a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Chesterfield*, The World, No. 32.

neologically (nē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neological manner.

neologise, *v. i.* See *neologize*.

neologism (nē-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *néologisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *neologismo*; as *neolog-y* + *-ism*.] 1. A new word or phrase, or a new use of a word.

Philologists have marked out . . . how ancient words were changed, and Norman *neologisms* introduced. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 133.

2. The use of new words, or of old words in new senses.

I learnt my complement of classic French
(Kept pure of Balzac and *neologism*).
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

3. A new doctrine.

neologist (nē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *néologiste* = Sp. Pg. *neologista*; as *neolog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who introduces new words or phrases into a language.

A dictionary of barbarisms too might be collected from some wretched *neologists*, whose pens are now at work! *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 347.

2. Same as *neologian*.

There sprung up among the Greeks a class of speculative *neologists* and rationalizing critics, called Sophists. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., i.

neologistic (nē-ol-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *neologist* + *-ic*.] Relating to neology or neologists; neological.

neologistical (nē-ol-ō-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *neologistic* + *-al*.] Same as *neologistic*.

neologize (nē-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *neologized*, ppr. *neologizing*. [< *neolog-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To introduce or use new terms, or new senses of old words.—2. To introduce or adopt rationalistic views in theology; introduce or adopt new theological doctrines.

Dr. Candlish lived to *neologize* on his own account. *Tulloch*.

Also spelled *neologise*.

neology (nē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *néologie* = Sp. *neología* = Pg. It. *neologia*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. Innovation in language; the introduction of new words or new senses of old words.

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologer is most jealous to allow. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 343.

2. The invention or introduction of new ideas or views.

They endeavour, by a sort of *neology* of their own, to confound all ideas of right and wrong. *Boothby*, On Burke, p. 266.

3. Specifically, rationalistic views in theology.

neomembrane (nē-ō-mem'brān), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *membrane*.] A false membrane.

neomenia (nē-ō-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [= F. *néoménie* = Sp. *neomenia* = Pg. It. *neomenia*, < LL. *neomenia*, < Gr. *νεομηνία*, Attic *νουμηνία*, the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, < *νέος*, new, + *μήνη*, the moon, *μήν*, a month: see *moon*[1], *month*.] 1. The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.—2. In *antiquity*, a festival held at the time of the new moon.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of animals of disputed characters and affinities, type of a family *Neomeniidæ*.

Neomenia carinata, natural size.

It has been made by Sara a group (*Teleobranchiata*) of opisthobranchiate mollusks; by Lankester a class (*Scelecomorpha*) and a superclass (*Lipoglossa*) of mollusks; by Von

Jhering a class or phylum (*Amphineura*) of worms; and by some writers an order (*Neomenioidea*) of isopleurous gastropods. *N. carinata* is a worm-like organism found on the European coast of the North Atlantic, about an inch long, shaped like a pea-pod, of a grayish color with a rosy tint at one end, covered with small spines which give it a velvety appearance, with a retractile pharynx, a many-toothed lingual ribbon, and the mouth reduced to a small ring around the anus, inclosing paired gills. Also called *Solenofus*.

neomenian (nē-ō-mē′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Neomenia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Neomenia*, or having their characters; neomenioid.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Neomenia*.

Neomeniidæ (nē″ō-mē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Neomenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, typified by the genus *Neomenia*. There is a second genus, *Proneomenia*, more elongate and vermiform. The family is also raised to ordinal rank, under the names *Neomeniæ*, *Neomeniaria*, and *Neomenioidea*.

neomenioid (nē-ō-mē′ni-oid), *a.* [< *Neomenia* + *-oid*.] Resembling the animals of the genus *Neomenia*; neomenian.

neomorphism (nē-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + NL. *morphia* + *-ism*.] A new formation; development of a new or different form. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

Neomorphus (nē-ō-môr′fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *μορφή*, form.] A notable genus of terrestrial cuckoos peculiar to South America, founded by Gloger in 1827. They have the bill and feet stout, the head crested, the tail long and graduated, the wings short and rounded, and the plumage of brilliant metallic hues. There are several species, about 18 inches long, as *N. geoffroyi*, *N. salvini*, and *N. rufipennis*. Also called *Cultrides*. *Pucheran*, 1851.

neonism (nē′ō-nizm), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *νέος* (neuter *νέον*), new, + *-ism*.] A new word, phrase, or idiom. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

Neonomian† (nē-ō-nō′mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law: see *nome*[4].] **I.** *n.* One who holds that the old or Mosaic law is abolished and that the gospel is a new law. See *Neonomianism*.

One that asserts the Old Law is abolished, and therein is a superlative Antinomian, but pleads for a New Law, and justification by the works of it, and therefore is a *Neonomian*. *Neonomianism Unmasked* (1692), quoted in [Blunt's Dict. of Secta, p. 365.

II. *a.* Relating to the Neonomians.

Neonomianism† (nē-ō-nō′mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Neonomian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the gospel is a new law, and that faith and a partial obedience are accepted in place of the perfect obedience of the old moral law. These views were held by certain British dissenters about the end of the seventeenth century, and are said to have been held also by the Hopkinsians, etc.

neonomous (nē-on′ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *νόμος*, law.] In *biol.*, having a greatly and lately modified form or structure; new-fashioned, or specialized according to recent conditions of environment: specifically applied by S. Lovén to echinoids of the spatangoid group.

neontologist (nē-on-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neontology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neontology.

neontology (nē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoölogy of extant as distinguished from extinct animals; the science of living animals: opposed to *paleontology*.

The division of zoölogy into palæontology and *neontology* is one which is, no doubt, logically defensible. *Nature*, XXXIX. 364.

neonym (nē′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὀνομα*, name.] A new name. *B. G. Wilder*.

neonymy (nē-on′i-mi), *n.* [As *neonym* + *-y* (cf. *synonymy*).] The coining of names. *B. G. Wilder*, Jour. Nervous Diseases, xii. (1885).

neopaganism (nē-ō-pā′gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *paganism*.] A revival or reproduction of paganism.

It [pre-Raphaelitism] has got mixed up with æstheticism, *neo-paganism*, and other such fantasies. *J. M'Carthy*, Hist. Own Times, V. 248.

neopaganize (nē-ō-pā′gan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neopaganized*, ppr. *neopaganizing*. [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *paganize*.] To imbue with a new or revived paganism. Also *neopaganise*.

To *neopaganise* his native and natural Teutonic genius. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 346.

neophobia (nē-ō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [= Sp. *neofobia* = Pg. *neophobia*, < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβεσθαι*, fear.] Fear of novelty; abhorrence of what is new or unaccustomed; dislike of innovation.

In the student, curiosity takes the place of *neophobia*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 782.

Neophron (nē′ō-fron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεόφρων*, of childish mind or intelligence, < *νέος*, new, young, + *φρήν*, mind.] A genus of Old World vultures, technically characterized by the horizontal nostrils, and typified by the Egyptian vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. This celebrated bird is about 2 feet long, and when adult is white, with black primaries, and rusty-yellowish neck-hackles extending up the occiput; the head is bare, with scanty down on the throat and a few loral feathers; the bill is horn-

Egyptian Vulture, or Pharaoh's Hen (*Neophron percnopterus*).

brown; the feet are whitish, and the irides reddish. The young are blackish-brown varied with fulvous. The bird is widely distributed in countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence to Persia, India, and South Africa. One of its many names is *rachamah*, used by Bruce in 1790, but subsequently applied (in the New Latin form *Racama*) to the Angola vulture, *Gypohierax angolensis*, which is a very different bird. *N. ginginianus* is a second species of the genus, closely resembling the foregoing, found in India; *N. monachus* and *N. pileatus* are both African and much alike, but quite different from the others.

neophyte (nē′ō-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néophyte* = Sp. *neófito* = Pg. *neophyto* = It. *neofito*, < L. *neophytus* (in inscriptions also *neofitus*), < Gr. *νεόφυτος*, newly planted, a new convert, < *νέος*, new, + *φυτός*, verbal adj. of *φύειν*, produce, bring forth, *φύεσθαι*, grow, come into being.] **I.** *a.* Newly entered on some state; having the character of a novice.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *n.* **1.** A new convert; one newly initiated. Specifically—(*a*) In the *primitive church*, one newly baptized. These formed a distinct class in the church; at first, because of the reference in 1 Tim. iii. 6 to a novice, they were regarded as unfit for ecclesiastical office.

After immersion [in baptism in the ancient church] the *neophyte* partook of milk and honey, to show that he was now the recipient of the gifts of God's grace. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 351.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a converted heathen, heretic, etc. (*c*) Occasionally in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a novice.

2. A tiro; a beginner in learning.

Jorevin reports that in Charles the Second's time, in Worcestershire, . . . the children were sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster called a halt in their studies whilst they all smoked — he teaching the *neophytes*. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 207.

=**Syn. 1.** *Proselyte*, *Apostate*, etc. See *convert*.

neophytism (nē′ō-fī-tizm), *n.* [< *neophyte* + *-ism*.] The condition of a neophyte or novice.

neoplasm (nē′ō-plazm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] A new growth or true tumor; a morbid growth more or less distinct histologically from the tissue in which it occurs.

neoplastic (nē-ō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεόπλαστος*, newly formed, < *νέος*, new, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neoplasm; newly formed.

Neoplatonic (nē″ō-plā-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonic*.] Relating to the Neoplatonists or their doctrines.

Neoplatonically (nē″ō-plā-ton′i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with Neoplatonism; in the manner of the Neoplatonists.

The *Neoplatonically* conceived Fons Vitæ of the Jew Gebirol. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 429.

Neoplatonician (nē-ō-plā-tō-nish′an), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonician*.] Same as *Neoplatonist*. [Rare.]

Neoplatonism (nē-ō-plā′tō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonism*.] A system of philosophical and religious doctrines and principles which originated in Alexandria with Ammonius Saccas in the third century, and was developed by Plotinus, Porphyry, Iamblichus, Hypatia, Proclus, and others in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. The system was composed of elements of Platonism and Oriental beliefs, and in its later development was influenced by the philosophy of Philo, by Gnosticism, and by Christianity. Its leading representative was Plotinus. His views were popularized by Porphyry and modified in the direction of mysticism by Iamblichus. Considerable sympathy with Neoplatonism in its earlier stages was shown by several eminent Christian writers, especially in Alexandria, such as St. Clement, Origen, etc. The last Neoplatonic schools were suppressed in the sixth century.

Neoplatonist (nē-ō-plā′tō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Platonist*.] A believer in the doctrines or principles of Neoplatonism.

Neopus (nē-ō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεωπός*, young-looking, < *νέος*, new, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face.] An East Indian genus of hawks having the tarsi feathered to the toes, the outer toe reduced, the claw of the inner enormous, and all the claws little curved; the kite-eagles. *N. malayensis* is the only species.

Neopythagorean (nē″ō-pi-thag-ō-rē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *Pythagorean*.] Belonging to the doctrines of the later philosophers calling themselves Pythagoreans, after that school had ceased to exist. The Neopythagoreans flourished chiefly in the first century B. C. and the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

neorama (nē-ō-rä′mą), *n.* [< Gr. *ναός*, Attic *νεώς*, a temple, + *ὅραμα*, that which is seen, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building, in which the spectator appears to be placed. *Imp. Dict.*

Neosorex (nē-ō-sō′reks), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1857), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + L. *sorex*, a shrew-mouse.] A genus of aquatic fringe-footed American shrews, with 32 teeth, long close-haired tail, and the feet not webbed. The type is *N. navigator*, from the Pacific United States; the best-known species is *N. palustris*, of general distribution in North America, a large silvery-gray shrew, white below, with the tail as long as the body.

neossine (nē-os′in), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοσσιά*, a nest, < *νεοσσός*, a young bird, a nestling, < *νέος*, young: see *new*.] The substance of which edible bird's-nests are partly composed; the inspissated saliva of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*.

neossology (nē-o-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεοσσός*, a young bird (see *neossine*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of young birds; that part of ornithology which relates to incubation, rearing of the young, etc. Compare *caliology*.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néoterique* = Sp. *neotérico* = Pg. It. *neoterico*, < LL. *neotericus*, < Gr. *νεωτερικός*, youthful, natural to a youth, < *νεώτερος*, younger, newer, compar. of *νέος*, young, new: see *new*.] **I.** *a.* New; recent in origin; modern.

The *neoterick* astronomy hath found spots in the sun. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

Among the educated, and, in especial, among the most highly educated, the same sort of feeling [rather an antipathy than a reasonable dislike] with regard to *neoteric* expressions seems to be sedulously instilled. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 99.

II. *n.* A modern.

How much mistaken both the philosophers of old and later *neoterics* have been, their own ignorance makes manifest. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, i.

neoterical (nē-ō-ter′i-kal), *a.* [< *neoteric* + *-al*.] Same as *neoteric*.

neoterism (nē-ot′ē-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεωτερισμός*, an innovation, < *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate: see *neoterize*.] **1.** Innovation; specifically, the introduction of new words or phrases into a language; neologism. — **2.** A word or phrase so introduced; a neologism.

neoterist (nē-ot′ē-rist), *n.* [< *neoter(ize)* + *-ist*.] One who invents new words or expressions; an innovator in language; a neologist.

neoteristic (nē-ot-ē-ris′tik), *a.* [< *neoterist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of neoterism or neoterists.

neoterize (nē-ot′ē-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *neoterized*, ppr. *neoterizing*. [< Gr. *νεωτερίζειν*, innovate, < *νεώτερος*, compar. of *νέος*, young, new: see *neoteric*.] To innovate; specifically, to coin new words or phrases; neologize.

Our scientists, since they *neoterize*, would find their account in entertaining a few consulting philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., [p. 175, note.

Neotoma (nē-ot′ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825), < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A genus of very large sigmodont *Muridæ*

Florida Wood-rat (*Neotoma floridana*).

peculiar to North America; the wood-rats. They have thick soft fur, a long tail either scant-haired or bushy, pointed mobile snout, large full eyes, large rounded ears, the fore feet with four perfect clawed digits and rudimentary thumb, and the hind feet five-toed. *N. floridana* is the common wood-rat of the southern United States. It has white paws and under parts, and is nine inches in length, with a tail about six inches long. *N. fuscipes* is the black-footed wood-rat of California. *N. ferruginea* is a reddish Mexican species. *N. cinerea* is a very large bushy-tailed wood-rat which inhabits the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west.

neotome (nē′ō-tōm), *n.* A sigmodont rat of the genus *Neotoma*. *S. G. Goodrich.*

Neotragus (nē-ot′ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νέος*, new, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of pygmy antelopes of Africa; the steinboks. It includes the smallest representatives of the group, as the common steinbok (*N. tragulus*), the gray steinbok (*N. melanotos*), and the madoqua (*N. madoqua*). The genus was established by Hamilton Smith. It has been used with different limits, and *Nesotragus* is synonymous.

Neotropical (nē-ō-trop′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + E. *tropical*.] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to that division of the New World which is not Nearctic: specifically applied by Sclater to one of six primo divisions of the earth's surface, and including all of America which is south of the Nearctic region.

Neottia (nē-ot′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the interwoven fibers of the roots of the plants; < Gr. *νεοσσιά*, Attic *νεοττιά*, a nest of young birds, a nest: see *necssine*.] A genus of orchids, type of the tribe *Neottieæ*, belonging to the subtribe *Spiranthew*, and known by the long columu and leafless habit. There are 3 species, of northern Asia and Europe, supposed parasites, bearing a raceme of short-pediceled flowers on a short stem covered with sheaths and proceeding from a dense cluster of short fleshy roots. *N. Nidus-avis* is the bird's-nest orchis. It has also been called *goosenest*. See *bird's-nest*, 1.

Neottieæ (nē-o-tī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1826), < *Neottia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of endogēnous plants of the order *Orchideæ*, known by the separate and parallel anther-cells and granular pollen. It includes 6 subtribes and 81 genera. They are generally terrestrial, with thickened rootstocks or tubers, but without bulbous stems. Of this tribe *Spiranthes*, *Goodyera*, *Arethusa*, *Calopogon*, and *Pogonia* are well-known orchids of the northern United States, and *Vanilla* an important tropical genus.

neovolcanic (nē″ō-vol-kan′ik), *a.* A term used by Rosenbusch to designate the modern volcanic rocks, or those more recent than the Cretaceous, while those older than this are called by him *paleovolcanic*. The older eruptive rocks have as a rule undergone a larger amount of alteration (see *metamorphism*) than the more recent, but this affords no reliable criterion for a general classification.

Neozoic (nē-ō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νέος*, new, + *ζωή*, life.] A designation suggested by Edward Forbes, but not generally adopted, for that division of the geological series which includes the Mesozoic and Tertiary. According to this method of nomenclature, the entire sequence of geological fossiliferous rocks would be divided into Paleozoic and Neozoic.

nep[1] (nep), *n.* [Also dial. *nip*; < ME. *neppe*, *nepte*, *nept*, < AS. *nepte*, *nefte* = MD. *nepte*, *neppe*, *nep*, D. *neppe* = G. *nept* = OF. *nepte* = It. *neputa*, dim. *nepitella*, catnip, < L. *nepeta*, ML. also *nepita*, Italian catmint: see *Nepeta*. Hence, in comp., **catnep*, now *catnip*.] The catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.—**Wild nep**, the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

nep[2] (nep), *n.* A variant of *neep*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

nep[3] (nep), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nap*[4] for *knap*[2].] A knob, swelling, protuberanee, or knot which exists in imperfect cotton-fibers as a result either of unsymmetrical growth or of operations (principally ginning) to which the cotton is subjected preparatory to carding or combing.

nep[3] (nep), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nepped*, ppr. *nepping*. [< *nep*[3], *n.*] To form knots, knobs, or protuberances in (cotton-fibers) during the processes of ginning, opening, etc., preparatory to carding and combing.

Nepa (nē′pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Nepidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748; the water-scorpions. They are related to *Ranatra*, but are easily distinguished by the broad flat body and less raptorial fore tarsi. The genus is wide-spread, though only one species occurs in Europe and one in the United States. All are aquatic and predaceous. The common water-scorpion of Europe, *N. cinerea*, is a large bug, an inch long, of an elliptical form; *N. apiculata* is a similar but smaller one found in the United States.

Nepāl aconite, laburnum, paper, etc. See *aconite*, etc.

Nepaulese (ne-pâ-lēs′ or -lēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nepaul* (*Nepāl*) + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Nepāl (Nepal, or Nepaul), an independent state in the Himalayas, north of Hindustan and south of Tibet.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Nepāl.

nepe[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsoleto form of *neap*[1].

nepe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neep*[2].

Nepenthaceæ (nē-pen-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Nepenthes* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with numerous ovules in the ovary-cells, diœcious flowers, and fleshy albumen, consisting of the single genus *Nepenthes*.

nepenthe (nē-pen′thē), *n.* [Pronounced as if L.; but the L. form is *nepenthes*: see *nepenthes*.] Same as *nepenthes*, 1.

> *Nepenthe* is a drincke of soverayne grace,
> Devized by the Gods, for to asswage
> Harts grief, and bitter gall away to chace.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.
>
> Or else *Nepenthe*, enemy to sadness,
> Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.
>
> Quaff, oh, quaff this kind *nepenthe*, and forget this lost Lenore!
> *Poe*, The Raven.
>
> Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the dews of *nepenthe*.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 4.

nepenthes (nē-pen′thēz), *n.* [Cf. F. *népenthès* = Pg. *nepenthes* = D. *nepent* = G. *nepenthe*; < L. *nepenthes*, described as a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect; < Gr. *νηπενθής*, removing sorrow, free from sorrow; applied in the Odyssey to an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the day; as a noun, *νηπενθές*, neut. (sc. *φαρμακόν*); < *νη-* priv., not, + *πένθος*, grief, sadness.] 1. A magic potion, mentioned by ancient writers, which was supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes. Used poetically, and commonly in the form *nepenthe*, for any draught or drug capable of inducing forgetfulness of pain or care.

> Not that *Nepenthes* which the wife of Thone
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 675.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of pitcher-plants, comprising 31 species, and constituting the order *Nepenthaceæ*, found especially in the Malay archipelago. They are somewhat shrubby leaf-climbers, with the prolonged mid-

a, Pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*); *b*, the Pitcher of *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*.

ribs of many of the leaves transformed into pitchers, closed in the bud by a lid, glandular within, and secreting a liquid which aids in the assimilation of insects caught. Their flowers are small and greenish, in racemes, followed by somewhat cubical capsules. See *pitcher-plant*.

Neperian, *a.* Same as *Napierian*.

Nepeta (nep′e-tä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *nepeta*, catmint, catnip: see *nep*[1].] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Nepeteæ*, known by the tubular calyx and anther-cells diverging or divaricate. There are about 130 species, widely scattered in the northern parts of the Old

Flowering Plant of Ground-ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*). *a*, a flower.

World, a few in the tropics. They are erect, spreading, or creeping herbs with toothed leaves and many-flowered whorls of bluish or white flowers. Two species are very common, *N. Cataria*, the catmint, and *N. Glechoma*, the ground-ivy.

Nepeteæ (nē-pet′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1832), < *Nepeta* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, typified by the genus *Nepeta*. It is known by the usually fifteen-nerved calyx and the superior stamens longer than the lower pair. It contains 8 genera and about 134 species.

nephalism (nef′a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νηφαλισμός*, soberness, < *νηφάλιος*, sober, < *νήφειν*, be sober.] The principles or practice of those who abstain from spirituous liquors; total abstinence; teetotalism.

> Some figures had been extracted from a report on Intemperance and Disease without the corresponding explanation, and had been misunderstood as implying that *nephalism* was more fatal than tippling. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 702.

nephalist (nef′a-list), *n.* [< *nephal-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates nephalism, or total abstinence from intoxicating drink; a teetotaler.

nephela (nef′e-lä), *n.*; pl. *nephelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a disease of the eyes, = L. *nebula*, a cloud: see *nebula*, *nebule*.] A white spot on the cornea.

nephele (nef′e-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the outermost eucharistic veil: same as *aër*[1], 7.

nephelin, nepheline (nef′e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A mineral occurring in glassy white or yellowish hexagonal crystals or grains in volcanic rocks, as on Monte Somma, Vesuvius (the variety sommite), and also in masses with greasy luster and a dark greenish or reddish color (the variety elæolite). It is a silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium. Also *nephelite*.

nephelin-basalt (nef′e-lin-ba-sâlt′), *n.* A rock of the basaltic family in which the feldspathic constituent is largely or wholly replaced by nephelin. It is more coarsely crystalline than nephelinite, to which, however, it is closely related, and it contains more augite than that rock, nephelin (which is frequently largely replaced by haüyne) and augite constituting its essential ingredients. Nephelin-basalt is much more common than nephelinite, occurring in many localities in Europe. Like the true basalts, the nephelin-rocks are frequently found to contain various accessory minerals, as olivin, haüyne, apatite, magnetite, etc.

nephelinic (nef-e-lin′ik), *a.* [< *nephelin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nephelin: as, a *nephelinic* tephrite.

nephelinite (nef′e-lin-īt), *n.* [< *nephelin* + (*aug*)*ite*.] The name given by Rosenbusch to what had previously been generally designated as "nephelin-dolerite." The difference between this rock and nephelin-basalt is exceedingly slight. See *nephelin-basalt*.

nephelinitoid (nef-e-lin′i-toid), *a.* An epithet applied by Bovicky to a rock resembling and passing into nephelin-basalt, but having, in many instances at least, the augite either wholly or in large part replaced by hornblende. The rocks described under this name occur chiefly in Bohemia.

nephelin-rock (nef′e-lin-rok), *n.* A volcanic rock closely allied to the basalts in character, but in which nephelin takes the place of feldspar either wholly or in large part. Nephelin-rocks are almost exclusively of neovolcanic age. See *nephelin-basalt* and *nephelin-tephrite*.

nephelin-tephrite (nef′e-lin-tef′rit), *n.* That variety of tephrite (see *tephrite*) which is characterized by the presence of nephelin. Rocks of this character are especially well developed in the Canary Islands. According to Rosenbusch, a rock occurring in the Rhöngebirge and described by F. Sandberger under the name of *buchonite* belongs to the nephelin-tephrites.

nephelite (nef′e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelin*.

Nephelium (nē-fē′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *nephelion*, a kind of plant, < Gr. *νεφέλιον*, a little cloud, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud: see *nephela*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sapindaceæ* and the tribe *Sapindeæ*, known by the regular cup-shaped five-toothed calyx, indehiscent warty fruit, and long projecting stamens. There are about 20 species, mostly of the East Indies and Australia, some yielding delicious fruits, of China and the Indian archipelago. They bear axillary and terminal panicles of many small flowers, alternate evergreen abruptly pinnate leaves of a beautiful pink when young, and roundish fruit with an areolated crust partly filled within by a sweet edible pulp inclosing the bitter shining seed. See *dragon's-eye*, *longan*, and *rambutan*. Compare *litchi*.

Nephelococcygia (nef″e-lō-kok-sij′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *Νεφελοκοκκυγία*, 'Cloud Cuckoo-town' (see def.), < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo.] In Aristophanes's comedy "The Birds," an imaginary city built in the clouds by the birds at the instigation of two Athenians, and represented both as a fantastic caricature of Athens in the poet's day and as a sort of Philistine Utopia full of gross enjoyments; hence, in literary allusion, cloudland; fools' paradise.

As respects the New England settlers, however visionary some of their religious tenets may have been, their political ideas savored of the reality, and it was no *Nephelococcygia* of which they drew the plan, but of a commonwealth whose foundation was to rest on solid and familiar earth.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

nepheloid (nef'e-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *νεφελοειδής*, cloud-like, cloudy, < *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *med.*, cloudy; turbid, as urine.

nephelometer (nef-e-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A proposed instrument which will make a continuous record of the proportion of cloudiness of the sky. No such instrument has yet been constructed.

It bears about the same relations to the *nephelometer* which we should have that the sun-dial bears to the clock.
Amer. Meteorological Jour., I. 4.

nepheloscope (nef'e-lō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus devised by Espy for illustrating the formation of cloud.

nephelosphere (nef'e-lō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφέλη*, a cloud, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] An envelop or atmosphere of cloud surrounding the earth or any heavenly body.

It [water mist] gathers into a vaporous envelope, constituting a true atmosphere or *nephelosphere*.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 543.

nephew (nev'ū or nef'ū), *n.* [Formerly also *nevew*, dial. *nevy*; < ME. *nephewe*, *nephoy*, *nevew*, *nevow*, *neveu*, *nevw*, *nevo*, < AF. *nevu*, OF. *neveu*, *nevo*, *nevod*, *neud*, F. *neveu* (> Sw. *nevö* = Dan. *neveu*) = Pr. *nebot*, *neps*, *nebs* = Sp. *nieto* = Pg. *neto* = It. *nepote*, *nipote*, < L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), m., a son's or daughter's son, a grandson (also f., a granddaughter), later also a brother's or sister's son, a nephew, in general a descendant; = Skt. *napāt*, a grandson, son, descendant, = Gr. *νέποδες*, pl., children (a rare word, applied by Homer to seals, *νέποδες καλῆς Ἁλοσύνης*, 'children of fair Amphitrite,' whence applied by later poets to water-animals generally), = (with loss of the final consonant of the stem) OHG. *nevo*, *nefo*, MHG. *neve*, G. *neffe*, sister's son, rarely brother's son, also uncle, and in general 'kinsman,' = MLG. *neve*, LG. *nevc* = OFries. *neva* = D. *neef*, grandson, nephew, cousin, = Icel. *nefi*, kinsman, = AS. *nefa* = ME. *neve*, grandson, nephew. Usually explained from the L., as < *ne-*, not, + *potis*, strong; but this does not hold for the other forms. The applicatiou, as with all other terms denoting relationship beyond the first degree, formerly varied ('grandson,' 'nephew,' 'cousin,' 'kinsman,' etc.); its final exclusive use for 'nephew' instead of 'grandson' is prob. due in part to the fact that, by reason of the great difference in age, a person has comparatively little to do with his grandsons, if he has any, while nephews are proverbially present and attentive, if their uncle is of any importance. The pron. nef'ū, common in the United States, is not original, but conforms to the irreg. later spelling *nephew*, *ph* being always pronounced as *f* except in this word and in *Stephen* (Middle English *Steven*).] **1†.** A grandchild; sometimes, a more remote lineal descendant.

His [Jove's] blynde *nevew* Cupido.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 617.

Their eldest sonnes also, that succeeded them, were called Ioues; and their *nephews* or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place, Hercules.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, ix.

Nephews are very often liker to their grandfathers than to their fathers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 776.

He is by several descents the *nephew* of Hugo Grotius [died 1645]. . . . Let it not be said that in any lettered country a *nephew* of Grotius asked a charity and was refused. *Johnson*, to Dr. Vyse, July 9, 1777 (in Boswell).

2†. A cousin.

Henry the Fourth, grandfsther to this king,
Deposed his *nephew* Richard, Edward's son,
The first begotten, and the lawful heir
Of Edward king, the third of that descent.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., Ii. 5. 64.

3. The son of one's brother or sister. This is now the usual meaning. Sometimes, in the interpretation of wills, the word is understood as including also 'grand-nephew.'

As thei rode in soche maner thei mette fyve childeren that be youre *neuewes*. . . . These . . . be youre sister sones. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 230.

The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the *nephew*; though the *nephew*, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

Nephila (nef'i-lą), *n.* [NL. (?), irreg. < Gr. *νεῖν*, spin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of spinning-spiders of the family *Epeiridæ*, having a long cylindrical abdomen. *N. plumipes* is well known and abundant in the southern United States.
Leach, 1815.

nephological (nef-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< *nephology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to nephology; relating to clouds or cloudiness.

But at no time was it observed that the *nephelogical* [read *nephological*] state of the atmosphere overhead or the prevalence of fog banks gave rise to anything like an aërial echo. *Arc. Cruise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

nephology (ne-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of meteorology which treats of clouds.

nephoscope (nef'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used in determining the apparent velocity and the direction of motion of clouds. It usually consists of a horizontal mirror, with compass-points or degrees drawn on the mirror or on the surrounding frame, together with an adjustable sighting-piece placed at various positions above the mirror. The sighting-piece serves as a fixed point for viewing the cloud-image as it moves away from the center of the mirror, upon which point the image is initially adjusted.

nephralgia (nef-ral'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the kidneys; renal neuralgia.

nephralgic (nef-ral'jik), *a.* [< *nephralg-ia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with nephralgia.

nephralgy (nef-ral'ji), *n.* [< NL. *nephralgia*, q. v.] Same as *nephralgia*.

nephrectomy (nef-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of a kidney.

nephridial (nef-rid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *nephridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nephridia: as, a *nephridial* organ or function.

Each of the eight setæ often appeared to have a *nephridial* tuft specially related to it.
Micros. Science, XXVIII. 397.

I should be glad to draw attention to the, in some ways, still more interesting features of the *nephridial* system in Megascolides australis. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 197.

nephridion (nef-rid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *nephridia* (-ą). Same as *nephridium*.

nephridium (nef-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *nephridia* (-ą). [NL., dim. of Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney: see *neer*[2].] The sexual or renal organ of mollusks, corresponding to the kidneys of the vertebrates, having an excretory and depurative office; the so-called organ of Bojanus. The term is extended to similar organs in other invertebrates. In mollusks the nephridia are tubular structures which place the cavity of the pericardium in communication with the exterior.

The renal organs, *nephridia*, or organs of Bojanus as they are frequently called from the celebrated anatomist who discovered them, are always present [in mollusks].
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 251.

nephrite (nef'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρίτης*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *νεφρός*, a kidney: see *neer*[2].] A tough compact variety of amphibole (tremolite or actinolite), of a leek-green color, often found in rolled pieces; jade. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys. See *jade*[2].

nephritic (nef-rit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *néphrétique* = Sp. *nefrítico* = Pg. *nephritico* = It. *nefritico*, < LL. *nephriticus* = Gr. *νεφριτικός*, affected with nephritis, < *νεφρῖτις*, nephritis: see *nephritis*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *nephritic* disease.

The balsam of Pern obtained by boiling wood and scumming the decoction . . . [is] a very valuable medicine and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritic* pains, nervous colics and obstructions.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 62.

2. Pertaining to or affected with nephritis: as, a *nephritic* patient.

The diet of *nephritic* . . . persons . . . ought to be . . . opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. 2. § 16.

3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general: as, a *nephritic* medicine.—**4.** Of the nature of nephrite or jade.—**Nephritic colic**, renal colic; pain due to the passage of a calculus from the kidney.—**Nephritic retinitis**, retinitis dependent on nephritis.—**Nephritic stone.** Same as *nephrite*.—**Nephritic tree**, a small leguminous tree of the West Indies, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.—**Nephritic wood**, the lignum nephriticum of old pharmacologists—a wood, supposed to be that of the horseradish-tree, which has been used in decoction for affections of the kidneys, etc.

II. *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys, particularly gravel or stone in the bladder.

nephritical (nef-rit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *nephritic* + *-al*.] Same as *nephritic*.

nephritis (nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *nephritis* = Gr. *νεφρῖτις*, a disease of the kidneys, fem. of *νεφρίτης*, pertaining to the kidneys: see *nephrite*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's disease*, under *disease*.—**Amyloid nephritis**, the presence of lardacein in the renal tissues.—**Desquamative nephritis.** See *desquamative*.—**Diffuse nephritis**, inflammation involving both epithelial and connective-tissue elements of the kidney.—**Hemorrhagic nephritis**, nephritis with hemorrhages into the substance of the kidney.—**Interstitial nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the interstitial connective tissue of the kidney. It produces contracted kidney.—**Nephritis gravidarum**, nephritis developing in pregnant women without antecedent renal disease.—**Parenchymatous nephritis**, inflammation involving primarily and principally the epithelium of the uriniferous tubules.—**Suppurative nephritis**, inflammation of the kidney resulting in the formation of abscesses. It never is a part of Bright's disease, but may occur in pyemia, ulcerative endocarditis, pyelitis (see *pyelonephritis*), and more rarely in dysentery and actinomycosis; also, of course, from direct wounds of the kidney.

nephrocele (nef'rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the kidney.

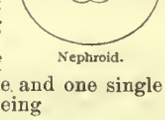
nephrodinic (nef-rō-din'ik), *a.* [< *nephr(idia)* + *(por)odinic*.] Porodinic by means of nephridia, as a mollusk; having nephrogonaducts which discharge the genital products.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

Nephrodium (nef-rō'di-um), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), < Gr. *νεφρώδης*, *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney: see *nephroid*.] An extensive genus of cosmopolitan polypodiaceous aspidioid ferns with cordate-reniform indusia. By many recent pteridologists the species are referred to the genus *Aspidium*, of which they form a well-characterized section. *N. molle* is frequently found in collections of cultivated plants. See *hay-scent* and *male-fern*.

nephrogonaduct (nef-rō-gon'ą-dukt), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + E. *gonaduct*.] The nephridium of a mollusk when it serves as a gonaduct. See *idiogonaduct*.

nephrography (nef-rog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, mark, draw.] In *anat.*, a description of the kidneys.

nephroid (nef'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νεφροειδής*, like a kidney, < *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Kidney-shaped; reniform; in *bot.*, resembling the genus *Nephrodium*.


Nephroid.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order with one triple and one single crunode, the polar equation being

$$r = a(1 + 2\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\theta).$$

Nephrolepis (nef-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1834), so called from the reniform indusia; < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the tribe *Aspidicæ*, having pinnate fronds with the pinnæ articulated at the base and often very deciduous in the dried plant. The veins are all free, and the sori arise from the apex of the upper branch of a vein, and are covered with a reniform or roundish indusium. The genus is tropical or subtropical, and contains 7 species, of which 2 are found in Florida. See cut under *fern*.

nephrolithiasis (nef'rō-li-thī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λιθίασις*, stone (a disease): see *lithiasis*.] The formation of calculi in the substance or in the pelvis of the kidney.

nephrolithic (nef-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *med.*, relating to calculus in the kidney.

nephrolithotomy (nef'rō-li-thot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the removal of a calculus from the kidney by an incision.

nephrologist (nef-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *nephrolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in nephrology.

nephrology (nef-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the kidney.

Nephropneusta (nef-rop-nūs'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + **πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropods, equivalent to the *Geophila* or *Stylommatophora*, containing the land-snails and -slugs, which are thus contrasted with the *Branchiopneusta* or *Basommatophora*, including the aquatic snails: so called on the ground that the respiratory sac is morphologically a kind of urinary bladder.

nephropneustan (nef-rop-nūs'tan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having lungs of the nature of kidneys; pertaining to the *Nephropneusta*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A pulmonate gastropod of the superfamily *Nephropneusta*.

Nephrops (nef'rops), *n.* [< Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans of the family *Homaridæ*: so called from the nephroid eyes. *N. norvegicus*, known as the Norway lobster, is found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe, and has commercial value.

nephrorrhagia (nef-rǫ-rā′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-ραγία*, ‹ *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Renal hemorrhage.

nephrorrhaphy (nef-ror′ạ-fi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, ‹ *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The stitching of a (movable) kidney to the lumbar abdominal parietes.

nephrostoma (nef-ros′tō-mạ̈), *n.*; pl. *nephrostomata* (nef-ros-tō′mạ-tạ̈). [NL., ‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of the ciliated infundibular orifices of a primitive kidney. See *pronephron*.

nephrostome (nef′rǫ-stōm), *n.* Same as *nephrostoma*.

nephrostomous (nef-ros′tǫ-mus), *a.* Of or pertaining to a nephrostoma.

nephrotomy (nef-rot′ǫ-mi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney, + *-τομία*, ‹ *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of incising the kidney, as for the extraction of a calculus.

nephrozymose (nef-rǫ-zī′mōs), *n.* [‹ Gr. *νεφρός*, kidney, + E. *zymose*.] A diastatic ferment occurring in urine.

Nephthyidæ (nef-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Nephthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nephthys*. They have similar rings, a very large proboscis, and the branchiæ in the form of a sickle-shaped process between the foliaceous lobes of the legs. They live chiefly in the sand of the sea-shore.

Nephthys (nef′this), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nephthyidæ*. *N. cæca* is a British species, the white-rag worm, also known as the *lurg* and the *hairybait*.

Nepidæ (nep′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1818), ‹ *Nepa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic heteropterous insects of the order *Hemiptera*, typified by the genus *Nepa*; the water-scorpions. They have a flattened elliptical or oval form, and ambulatory as well as natatory legs, with the fore femora enlarged and channeled to receive the fore tibiæ and tarsi, which fold into them. The abdomen ends in a pair of channeled stylets which unite to form a respiratory tube. The narrow head bears prominent eyes, and the membranous and corious parts of the wing-covers are well distinguished. Three genera are recognized.

ne plus ultra (nē plus ul′trạ̈). [L., no further: *ne*, no, not; *plus* (compar. of *multus*), more; *ultra*, beyond.] Not (anything) more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; completeness; perfection.

nepos, *n.* See *nepus*.

nepotal (nep′ǫ-tal), *a.* [‹ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*.] Of or pertaining to a nephew or nephews. *Gentleman's Mag.*

nepotic (nẹ-pot′ik), *a.* [‹ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*. Cf. *nepotism*.] Of or belonging to nepotism; practising or displaying nepotism.

> The *nepotic* ambition of the ruling pontiff. *Milman.*

nepotious (nẹ-pō′shus), *a.* [‹ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nepotal*, etc.] Over-fond of nephews and other relatives; nepotic.

> We may use the epithet *nepotious* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doting, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove; he was a *nepotious* uncle.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, x. (*Davies.*)

nepotism (nep′ǫ-tizm), *n.* [= F. *népotisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *nepotismo*, ‹ NL. *nepotismus*, ‹ L. *nepos* (*nepot-*), a grandson, a nephew: see *nephew*.] Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit. The word was invented to characterize a propensity of the popes and other high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church to aggrandize their family by exorbitant grants or favors to nephews or relatives.

> To this humour of *Nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour. *Addison.*

nepotist (nep′ǫ-tist), *n.* [‹ *nepot-ism* + *-ist*.] One who practises nepotism.

> Were they to submit . . . to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists!* . . . The real disgrace would have been to have submitted to this.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Archd. Singleton. (*Davies.*)

neppy (nep′i), *a.* [‹ *nep*[3] + *-y*[1].] Nepped, as cotton-fiber. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 748.

neptet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nep*[1].

Nepticula (nep-tik′ų-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Von Heyden, 1842), ‹ LL. *nepticula*, granddaughter, dim. of *neptis*, a granddaughter: see *niece*.] A genus of microlepidopterous moths, giving name to the family *Nepticulidæ*. There are several species, as *N. aurelia*, *N. splendissima*, and *N. microtheriella*, all among the smallest of the tineids. The larvæ, as far as known, are all leaf-miners.

Nepticulidæ (nep-ti-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Nepticula* + *-idæ*.] A family of microlepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Nepticula*.

Neptune (nep′tūn), *n.* [= F. *Neptune* = Sp. Pg. *Neptuno* = It. *Nettuno*, ‹ L. *Neptunus*, a sea-god: see def.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the god of the sea, who came to be identified by the Romans themselves with the Greek Poseidon, whose attributes were transferred by the poets to the ancient Latin deity. In art Neptune is usually represented as a bearded man of stately presence, with the trident as his chief attribute, and the horse and the dolphin as symbols.
2. Figuratively, the ocean.

> Ye that on the sands with printless foot
> Do chase the ebbing *Neptune*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 35.

3. In *her.*, same as *Triton*.—4. The outermost known planet of the solar system, and the third in volume and mass, though quite invisible to the naked eye. It was discovered in the autumn of 1846. Uranus, the planet next to Neptune, revolving about the sun in eighty-four years, was discovered in 1781; but observations of it as a fixed star were scattered through the eighteenth century. In 1821 Bouvard found that the observations of Uranus could not be satisfied by any theory based on the gravitation of known bodies, and hinted at an undiscovered planet. During the following twenty years further observations satisfied astronomers that such a planet must exist. To find where it could be was the problem which two mathematicians, J. C. Adams in England and U. J. J. Leverrier in France, set themselves to solve by mathematics. The calculations of Leverrier assigned the boundaries of a not very large region within which the unknown planet might be. In consequence of the indications of Adams, the astronomer Challis observed the planet Neptune August 4th and 12th, 1846, but, neglecting to work up his observations, failed to recognize it as a planet; while, in consequence of the indications of Leverrier, Galle of Berlin discovered Neptune September 23d, 1846. The orbit of the new planet, having been determined from direct observations, was found to differ excessively from the predictions in all its elements; so much so that Leverrier declared these elements "incompatible with the nature of the irregular perturbations of Uranus." The distance from the sun was 30 times instead of 36 times that of the earth, as predicted; and the orbit, instead of being more elliptical than that of any planet except Mercury, was in fact the most circular of all. When Neptune was discovered by Dr. Galle it was only 1° from the predicted place; but this would not have been so at the epoch to which the calculations referred, and there was nothing in their nature to render them particularly accurate for 1846, so that this coincidence must be regarded as in great measure a happy accident, such as would occur by mere chance once in 180 times. A satellite to Neptune was detected in October, 1846, by Lassell. Its period of revolution is 5 days, 21 hours, and 8 minutes, and its maximum elongation 18″. The mass of Neptune, having been calculated from these data, was found to be $\frac{1}{19400}$ that of the sun, against predicted values nearly twice as great. With the mass so ascertained, the perturbing action upon Uranus was calculated, and found to satisfy the observations of that planet much better than either Leverrier's or Adams's hypothesis had done. This was because the real action of Neptune upon the orbit of Uranus was of a different kind from what it had been assumed to be, those terms of the mathematical expressions which had been assumed to be the principal ones being really insignificant, and those which had been neglected as insignificant being really the controlling ones. The name *Neptune* was conferred by Encke, Leverrier having signified that he wished it called by his own name. The diameter of Neptune is 37,000 miles. Its distance from the sun is about 2,800,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution about 164 years.—**Neptune's horse**, a fish of the family *Hippocampidæ*; a sea-horse.—**Neptune's ruffles**, a retepore.—**Neptune's spoonworm**, a gephyrean, *Thalassema neptuni*.

Neptunian (nep-tū′ni-ạn), *a.* [‹ L. *Neptunius*, pertaining to Neptune, marine, ‹ *Neptunus*, Neptune: see *Neptune*.] 1. Pertaining to Neptune, the god of the sea, or to the ocean or sea itself.—2. In *geol.*, formed by water or in its presence. The word is used especially to designate an aqueous origin of certain formations, now generally admitted to be volcanic, but which according to the views of Werner were deposited from water. (See *Huttonian* and *Wernerian*.) A most violent discussion in regard to this subject was carried on, during the latter third of the eighteenth century, by geologists and theologians.

Neptunist (nep′tụn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [‹ *Neptune* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* 1†. A navigator; a seaman.

> Let the brave enginer, fine Daedalist, skilful *Neptunist*, marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercuriall occupationer . . . be respected. *Harvey*, Pierce's Supererogation.

2. In *geol.*, an advocate of or believer in the Neptunian theory; an opponent of the Vulcanists.

> Whenever a zealous *Neptunist* wished to draw the old man [Desmarest] into an argument, he was satisfied with replying "Go and see."
> *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (ed. 1835), I. 87.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or advocating the Neptunian theory.

> For the untenable *Neptunist* hypothesis, asserting a once-universal aqueous action unlike the present, Hutton substituted an aqueous action, marine and fluviatile, continuously operating as we now see it, antagonized by a periodic igneous action.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 227.

nepus (nē′pus), *n.* [Also *nepos*, *nipos*; perhaps ‹ *nip*, or some similar form (cf. Sw. *knapp*, narrow, scanty; E. *neap*[1], in orig. sense 'scanty'), + *house* (ME. *hus*, etc.). For the second element, cf. the surnames *Backus*, *Bellows* (*Bellus*), reduced from *bakehouse* and *bellhouse*.] A gable. [Scotch.]

> In the title-deeds of an old property in St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, now occupied as an hotel called "His Lordship's Larder," reference is made to the garret room, 10 feet square, in the middle or *nepos* of the storey.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 65.

nepus-gable (nē′pus-gā″bl), *n.* A gable. [Scotch.]

> There belog then no rouns to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus-gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout.
> *Galt*, The Provost, p. 201. (*Jamieson.*)

ner†, nere[1]†, *a.* Nearer. *Chaucer.*

nere[2]†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *a.* A Middle English form of *near*[1].

nere[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neer*[2].

nere[4]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne were*, were not.

nere[5]†, *adv.* An obsolete contracted form of *never*.

Nereid (nē′rẹ-id), *n.* [‹ L. *Nereïs* (*Nereïd-*) = Gr. *Νηρεΐς* (*Νηρεΐδ-*), a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, ‹ *Νηρεύς*, Nereus, a sea-god, ‹ *νηρός*, wet.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris, generally spoken of as fifty in number. The most famous among them were Amphitrite, Thetis, and Galatea. The Nereids were beautiful maidens helpful to voyagers, and constituted the main body of the female, as the Tritons did of the male, followers of Poseidon or Neptune. They were imagined as dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, wooed by the Tritons, and passing in long processions over the sea seated on hippocamps and other sea-monsters. Monuments of ancient art represent them lightly draped or nude, in poses characterized by undulating lines, harmonizing with those of the ocean, and often riding on sea-monsters of fantastic forms.

> Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereides*,
> So many mermaids, tended her.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 211.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a sea-centiped; an errant marine worm of the family *Nereidæ*; in a wider sense, a marine annelid: applicable to nearly all of the polychætous worms.—3†. [*l. c.*] Some ocean organism that shines by night. See the quotation under *noctilucous*. *Pennant.*

Nereidæ (nẹ-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Nereis* + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, typified by the genus *Nereis*. They have similar rings, a large proboscis, and the branchiæ obsolete or much reduced and combined with the lobes of the legs. The species live mostly along the sea-shore.

Nereides (nẹ-rē′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nereis*.] A family of worms, essentially the same as *Nereidæ*.

nereidian (nē-rẹ-id′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Nereid* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Resembling a nereid; pertaining to the *Nereidæ*, or having their characters; nereidous.

II. *n.* A nereid, or sea-worm of the family *Nereidæ*.

nereidous (nē′rẹ-id-us), *a.* Same as *nereidian*. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 259.

Nereis (nē′rẹ-is), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Nereïs*, a Nereid: see *Nereid*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Nereidæ*. It was formerly used with great latitude for nearly all of the nereids or errant marine annelids. *N. pelagica* is a well-known sea-worm of both coasts of the Atlantic. *N. virens* is a large New England species from 18 to 20 inches long, known as the *clamworm*.

Bait-worm (*Nereis pelagica*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806.—3. In *bot.*, a systematic account of the algæ or seaweeds of a locality or country: as, the *Nereis* Boreali-Americana, by Harvey.

nereite (nē′rẹ-īt), *n.* [‹ NL. *Nereites*, ‹ L. *Nereïs*, a Nereid (see *Nereid*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil annelid related to the nereids, or supposed to be one of them; a member of a genus *Nereites* of Paleozoic age.

Nereites (nē-rẹ-ī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *nereite*.] 1. A generic name of nereites.

> A few of these fossils may truly be of a vegetable nature, whilst as to others (such as *Nereites*) no certain conclusion can be arrived at.
> *H. A. Nicholson*, Man. of Palæontology, xiii.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Emmons*, 1842.

Nereocystis (nē″rẹ-ǫ-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *Νηρεύς*, a sea-god (see *Nereid*), + *κύστις*, a bag, a bladder.] A gigantic seaweed of the natural order *Laminariaceæ*, having a simple filiform stem, sometimes several hundred feet in length, terminating in a huge club-shaped or spherical bladder, from which springs a tuft of dichotomously dividing fronds. *N. Lütkeana*, the only species, is found on the northwestern coast of America and the opposite shores of Asia, where by its tangled stems it fre-

quently forms floating islands upon which the sea-otters rest. It is there called *bladder-kelp*. See *kelp*[2].

nerf†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nerve*. *Chaucer.*

Nerine (nē-rī′nē), *n.* [NL. (Herbert, 1821), < L. *Nerine*, a Nereid, < *Nereus*, Nereus: see *Nereid*.] A genus of ornamental flowering bulbs of the monocotyledonous order *Amaryllideæ* and the tribe *Amarylleæ*, known by the versatile anthers, many biseriate ovules in each cell, filaments dilated at the base, and thong-like leaves. There are about 9 species, all South African, producing a stout scape with an umbel of large scarlet, pink, or rose-colored flowers. *N. Sarniensis*, the Guernsey lily, has been cultivated in Europe two hundred years or more, especially on the island of Guernsey, where tradition says it was introduced accidentally by shipwreck. It was mistakenly ascribed to Japan. This and the other species are now coming much into notice as autumn bloomers.

Nerita (nē-rī′tă), *n.* [NL., < L. *nerita* = Gr. *νηρίτης*, *νηρείτης*, a sea-mussel, a periwinkle, < *Νηρεύς*, a sea-god: see *Nereid*.] A genus of mollusks used with widely varying limits. (*a*) By Linnæus it was applied to a large and heterogeneous assemblage. (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to a more or less well-defined group typical of the family *Neritidæ*. Also written *Nerites*.

Nerita ustulata.

neritacean (ner-i-tā′shē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *nerite* + *-acean*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a nerite; of or pertaining to the *Neritidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Neritidæ*; a nerite.

nerite (nē′rīt), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Nerita* or the family *Neritidæ*.

Neritidæ (nē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nerita* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Nerita*. As limited by recent conchologists, it includes thysanopod rhipidoglossates, with a radula characterized by 7 median teeth (a small central, 2 wide transverse ones, and 4 small external ones), and on each side a wide lateral tooth and numerous narrow marginal ones. The shell is generally subglobular, but varies to a patelliform shape; it has a flattened or septiform columella and a semilunar aperture, while the interior is absorbed and destitute of whorl-partitions. The species are numerous and occur in all tropical seas, and a few are also residents of fresh waters. See cut under *Navicella*.

Nerita polita.—New Zealand.

neritite (ner′i-tīt), *n.* [< L. *nerita*, a sea-mussel (see *Nerita*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil nerite.

Nerium (nē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *nerium*, *nerion*, < Gr. *νήριον*, the oleander.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ* and the tribe *Echitideæ*, and type of the subtribe *Nerieæ*, known by its erect follicles. There are 2 or 3 species, native from the Mediterranean to Japan. They are smooth erect shrubs, with rigid narrow whorled leaves, fragrant and showy pink, white, or yellowish flowers, and long straight pod-like fruit filled with woolly seeds. See *oleander*.

nero-antico (nā″rō-an-tē′kō), *n.* [It.: *nero*, black (see *negro*); *antico*, ancient (see *antique*).] A marble of deep and uniform black, which takes a high polish. It is found among ruins of ancient buildings of the Roman empire, and the pieces have been much used by decorators of later times.

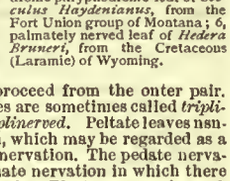
nerre†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *near*[1].

nerval (nėr′val), *a.* [= F. Pg. *nerval* = It. *nervale*, < LL. *nervalis*, < L. *nervus*, sinew, nerve: see *nerve*.] Of or pertaining to a nerve or nerves; neural.

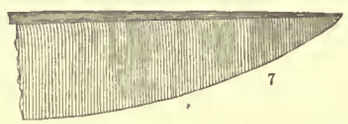
nervation (nėr-vā′shon), *n.* [= F. *nervation*; as *nerve* + *-ation*.] The arrangement or distribution of nerves. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the disposition of the fibrovascular bundles in the blades of leaves, the sepals or petals of flowers, the wing-like expansions of samaroid fruits, etc.: a character which has assumed special importance in the study of fossil plants, since it has been proved to have generic rank, while the form and outline of leaves have only specific rank. The nervation of leaves, as studied and classified by A. P. de Candolle (1827), Giuseppe Bianconi (1838), Baron von Ettingshausen (1854–61), Oswald Heer (1856), and later authors, is based primarily on the relative rank of the nerves, and secondarily on their course through the leaf. As regards the rank of the nerves, the leaves of dicotyledonous plants are usually either pinnately or palmately nerved. This refers to the primary nerves. In pinnately nerved leaves there is only one primary nerve, the midrib, which may be regarded as a continuation of the petiole, and from which there are given off secondary nerves which proceed at various angles through the blade toward or to its margin. These secondaries may or may not give off other nerves called tertiaries, and even these may produce quaternary nerves. In palmately nerved leaves there arise, usually from the summit of the petiole, two or more (sometimes numerous) more or less divergent primary nerves, which may have nearly equal strength, but more commonly the central one is thickest and may still be denominated the *midrib*. In the latter case the others are called *lateral primaries*. Any or all of the primaries of a palmately nerved leaf may give off secondaries as in pinnately nerved leaves, but these more commonly proceed from the outer pair. Leaves of only three primaries are sometimes called *triplinerved;* those of five, *quintuplinerved*. Peltate leaves usually have a peltate nervation, which may be regarded as a modification of the palmate nervation. The pedate nervation is simply a case of palmate nervation in which there are several nearly equal primaries. The terms *penninerved*, *palminerved*, *peltinerved*, and *pedalinerved* were suggested by De Candolle for these several kinds of leaves. As regards the course of the nerves through the blade and their ultimate disposition, the following classes are distinguished: (1) *craspedodrome* [< Gr. *κράσπεδον*, edge, margin, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run], the nerves passing directly to the margin of the blade; (2) *camptodrome* [< Gr. *καμπτός*, verbal adj. of *κάμπτειν*, bend, curve], the nerves curving (usually forward) near the margin, and either losing themselves in the parenchyma, or joining, arching, or otherwise anastomosing within the margin; (3) *brochidodrome* [< Gr. *βροχίς* (*βροχιδ-*), dim. of *βρόχος*, a noose, loop], the nerves forming loops within the blade of the leaf; (4) *acrodrome* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the point], the nerves passing upward and forward and terminating in the apex or point of the leaf; (5) *dictyodrome* [< Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net], the nerves soon dividing up and losing themselves in the general network of the leaf (see explanation of *nervilles*, below); (6) *hyphodrome* [< Gr. *ὑφή*, a web], the nerves, of lower rank than primaries, so lost in the thick, coriaceous tissues of the leaf as to be nearly or quite invisible at the surface; (7) *paryphodrome* [< Gr. *παρυφή*, a border woven along a robe], a strong nerve passing round the entire margin of the leaf, forming a sort of hem or border; (8) *marginal*, a distinct nerve passing along the margin of the leaf, parallel to it, but separated from it by a narrow interval; (9) *parallelodrome* [< Gr. *παράλληλος*, parallel], the nerves running parallel to one another, either longitudinally, as in grasses, or horizontally from the midrib to the margin, as in the banana-tree; (10) *campylodrome* [< Gr. *καμπύλος*, curved], the nerves passing in a gentle curve from base to apex of the leaf, the interval between them increasing gradually in width from either end to the middle. The last two classes are almost wholly restricted to monocotyledonous plants. Besides the above, there is the *dichotomous* or *forking* nervation of most ferns and some other plants. From the various nerves as thus described there usually proceed many much finer ones which join and anastomose in various ways, forming a network of meshes of different shapes, usually angular, and either rectangular, trapezoidal, or nearly square, the spaces inclosed by which are known as *areolæ*. To such nerves the term *nervilles* has been applied. Physiologically considered, all nerves consist of vascular bundles which pass from the branch through the petiole, if there is one, into the base of the leaf, the primary fascicle of which is subsequently divided up to furnish the various nerves of the leaf, the primary nerves further dividing to supply the secondaries, these to supply the tertiaries, etc., and no nerves or fibers originate within the leaf. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the arrangement or disposition of the nervures, nerves, or veins of an insect's wing; the set or system of nerves as thus arranged; neuration; venation. (*c*) In *anat.*, the way or mode in which the nerves are disposed: as, the *nervation* of a vertebrate consists of a cerebrospinal and a sympathetic system.

Figs. 1 to 9 show varieties of nervation of fossil leaves.

1, pinnately nerved camptodrome leaf of *Ficus Crossii*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado; 2, pinnately nerved craspedodrome leaf of *Ulmus planeroides*, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 3, marginal nervation of a leaf of *Eucalyptus*, from the Cretaceous of Martha's Vineyard; 4, acrodrome leaf of *Zizyphus*, from the Cretaceous of Montana.



5, palmately nerved brochidodrome paryphodrome leaf of *Cocculus Haydenianus*, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 6, palmately nerved leaf of *Hedera Bruneri*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.



7, transversely parallelodrome nervation of *Macrotæniopteris magnifolia*, from the Trias of Virginia.

8, longitudinally parallelodrome nervation of a fossil palm-leaf, from the Fort Union group of Montana; 9, campylodrome leaf of *Oreoloxites plicatus*, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Colorado.

nervature (nėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *nerve* + *-ature*.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, same as *nervation*.

nervaura (nėr-vâ′ră), *n.* [NL., < L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *aura*, air.] A hypothetical subtle essence radiating or emanating from the nervous system, and enveloping the body in a kind of sphere: same as *aura*[1], 1.

nervauric (nėr-vâ′rik), *a.* [< *nervaura* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nervaura.

nerve (nėrv), *n.* [< ME. **nerve*, *nerfe*, *nerf* = LG. *nerf*, *nerve* = G. *nerv*, *nerve* = Sw. *nerv* = Dan. *nerve*, < OF. *nerf*, F. *nerf* = Sp. *nervio*, OSp. *niervo* = Pg. It. *nervo*, < L. *nervus*, a sinew, a tendon, a fiber, a nerve, string of a musical instrument or of a bow, etc., also vigor, force, strength, energy, = Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, a string; perhaps ult. akin to *snare*.]

1†. A sinew, tendon, or other hard white cord of the body: the original meaning of the word, at the time when nervous tissue was not distinguished from some forms of connective tissue. See *aponeurosis*.

> Men myghte many an arwe fynde
> That thyried hadde horn and *nerf* and rynd.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 642.
>
> Thy *nerves* are in their infancy again,
> And have no vigour in them.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 484.

2. In *anat.*, a nerve-fiber, or usually a bundle of nerve-fibers, running from a central ganglionic organ to peripheral mechanisms, either active (as glands and muscles) or receptive (sense-organs). The nerve-fibers are bound together into a primitive bundle called a *funiculus*. The connective tissue between the fibers within the funiculus is the *endoneurium*, and the connective tissue sheathing the funiculus is the *perineurium*. In the larger nerves several funiculi may be bound together into one trunk by connective tissue which forms the epineurium. See cut under *median*.

> But to nobler sights
> Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed,
> . . . then purged with euphrasy and rue
> The visual *nerve*, for he had much to see.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 415.

In its essential nature, a *nerve* is a definite tract of living substance through which the molecular changes which occur in any one part of the organism are conveyed to and affect some other part. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 61.

3. Something resembling a nerve (either a sinew, as in the earlier figurative uses, or a nerve in the present sense, 2) in form or function.

> We do learn
> By those that know the very *nerves* of state,
> His givings-out were of an infinite distance
> From his true-meant design.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 53.
>
> But the spachies and Janizaries . . . are the *nerves* and supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 38.
>
> Chromatic tortures soon shall drive them hence,
> Break all their *nerves*, and fritter all their sense.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 56.
>
> "My dear Renée," he said, taking hold of the stole and thereby establishing a *nerve* of communication, "let me present my beautiful wife!" *The Century*, XXXVII. 271.

4. Strength of sinew; bodily strength; firmness or vigor of body; muscular power; brawn. More specifically—(*a*) Strength, power, or might in general; fortitude or endurance under trying or critical circumstances; courage.

> The infantry . . . is the *nerve* of an army.
> *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).
>
> Having herin the scripture so copious and so plane, we have all that can be properly calld true strength and *nerve;* the rest would be but pomp and incumbrance.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.
>
> O iron *nerve* to true occasion true,
> O fall'n at length that tower of strength
> Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, iv.

(*b*) Force; energy; spirit; dash.

> The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 20. (*Latham.*)
>
> He . . . [Goveruor Stuyvesant] spoke forth like a man of *nerve* and vigor, who scorned to shrink in words from those dangers which he stood ready to encounter in very deed. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 330.
>
> The Normans, so far as they became English, added *nerve* and force to the system with which they identified themselves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 91.

(*c*) Assurance; boldness; cheek. [Slang.]

5. *pl.* Hysterical nervousness. See *nervousness* (*c*). [Colloq.]—**6.** In *entom.*, a nervure; a vein; a costa; one of the tubular ridges or thickenings which ramify in the wings. See *nervure*, 3.—**7.** In *bot.*, one of a system of ribs or principal veins in a leaf. See *nervation*.—**8.** In *arch.*, same as *nervure*, 1.—**9.** A technical name applied to the non-porous quality acquired by cork when, in its preparation for use in the arts, its surface is slightly charred

by heat, and its pores are thus closed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 402.—**Abducent nerve.** See *abducent.*—**Accelerans nerves.** Same as *accelerator nerves.*—**Accelerator nerves,** certain nervous filaments passing to the heart through the sympathetic, and causing on stimulation an increased pulse-rate. Also called *augmentor nerves.*—**Accessory nerve of Willis,** the spinal accessory nerve.—**Acoustic nerve.** Same as *auditory nerve.*—**Alveolar nerves, ambulacral nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the abdomen,** two or three small branches of the abdominal intercostals.—**Anterior cutaneous nerves of the thorax,** terminal twigs of the intercostal distributed to the skin over the pectoralis major muscle.—**Anterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial.*—**Arnold's nerve,** the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.—**Auditory nerve.** See *auditory.*—**Axillary nerve.** See *axillary.*—**Bell's nerve,** the posterior thoracic nerve, a branch from the brachial plexus to the serratus magnus muscle, called by Sir C. Bell the *external respiratory nerve.*—**Buccal, buccinator, buccolabial, carotid, cavernous nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Cardiac nerve.** (*a*) Three nerves, superior, middle, and inferior, from the cervical sympathetic to the superficial and deep cardiac plexuses. (*b*) Branches of the pneumogastric to the cardiac plexus, variable in number. Those arising in the neck are called *cervical cardiac;* in the thorax, *thoracic.*—**Cerebrospinal nerves,** nerves coming directly from the cerebrospinal axis: in contradistinction to *sympathetic nerves.*—**Cervicardiac nerves.** See *cervicardiac.*—**Cervicofacial nerve,** one of the divisions of the facial nerve, distributed to the lower face and upper neck.—**Ciliary, circumesophageal, circumflex, cranial, crural, depressor nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Dental nerves,** branches of the fifth nerve supplying the teeth and gums. (*a*) *Anterior dental nerve,* a branch of the superior maxillary supplying the upper front teeth and contiguous part of the antrum. Also called *superior anterior alveolar.* (*b*) *Inferior dental nerve,* the largest branch of the inferior maxillary, running through the inferior dental canal and supplying the teeth of the lower jaw. It gives off the mylohyoid and mental branches. Also called *inferior alveolar.* (*c*) *Posterior dental nerve,* a branch of the superior maxillary distributed to the mucous membrane of the cheek and gum and the back teeth of the upper jaw. Also called *posterior superior alveolar.*—**Descending cervical nerve,** a branch of the hypoglossal in the neck, receiving filaments from the cervical nerves, and distributed to the omo-, sterno-, and thyro-hyoid muscles. Also called *descendens noni.*—**Digastric nerve, dorsal nerves.** See the adjectives.—**Eighth nerve.** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal. (*b*) The glossopharyngeal, vagus, and spinal accessory nerves.—**Esophageal nerves** branches of the vagus that go to form the esophageal plexus.—**External cutaneous nerve of the arm.** See *musculocutaneous.*—**External cutaneous nerve of the thigh,** a branch from the second and third lumbar nerves passing under Poupart's ligament to be distributed to the integument of the outer side of the hip and thigh.—**External saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous.*—**Facial nerve.** See *facial.*—**Fifth nerve,** the trigeminus nerve.—**Fourth nerve,** the trochlear nerve.—**Frontal, genital, glossopharyngeal, gluteal, gustatory, hypoglossal nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Gastric nerves,** terminal branches of the vagus, mainly distributed to the stomach. Those of the left side form the anterior gastric plexus on the anterior wall, and those of the right side the posterior gastric plexus on the posterior wall of the stomach. The posterior especially assists in the formation of the sympathetic plexuses of the other abdominal viscera.—**Great auricular nerves.** See *auricular.*—**Inferior cardiac nerve,** a nerve on either side arising from the inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion, and passing down to join the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus minor.*—**Inferior hemorrhoidal nerve,** a branch of the pudic distributed to the external sphincter and the skin of the anus, and in the female to the lower part of the vagina.—**Inferior pudendal nerve.** See *pudendal.*—**Inframaxillary, inhibitory intercostal, intercostohumeral nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the arm,** a branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the lower inner part of the arm and of the ulnar side of the forearm.—**Internal cutaneous nerve of the leg,** a branch of the anterior crural distributed to the skin on the inner side of the thigh and upper part of the leg.—**Internal saphenous nerve.** See *saphenous.*—**Interosseous nerve.** (*a*) *Anterior,* the longest branch of the median, arising a little below the elbow, and lying upon the interosseous membrane. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, deep digital flexor, interosseous membrane, forearm-bones, and wrist-joint. (*b*) *Of the foot,* slender branches of the anterior tibial to the metatarso-phalangeal articulations. (*c*) *Posterior,* the larger terminal division of the musculospiral. It supplies the short supinator and all the extensor muscles on the back of the arm, except the long radiocarpal.—**Jacobson's nerve,** the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Lacrymal nerve,** a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the lacrymal gland and upper eyelid. Also called *lacrymo-palpebral.*—**Lateral cutaneous nerves,** branches of the intercostal nerves distributed chiefly to the skin of the side of the chest and abdomen and that over the scapula and latissimus dorsi muscle.—**Lingual nerve, lumbar nerves, median nerve, mental nerves.** See the adjectives.—**Masseteric nerve,** a branch from the inferior maxillary nerve to the masseter muscle.—**Meningeal nerve,** a small branch of the vagus distributed to the dura of the cerebellar fossa. Also called *recurrent.*—**Middle cardiac nerve.** See *cardiac.*—**Motor oculi nerve,** the third cranial nerve, supplying all the muscles of the orbit except the superior oblique and external rectus, and giving motor filaments to the iris and ciliary muscles. It arises superficially from the inner side of the crus, in front of the pons. Also called *oculomotor.*—**Mylohyoid, nasopalatine,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Nasal nerve,** a branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed to the mucous membrane at the fore part of the nose, and to the skin of the tip and wing. It gives off the long ciliary nerves, the infratrochlear, and a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion. Also called *oculonasal.*—**Nerve of Cotunnius** [named after Cotugno, an Italian anatomist, 1736–1822], the nasopalatine nerve from Meckel's ganglion. See *nasopalatine.*—**Nerve of Scarpa.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve.*—**Nerve of Wrisberg.** (*a*) The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm, a branch of the brachial plexus to the integument on the inner side of the arm. (*b*) The pars intermedia of the facial nerve.—**Nerves of Lancisi,** certain longitudinal striations on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. Also called *striæ longitudinales.*—**Ninth nerve.** (*a*) The glossopharyngeal nerve. (*b*) The hypoglossal nerve.—**Obturator, ophthalmic, optic, orbital, palatine, pathetic,** etc., **nerve.** See the qualifying words.—**Palmar cutaneous nerves,** branches of the median and ulnar to the integument of the palm of the hand.—**Perforating cutaneous nerves,** a slender branch of the fourth sacral, distributed to the skin over the inner and lower part of the gluteus maximus.—**Perforating nerve of Casser,** the musculocutaneous nerve from the brachial plexus, which perforates the coracobrachialis muscle.—**Perineal, peroneal, petrosal, pharyngeal, phrenic, plantar, popliteal, pterygoid, pudic, pulmonary,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Posterior auricular nerve,** a branch of the facial nerve supplying the postauricular and occipital muscles.—**Posterior tibial nerve.** See *tibial.*—**Radial nerve,** one of the two principal branches of the musculospiral nerve, running along the radial side of the forearm in relation with the radial artery.—**Sciatic nerves, sensorimotor nerve, sensory nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Seventh nerve.** (*a*) The facial nerve. (*b*) The facial and auditory nerves.—**Sixth nerve,** the abducent nerve.—**Small internal cutaneous nerve,** a small branch from the inner cord of the brachial plexus, distributed to the skin of the inner lower half of the upper arm. Also called *nerve of Wrisberg.*—**Small occipital nerve.** See *occipital.*—**Sphenopalatine nerves.** See *sphenopalatine.*—**Spinal accessory nerves.** See *accessory.*—**Spinal, splanchnic, suboccipital, subscapular nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Superior, upper,** or **superficial cardiac nerve,** a nerve arising from the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion, the right nerve going to the deep, and the left usually to the superficial cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus superficialis cordis.*—**Superior maxillary nerve.** See *maxillary.*—**Supraclavicular, suprascapular, sympathetic, temporofacial, temporomalar,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Third nerve,** the oculomotor nerve.—**Thoracic, trochlear, tympanic, ulnar,** etc., **nerve.** See the adjectives.—**Vidian nerve,** a nerve formed by the union of the large superficial petrosal from the facial nerve and the deep petrosal from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic, and passing through the vidian canal to terminate in Meckel's ganglion.

nerve (nėrv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nerved,* ppr. *nerving.* [< *nerve, n.*] To give nerve to; supply strength or vigor to; arm with force, physical or moral: as, rage *nerved* his arm.

> I thank thee, Roderick, for the word!
> It *nerves* my heart, it steels my sword.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., v. 14.

> Didst thou, when *nerving* thee to this attempt,
> Ne'er range thy mind's extent, as some wide hall,
> Dazzled by shapes that filled its length with light?
> *Browning,* Paracelsus.

> The song that *nerves* a nation's heart
> Is in itself a deed. *Tennyson,* Epilogue.

> Not fumes to slacken thought and will,
> But bracing essences that *nerve*
> To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve.
> *Lowell,* To C. F. Bradford.

nerve-aura (nėrv'â-rä), *n.* Same as *nervaura.*

nerve-broach (nėrv'brōch), *n.* A wire instrument, sometimes notched, for extracting the nerve of a tooth.

nerve-canal (nėrv'ka-nal'), *n.* Same as *pulp-cavity.*

nerve-capping (nėrv'kap'ing), *n.* A cap placed over a tooth to preserve an exposed nerve.

nerve-cell (nėrv'sel), *n.* 1. Any cell constituting part of the nervous system.—2. More particularly, one of the essential cells of the nervous centers, forming, in its entirety or in part, the parts along which the nervous impulses are propagated and distributed in the activity of such centers. These cells have usually finely branched processes, and from some of them proceed the fibers of peripheral nerves. Also called *ganglion-cell.* See cut under *cell.*

nerve-center (nėrv'sen'tėr), *n.* A group of ganglion-cells closely connected with one another and acting together in the performance of some function, as the cerebral centers, psychical centers, respiratory or vasomotor centers.

nerve-chord, *n.* See *nerve-cord.*

nerve-collar (nėrv'kol'ėr), *n.* The nervous ring or collar around the gullet in many invertebrates.

nerve-cord (nėrv'kôrd), *n.* A cord composed of nervous tissue; a nerve. Also *nerve-chord.*

> The tubular condition of the cerebro-spinal *nerve-cord* of Vertebrata. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 184.

nerve-corpuscle (nėrv'kôr'pus-l), *n.* A nerve-cell.

nerved (nėrvd), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having nerves; especially, having nerves of a specified character. Specifically—2. In *bot.,* ribbed: applied to leaves having fibrovascular bundles ramifying through them, like veins or nerves in the animal structure. Also *nervous.* See *nervation.*—3. In *entom.,* having nervures or veins: applied to the wings of insects.—4. In *her.,* having nerves, as a leaf: said of a leaf when the nerves and veins are of a different tincture from the rest of the leaf.

nerve-drill (nėrv'dril), *n.* A dental instrument for drilling or enlarging a pulp-cavity.

nerve-ending (nėrv'en'ding), *n.* The structure in which a nerve terminates, as an end-plate in a muscle.

nerve-fiber (nėrv'fī'bėr), *n.* A minute cord conveying molecular disturbance which serves as a stimulus to some peripheral active organ or to some central nervous mechanism. The nerve-fibers may form peripheral nerves, or may constitute parts of the cerebrospinal axis, or of similar central organs in invertebrates. Two principal forms are recognized, the *medullated nerve-fibers* and the *non-medullated nerve-fibers* (or fibers of Remak).

nerve-fibril (nėrv'fī'bril), *n.* One of the exceedingly fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed.

nerve-fibrilla (nėrv'fi-bril'ä), *n.* Same as *nerve-fibril.*

nerve-force (nėrv'fōrs), *n.* The energy, actual or potential, of the nervous system; the capacity of the nervous system for work.

nerve-hill (nėrv'hil), *n.* A nerve-hillock or neuromast. *J. A. Ryder.*

nerve-hillock (nėrv'hil'ok), *n.* Same as *neuromast.*

nerveless (nėrv'les), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-less.*] Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.

> There sunk Thalia, *nerveless,* cold, and dead.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iv. 41.

> Ilis [Peter Angelis's] pencil was easy, bright, and flowing, but his colouring too faint, and *nerveless.*
> *Walpole,* Anecdotes of Painting, IV. i.

> No doubt we have in Coleridge the most striking example in literature of a great genius given in trust to a *nerveless* will and a fitful purpose. *Lowell,* Coleridge.

nervelessness (nėrv'les-nes), *n.* A nerveless state; lack of vigor; weakness; imbecility.

> A pusillanimity and *nervelessness* utterly unparalleled.
> *New York Tribune,* April 21, 1862.

> The "North China Herald" says the quality of *nervelessness* distinguishes the Chinaman from the European.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 198.

nerve-motion (nėrv'mō'shon), *n.* Molecular movement in nervous substance, constituting nervous action.

> I maintain that feeling is not a product of *nerve-motion* in anything like the sense that light is sometimes a product of heat, or that friction-electricity is a product of sensible motion. *J. Fiske,* N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 36.

nerve-needle (nėrv'nē'dl), *n.* In *dentistry,* a tool used for broaching out a pulp-cavity.

nerve-obtundent (nėrv'ob-tun'dent), *n.* A medicine used to deaden the nerve of a tooth: more commonly *obtundent.*

nerve-paste (nėrv'pāst), *n.* A mixture of arsenic (generally with creosote or morphine) used to kill the nerve of a tooth.

nerve-path (nėrv'path), *n.* A course, especially in the central nervous organs, along which a nervous impulse can propagate itself.

nerve-pentagon (nėrv'pen'ta-gon), *n.* In echinoderms, same as *esophageal ring* (which see, under *esophageal*).

nerve-plate (nėrv'plāt), *n.* A layer or lamina of nervous tissue which may develop into a nerve-tube or nerve-cord.

> Continuation of dorsal *nerve-plate* as a nerve-cord.
> *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIV. 187.

nerve-ring (nėrv'ring), *n.* The nervous system of some acalephs, as the *Medusæ,* forming a fibrous ring round the edge of the disk, with cellular ganglionic enlargements at regular intervals; a nerve-collar.

> This *nerve-ring,* which is most accurately known in the Geryonidæ, is supported on the annular cartilage.
> *Gegenbaur,* Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 109.

nerve-rudiment (nėrv'rö'di-ment), *n.* The rudiment of a nerve.

> The original attachment of the *nerve-rudiment* to the medullary wall is not permanent.
> *Foster and Balfour,* Embryology, p. 129.

nerve-shaken (nėrv'shā'kn), *a.* Having the nervous system weakened or enfeebled.

nerve-storm (nėrv'stôrm), *n.* A paroxysmal attack of nervous disturbance, as a megrim.

nerve-stretching (nėrv'strech'ing), *n.* In *surg.,* the operation of forcibly stretching a nerve, as for neuralgia.

nerve-substance (nėrv'sub'stans), *n.* The substance of which the essential part of a nerve- or ganglion-cell and its processes is composed.

nerve-tire (nėrv'tīr), *n.* Neurasthenia.

nerve-tissue (nėrv'tish'ö), *n.* The tissue of which the nervous system is composed, exclu-

sive of the requisite sustentacular and vascular parts. It includes the nerve-fibers and the ganglion-cells.

nerve-track (nêrv'trak), *n.* Any path of nerve-fibers, but especially in the cerebrospinal axis, along which nervous impulses travel.

nerve-tube (nêrv'tūb), *n.* 1†. A nerve-fiber. *Hoblyn.*—2. A hollow cord of nervous or embryonic nervous tissue, as the spinal cord of a vertebrate embryo.

The Craniates' ancestor had a dorsal median nerve, which has increased in size and importance so as to become the *nerve-tube* of existing forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

nerve-tuft (nêrv'tuft), *n.* A minute plexus or network of nerve-fibers. *Beale*, Protoplasm, p. 267.

nerve-tunic (nêrv'tū″nik), *n.* An investiture by nerves or nervous tissue; a plexus or ramified set of nerves inclosing the body or any part of it.

An elongate animal, with a plexiform *nerve-tunic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

nerve-twig (nêrv'twig), *n.* One of the small or ultimate ramifications of a nerve; a little nerve given off from a larger branch.

nerve-wave (nêrv'wāv), *n.* Wave-motion in a nerve, transmitting nerve-commotion in a manner analogous to the progress of a water wave. Compare *brain-wave*.

Throughout the world the sum-total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, *nerve-waves*, etc., varies from moment to moment. *J. Fiske*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 35.

nerve-winged (nêrv'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having the nerves or nervures of the wings conspicuous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera;* neuropterous.

nerviduct (nêr'vi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *ductus*, a duct.] An opening in a bone through which a nerve is conducted. *Coues*, 1882.

nerville (nêr'vil), *n.* [< NL. **nervillus*, dim. of L. *nervus*, nerve: see *nerve*.] In *bot.*, a very fine nerve or vein traversing the parenchyma of a leaf. See *nervation*.

nervimotion (nêr'vi-mō-shọn), *n.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *motio*(*n*-), motion: see *motion*.] 1. The reflex action of the nervous system; motion excited in nerves by external stimuli and reflected in muscular motion. *Dutrochet.* —2. In *bot.*, the power of self-motion in leaves.

nervimotor (nêr'vi-mō-tọr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or causing nervimotion.

II. *n.* That which causes nervimotion.

nervimuscular (nêr-vi-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *nervus*, a nerve, + *musculus*, a muscle: see *muscular*.] Of or pertaining to both nerve and muscle; neuromyological. *Coues*, 1887.

nervine (nêr'vin). *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nervinus*, made of sinews or fibers, < *nervus*, a sinew, a fiber, a nerve: see *nerve* and *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the nerves.—2. Capable of quieting nervous excitement, or otherwise acting upon the nerves.

II. *n.* A drug used in nervous diseases.

nervose (nêr'vōs), *a.* [< L. *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, nervous: see *nervous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—2. In *zoöl.*, nerved, as an insect's wing; having nervature.

nervosity (nêr-vos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nervosité* = Pr. *nervositat* = Sp. *nervosidad* = Pg. *nervosidade* = It. *nervosità*, < L. *nervosita*(*t*-)*s*, strength, thickness, < *nervosus*, full of sinews, nervous, < *nervus*, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. The quality of being nervous; nervousness. *Worcester.*—2. In *bot.*, the state of being nerved.

nervous (nêr'vus), *a.* [= F. *nerveux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nervoso*, < L. *nervosus*, full of sinews or fibers, sinewy, nervous, vigorous, < *nervus*, sinew, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. Full of nerves.

We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord . . . by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 32. (*Latham.*)

2. Sinewy; strong; vigorous; well-strung.

What *nervous* arms he boasts! how firm his tread!
His limbs how turn'd!
Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, viii. 147.

3. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style: as, a *nervous* historian.

The pleadings . . . were then short, *nervous*, and perspicuous. *Blackstone.*

Though it ["Arcadia"] contains some *nervous* and elegant passages, yet the plan of it is poor. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, II. 1.

The style is sometimes clumsy and unwieldy, but *nervous*, masculine, and such as became a soldier. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting some part of the nervous system: as, a *nervous* disease; a *nervous* impulse; a *nervous* action.—5. Having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated or excited; weak; timid.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheyne.*

Some of Johnson's whims on literary subjects can be compared only to that strange *nervous* feeling which made him uneasy if he had not touched every post between the Mitre tavern and his own lodgings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

Seneca himself was constitutionally a *nervous* and timid man, endeavouring, not always with success, to support himself by a sublime philosophy. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 204.

6†. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—**Nervous center.** See *nerve-center*.—**Nervous deafness,** deafness from disease of the auditory nerve or brain-centers.—**Nervous fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Nervous fluid,** the fluid formerly supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion.—**Nervous headache,** headache with nervous irritability; megrim.—**Nervous impulse.** See *impulse*.—**Nervous prostration,** weakness or depression due to the want of nervous power; neurasthenia. —**Nervous substance,** the substance of which the essential part of a nerve or a ganglion-cell and its processes is composed.—**Nervous system,** the nerve-centers with the peripheral nerves and organs of sense. The function of this system is to direct the functions of active organs, muscular and epithelial, in response to the varying states of the body, its several parts and its environment, in such manner as shall conduce to life and health and the bearing and raising of healthy offspring. Whether the nervous system has a direct trophic influence on passive tissues, protective or sustentacular, is undetermined.—**Stomatogastric nervous system.** See *stomatogastric*.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** See *sympathetic*.—**Syn. 3.** Forcible.—**5.** Timorous, excitable, high-strung.

nervously (nêr'vus-li), *adv.* In a nervous manner. (*a*) With strength or vigor.

He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, IV. 47.

(*b*) With weakness or agitation of the nerves; with restless agitation.

Rendered *nervously* cautious and anxious by so many successive losses. *Scott.*

nervousness (nêr'vus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being nervous. (*a*) The state of being composed of nerves. (*b*) Strength; force; vigor.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

(*c*) Morbid psychical irritability; unsteadiness of nervous control; a state of despondency consequent on an affection of the nerves.

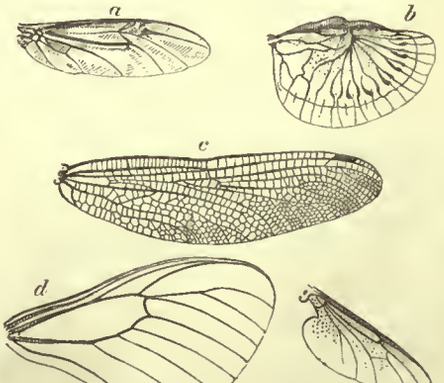
If we mistake not, moreover, a certain quality of *nervousness* had become more or less manifest, even in so solid a specimen of Puritan descent as the gentleman now under discussion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

nervular (nêr'vū-lär), *a.* [< *nervule* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or near the nervures of an insect's wing: as, *nervular* dots, lines, etc.

nervule (nêr'vūl), *n.* [= F. *nervule*, < L. *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, a nerve: see *nerve*.] A small nerve; specifically, in *entom.*, a small nervure or vein of the wing, emitted by a larger one or connecting two other nervures. Also called *nervulet*, *veinlet*, *venule*, or *branch*.

nervulet (nêr'vū-let), *n.* [< *nervule* + *-let*.] In *entom.*, same as *nervule*.—**Coronate nervulet.** See *coronate*.

nervure (nêr'vūr), *n.* [< F. *nervure*, a rib (in arch., bot., etc.), < L. *nervus*, a sinew, fiber, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) Any one of the ribs of a groined vault, but especially that part of a rib which forms one of the sides of a compartment of the groining. (*b*) A projecting molding, particularly if small and acute-angled in profile. Also called *nerve*.—2. In *bot.*, a vein or nerve of a leaf.—3. In *entom.*, one of the tubes or tubular thickenings which ramify in an insect's wing; a nerve, vein, or costa proceeding along one of certain definite lines, to strengthen the wing and, through a central hollow, to nourish it. The wing is developed as a sac-like projection of the body-wall, and is hence composed of two closely applied membranes. The nervures are exactly apposed thickenings of the dorsal and ventral membranes. In most insects a groove extends along the inner surface of the thickening of each wall, forming a tube in the center of each nervure within which the fluids of the body circulate. The larger ones also contain tracheæ. The number of these nervures is greatest and their arrangement is most complicated in some of the *Orthoptera* and *Neuroptera*, while they are almost entirely wanting in some of the small *Hymenoptera*. The nervures furnish important zoölogical characters. See cut in preceding column. —**Coronate, cross, discoidal, externomedian, internomedian, marginal,** etc., **nervure.** See the adjectives. —**Inner apical nervure.** See *inner*.



Nervures or Venation of Wings in Insects.

a, *Coleoptera:* common chafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*); *b*, *Euplexoptera:* earwig (*Forficula auricularis*); *c*, *Neuroptera:* dragon-fly (*Æschna maculatissima*); *d*, *Lepidoptera:* butterfly (*Parnassius apollo*); *e*, *Diptera:* a fly (*Bibio marci*).

nervus (nêr'vus), *n.*; pl. *nervi* (-vī). [L. *nervus:* see *nerve*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nerve.

nervy (nêr'vi), *a.* [< *nerve* + *-y*[1].] 1. Vigorous; sinewy; strong, as if well-nerved or full of nervous force.

Death, that dark spirit, in 's *nervy* arm doth lie.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 177.

Between
His *nervy* knees there lay a boar-spear keen.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Courageous; having or exhibiting fortitude or nerve.

Yonder brisk and sinewy fellow has taken one short, *nervy* step into the ring, chanting with rising energy. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

Nesæa (uē-sē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Commerson, 1789), < L. *Nesæe*, < Gr. *Νησαίη*, the name of a sea-nymph or Nereid, fem. of *νησαῖος*, of an island, < *νῆσος*, an island.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Lythrariceæ* and the tribe *Lythreæ*, known by the three- to six-celled capsule wholly concealed within the calyx. There are 27 species, leafy erect herbs or shrubs, with four-angled branches and purplish or bluish flowers, natives of warmer Asia, Africa, Australia, and America, with one, *N. verticillata*, in the United States, a conspicuous inhabitant of shallow waters, with opposite or whorled leaves and long arching tufted stems, enormously thickened below, with remarkable white spongy and floccose tissue (aërenchyma). This species is called *swamp-loosestrife*. See *hanchinol* and *Heimia*.

nescience (nesh'iens), *n.* [= F. *nescience* = Sp. Pg. *nesciencia* = It. *nescienza*, < LL. *nescientia*, ignorance, < L. *nescien*(*t*-)*s*, ignorant: see *nescient*.] The state of not knowing; lack of knowledge; ignorance.

The ignorance and involuntary *nescience* of men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 800.

nescient (nesh'ient), *a.* [= OF. *nescient*, < L. *nescien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *nescire*, be ignorant, know not, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] Destitute of knowledge; ignorant; characterized by or exhibiting nescience. *Coles*, 1717.

nescious (nesh'ius), *a.* [< L. *nescius*, ignorant.] Same as *nescient*.

He that understands our thoughts . . . cannot be *nescious* of our works. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 171.

nescock†, *n.* See *nestcock*.

nese[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *neeze*.

nese[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nose*[1].

nesh (nesh), *a.* [< ME. *nesh*, *nesch*, *nessch*, *neysch*, < AS. *hnesc*, *hnæsc*, soft, tender, = MD. *nesch*, *nes*, soft, wet, = Goth. *hnaskwus*, soft, tender. Cf. *nask*, *nasky*, *nasty*.] 1†. Soft; tender.

I was fader of his flesch,
His Moder hedde an herte *nesch*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

Take wylde tansey, and grynde yt, and make yt *neshe*, & ley it therto. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 36.

It semeth for love his harte is tender *nessh*.
Court of Love, l. 1092.

2†. Delicate; weak; poor-spirited.

Synne was harde, hya blood was *nessche*,
To defende folk fro feendys wode.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. Soft; friable; crumbly. [Prov. Eng.]—**For hard or for nesh**†, **in hard or in nesh**†, come weal, come woe; in good fortune or bad.

In nesse, in hard, y pray the nowe,
In al stedes thou him avowe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

nesh† (nesh), *v. t.* [< *nesh*, *a.*] To make soft, tender, or weak.

Nesh not your womb [stomach] by drinking immoderately. *Ashmole*, Theatrum Chemicum (1652), p. 113. (*Latham.*)

neshen (nesh'n), *v. t.* [< *nesh* + *-en*[1].] To make tender. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nesiote (nē′si-ōt), *a.* [< Gr. *νησιώτης*, an islander, < *νῆσος*, an island.] Insular; inhabiting an island.

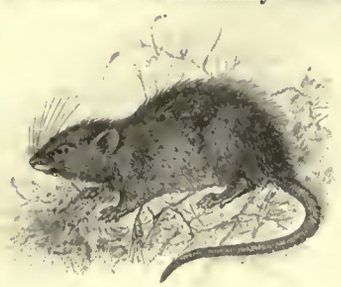
neski, neskhi (nes′ki), *n.* [Ar.] The cursive or running hand ordinarily used in Arabic manuscripts and printed books.

Two systems of writing were used concomitantly, the Cufic or uncial and the *Neski* or running hand.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 117.

Nesogæa (nē-sō-jē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, Polynesia or Oceania, with New Zealand excluded, considered with reference to the geographical distribution of its animals.

Nesogæan (nē-sō-jē′an), *a.* [< *Nesogæa* + *-an.*] In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to *Nesogæa*.

Nesokia (nē-sō′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of murine rodents of the subfamily *Phlæomyinæ*,



Bandicoot (*Nesokia bandicota*).

having a short, scaly, nearly naked tail, and including several species of Indian bandicoot-rats, as *N. bandicota*. *J. E. Gray.*

Nesomys (nes′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] A remarkable genus of murine rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having teeth of sigmodont pattern. It is peculiar to Madagascar, where it is one of two genera which constitute the entire rodent fauna of the island, so far as is known. The genus was established by W. Peters in 1870.

Nesomys rufus.

Nesonetta (nes-ō-net′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *νῆττα*, a duck.] A genus of erismaturine ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*, established by G. R. Gray in 1844. *N. aucklandica*, the only species known, inhabits the Auckland Islands, whence the name.

Nesotragus (nē-sot′ra-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆσος*, an island, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of small antelopes inhabiting Zanzibar and Mozambique. *N. moschatus* is the typical species. Same as *Neotragus*.

ness (nes), *n.* [< ME. *nesse*, < AS. *næss* = Icel. *nes* = Dan. *næs* = Sw. *näs*, a headland; akin to *nose*[1].] A point of land running into the sea; a promontory; a headland; a cape.

We weyed anker, and bare cleere of the *nesse*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

[*Ness* occurs as a termination of the names of some promontories or headlands: as, Sheer*ness*, Dunge*ness*.]

-ness. [< ME. *-nes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *-nes*, *-nis*, *-nys*, *-ness*, etc., = OS. *-nissi*, *-nissea*, *-nissia*, *-nessi*, *-nussi*, *-nussia* = OFries. *-nesse* = MD. *-nesse*, D. *-nis* = MLG. *-nisse* = OHG. *-nassī*, *-nussī*, *-nissī*, *-nissa*, *-nessī*, *-nessa*, MHG. *-nisse*, *-nusse*, *-nis*, *-nus*, G. *-nis*, *-niss* = Goth. *-nassus* (as in *thiudinassus*, kingdom), prop. *-n-assu-s*, the *n* belonging orig. to the stem (adj. or pp.) of the word, and the suffix being *-assu-s* (= OHG. *-issa*, *-ussa*, *-ussi*), as in *ufar-assus*, superfluity; perhaps orig. **-as-tu-s*, a similar termination occurring in *mist*[1], q. v. The termination is fem. in AS., etc., but also neut. in OHG., and masc. in Goth.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, used to form, from adjectives, nouns denoting the abstract quality of the adjective, as *goodness*, *sweetness*, *whiteness*, *humbleness*, *hopefulness*, *spiritualness*, *crookedness*, *neglectedness*, *obliviousness*, the quality or state of being good, sweet, white, etc. All such words are originally abstract, but some have come to be used also as concrete, as *witness*, a person who gives testimony, *wilderness*, a wild region. The suffix is applicable to any adjective; but in adjectives of Latin origin the equivalent suffix *-ity*, of Latin origin, is also used (and is often preferable): as in *torpidness*, *credibleness*, equivalent to *torpidity*, *credibility*.

Nesslerization (nes′lėr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *Nesslerize* + *-ation.*] The process of Nesslerizing. See *Nesslerize*.

Nesslerize (nes′lėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Nesslerized*, ppr. *Nesslerizing*. [< *Nessler* (see def.) + *-ize.*] To treat with Nessler's reagent; determine (ammonia) with the help of Nessler's reagent.

Nessler's reagent. See *reagent*.

nest[1] (nest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *neast*; < ME. *nest*, *nist*, *nyst*, < AS. *nest* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *nest*, nest (not found in Seand. or Goth.), = Lith. *lizdas* = L. *nidus* (for **nisdus*) (> It. Sp. *nido* = F. *nid*), a nest, = Skt. *nīda*, a lair, den, for **nisda*, perhaps < *ni*, down, + √ *sad*, sit: see *nether*[1] and *sit*. Cf. Goth. *sitls*, a nest, = E. *settle*[1], a seat; *settle*[1], *seat*, *sit*, etc., being thus related to *nest*. Cf. Icel. *hiði*, a nest, akin to Gr. *κοίτη*, a couch (< *κεῖσθαι*, lie), and to E. *home*. Whether Bret. *neiz*, Ir. Gael. *nead*, a nest, are related to the Teut. and L. word is not clear. The OF. *nest* is from E. From the L. word (*nidus*) are derived E. *nide*, *nidus*, *nidification*, *nye*[2], *nias*, *eyas*, etc.] **1.** A structure formed or used by a bird for incubation and the rearing of its young. Such nesting-places are of the most diverse character, some birds making a slight nest or none at all, while others construct for their eggs receptacles requiring remarkable skill and industry. The materials used are also extremely various, as twigs, leaves, grass, moss, wool, feathers, mud or clay, etc. Some birds, for the sake of safety, excavate burrows for their nests in banks or sandy cliffs, or holes in trees. See cuts under *hive-nest*.

Briddes ich by-heide in bosshes maden *nestes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 156.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have *nests*; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.
Mat. viii. 20.

2. A place where the eggs of insects, turtles, etc., are laid; a place in which the young of certain small animals are reared, or a number of such animals dwelling together: as, a *nest* of rabbits.

Seek not a scorpion's *nest*,
Nor set no footing on this unkind shore.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 86.

3. A snug place of residence; habitation; abode.

Not farre away, not meet for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poore mans *nest*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 32.

4. Any abode, especially of evil things: as, a *nest* of vice.

Lady, come from that *nest*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 151.

5. A number of persons dwelling or consorting together or resorting to the same haunt, or the haunt itself: generally in a bad sense.

The imbecile government, incapable of defending itself, implored Gonsalvo's aid in dislodging this *nest* of formidable freebooters. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

In almost all of the poorer districts of London are to be found "*nests* of Irish"—as they are called—or courts inhabited solely by the Irish costermongers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 115.

We secm a *nest* of traitors—none to trust,
Since our arms fail'd. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

6. A series or set, as of boxes, baskets, trays, bowls, etc., of diminishing sizes, each fitting within the next in order.

He has got on his whole *nest* of nightcaps.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

Cogging Cocledemoy is runne away with a *neast* of goblets. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 1.

7. A connected series of cog-wheels or pulleys. —**8.** In *geol.*, an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral in an isolated state, within a rock.—**Crow's nest.** See *crow's-nest*.—**Hurrah's nest.** See *hurrah*.—**Mare's nest.** See *mare*[1].—**Nest of drawers**, a set or a cabinet of small drawers.—**Swallow's nest.** See *nidus hirundinis*, under *nidus*.—**To feather one's nest.** See *feather*.

nest[1] (nest), *v.* [< ME. *nesten*, < AS. *nistan*, *nistian* (= MHG. *nisten*), make a nest, < *nest*, a nest: see *nest*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To build or occupy a nest.

Gulls vary considerably in their mode of *nesting*, but it is always in accordance with their structure and habits.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 218.

The field-mouse wants no better place to *nest* than beneath a large, flat stone.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XIX. 610.

2†. To relieve nature. *Davies.*

The most mannerly step but to the door, and *nest* upon the stairs.
Modern Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 137).

3. To search for nests: as, to go *nesting* or bird-*nesting*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lodge or house in or as in a nest; provide with a place of shelter or resort; build habitations for; house: often used reflexively.

The gallies happily comming to their accustomed harborow, . . . and all the Masters and mariners of them being then *nested* in their owne homes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 132.

Him who *nested himself* into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince.
South, Sermons, V. v.

The feathery throng,
Nested in the vernal realms
Of the poplars and the elms.
T. B. Read, Wagoner of the Alleghanies.

2. To place (articles of graduated size belonging to a set) one within another. See *nest*[1], *n.*, 6.

These shells are *nested*, the smaller inside the larger, sometimes six or seven in a set. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 209.

nest[2]**†**, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *a.* A Middle English form of *next*.

But so as I can declare it I thenke,
And nemone no nsme; but tho that *nest* were.
Richard the Redeless, i. 51.

nestcock† (nest′kok), *n.* [Also *nescock*, *nestle-cock*; < *nest*[1] + *cock*[1].] A fondling; a delicate or effeminate man who stays much at home. Compare *cockney*.

neste†. See *niste*.

nest-egg (nest′eg), *n.* **1.** An egg (natural or artificial) placed or left in a nest to prevent a laying hen from forsaking the nest.—**2.** Something laid up as the beginning or nucleus of a continued growth or accumulation.

Be sure, in the mortifications of sin, willingly or carelessly to leave no remains of it, no *nest-egg*, no principles of it, no affections to it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 17.

I got my bit of a *nest-egg* . . . all by my own sharpness—ten suvreigns it was—wi' dousing the fire at Torry's mill, an' it's growed an' growed by a bit an' a bit, till I'n got a matter o' thirty pound.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

nestle (nes′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nestled*, ppr. *nestling*. [< ME. *nestlen*, *nestelen*, < AS. *nestlian*, *nistlian* (= D. *nestelen*), make a nest, freq. < *nest*, a nest: see *nest*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make or use a nest; have a nesting-place: said chiefly of birds.

And the birds *nestled* in hire branches and thinges fyuing were fed of that tree. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, iv.

The kingfisher wonts commonly by the waterside, and *nestles* in hollow banks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

And sweet homes *nestle* in these dales.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

The little towns of Almissa and Makarska, both *nestling* by the water's edge at the mountain's foot.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 200.

3. To dispose one's self comfortably for rest or repose; snuggle; cuddle.

II. *trans.* **1.** To provide with a nest; house or shelter; settle as in a nest: often used reflexively.

The Picts . . . came and *nestled themselves* in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 52.

They have seen perjury and murder *nestle themselves* into a throne, live triumphant, and die peaceably.
South, Sermons, IV. iv.

Cupid . . . found a downy Bed,
And *nestled* in his little Head.
Prior, Love Disarmed.

2. To cherish; fondle closely; cuddle, as a bird her young.

This Ithacus so highly is indear'd
To his Minerua that her hand is euer in his deeds;
She like his mother *nestles* him.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiii. 680.

nestle-cock† (nes′l-kok), *n.* Same as *nestcock*.

nestler (nes′lėr), *n.* A nestling.

The size of the *nestler* is comic, and its tiny beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy patronizing look of the mother. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

nestling[1] (nes′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nestle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making a nest or going to nest; the act of settling or cuddling down.

Dumb was the sea, and if the beech-wood stirred,
'Twas with the *nestling* of the gray-winged bird
Midst its thick leaves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 394.

2†. A nest or nestling-place.

They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I like them [aviaries] not, except they . . . have living plants and bushes set in them, that the birds may have more scope and natural *nestling*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

nestling[2] (nest'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nestling*; < *nest*[1] + *-ling*[1]; due in part to the verb *nestle*: see *nestling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A young bird in the nest, or just from the nest.

> The pliant bough
> That, moving, moves the nest and *nestling*.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2†. The smallest bird in the nest; the weakest of the brood.

> Second brothers, and poore *nestlings*,
> Whom more injurious Nature later brings
> Into the naked world. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 43.

II. *a.* Being still a nestling; being yet in the nest.

I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks.
Barrington, Experiments on Singing Birds. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Nestor (nes'tọr), *n.* [NL. L., < Gr. Νέστωρ, in Greek legend a king of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chieftains who took part in the siege of Troy.] **1.** The oldest and wisest (because most experienced) man of a class or company: in allusion to Nestor in Greek legend. Hence—**2.** A counselor; an adviser.—**3.** In *ornith.*, a genus of parrots having a remarkably long beak: named from the gray head. *Nestor notabilis* is the New Zealand kaka; *N. productus* is another species. There are several others, some recently extinct.

Nestorian (nes-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Nestorianus*, < *Nestorius*, Gr. Νεστόριος, Nestorius (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nestorius (see *Nestorianism*), or the Nestorians or their doctrines.

The people are of sundry kinds, for there are not only Saracens and idolaters but also a few *Nestorian* Christians.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 760.

Nestorian liturgy. See *liturgy*, 3 (3).

II. *n.* **1.** A follower of Nestorius; one who denies the hypostatic union of two natures in one person in Christ, holding that he possesses two distinct personalities, the union between which is merely moral. After the Council of Ephesus the Nestorians obtained possession of the theological schools of Edessa, Nisibis, and Selencia, and were driven by imperial edicts into Persia, where they firmly established themselves. Later they spread to India, Bactria, and as far as China. About 1400 the greater part of their churches perished under the persecutions of Timur, and in the sixteenth century a large part of the remainder joined the Roman Catholics. These are called *Chaldeans*. See def. 2, and *Nestorianism*.

2. One of a modern Christian body in Persia and Turkey, the remnant of the once powerful Nestorian denomination. They number about 140,000, are subject to a patriarch (the patriarch of Urumiah) and eighteen bishops, recognize seven sacrsments, administer communion in both kinds, and have many fasts. Another community of Nestorian origin still exists on the Malabar coast of India, but since the middle of the seventeenth century these are said to have become Monophysites. See *Christians of St. Thomas*, under *Christian*.

The Persian kings were always more favourable to *Nestorians*, as believing them to deny the True Divinity of our Lord. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 142.

Nestorianism (nes-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Nestorian* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the God-man the two natures, the divine and the human, are not united in one person, and that consequently he possesses two distinct personalities. Nestorianism is at the opposite extreme of Christological doctrine from Monophysitism. It derives its name from Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned by the third and fourth ecumenical councils (that of Ephesus in 431 and that of Chalcedon in 451) as promulgating teachings which involved this doctrine and as refusing to assent to the decision of the Ephesine Council. See *Theotocos*.

As Eutychianism is the doctrine that the God-man has only the one nature, so *Nestorianism* is the doctrine that He has two complete persons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 356.

The celebrated school at Edessa . . . remained firm against the Arian heresy, but gave way to *Nestorianism* about the time of Zeno.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 127.

Nestoridæ (nes-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-idæ*.] A family of parrots represented by the genus *Nestor*, now peculiar to New Zealand. *A. Newton*.

Nestorinæ (nes-tọ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nestor* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, represented by the genus *Nestor*.

nestorine (nes'tọ-rin), *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Nestorinæ*; pertaining to the genus *Nestor*.

nest-pan (nest'pan), *n.* A moderately deep pan of earthenware, made of convenient size, in common use among pigeon-fanciers as a receptacle for the nests of their brooding birds.

nest-spring (nest'spring), *n.* A spiral spring having one or more coils of springs inclosed.

net[1] (net), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *net*, < AS. *net*, *nett* = OS. *netti*, *net* = OFries. *nette*, *nitte* = D. *net* = MLG. *nette* = OHG. *nezi*, *nezzi*, MHG. *netze*, G. *netz* = Icel. *net* = Sw. *nät* = Dan. *net* = Goth. *nati*, a net; cf. Icel. *nōt*, a large net. Root unknown.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An open textile fabric, of cotton, linen, hemp, silk, or other material, tied or woven with a mesh of any size, designed or used for catching animals alive, either by inclosing or by entangling them; a netting or network used as a snare or trap. Nets are of high antiquity, and there are almost as many kinds of them as there are ways in which a piece of netting or a network can be adapted to the capture of animals. It is characteristic of nets to take the game alive, either by surrounding or inclosing it as in a bag or by entangling it in meshes. Many kinds of net are described and named—from the nature of the game, as, *bird-nets*, *butterfly-nets*, *fish-nets*; from the way in which the game is taken, as, *gill-net*, *gilling-net*; from the way in which the net is handled or worked, as, *beating-net*, *dip-net*, *draw-net*, *drag-net*, *drift-net*, *drop-net*, *hand-net*, *landing-net*, *set-net*, *stake-net*, *scoop-net*; from the shape of the netting, as, *bag-net*, *purse-net*, etc. In the fisheries in which nets are most used, many of them take other names, as *fyke*, *pound*, *seine*, *weir*, *trap*. (See these words and the above compounds.) Nets range in size from a few inches to a mile or more: thus, seines have been made reaching (with the ropes which haul them) 5 miles, and sweeping more than 1,000 acres of water-bottom. The material ranges from the finest silk, muslin, etc., to stout cordage; gut or sinew is sometimes used. The mesh is always made with a fixed, not running, knot. The appliances of nets are numerous: as, buoys or buoy-lines to float one border of the net or indicate the whereabouts of a net under water; sinkers, leads, or lead-lines to sink one border of the net to the bottom of the water; cords or ropes for setting, stretching, hauling, pursing, etc., often worked by mechanical contrivances, as a windlass operated by horse- or steam-power; poles or stakes for setting, etc. In some kinds of set-nets or weirs the staking or paling is so extensive in comparison with the netting that the contrivance is converted into a wooden trap, and is, in fact, called a *trap*. See *net*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

> But as a brid, whiche woll alight
> And seeth the mete, but nought the *nette*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., iii.

> And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares,
> The seine, the cast-*net*, and the wicker maze,
> To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways.
> *Fawkes*, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxi.

2. Figuratively, a snare or device for entrapping or misleading in any way; a moral or mental trap or entanglement.

> Hue were laht by the *net* so bryd is in snare.
> *Flemish Insurrection* (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

> So will I turn her virtue into pitch,
> And out of her own goodness make the *net*
> That shall enmesh them all.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 367.

> Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
> Hearts after them tangled in amorous *nets*.
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 162.

3. A light open woven fabric, as gauze or muslin, worn or used as a protection from annoying insects: as, a mosquito-*net* spread over a bed.—**4.** Machine-made lace of many kinds. The varieties of machine-net formerly made were *whip-net*, *mait-net*, *patent net*, *drop-net*, *spider-net*, *balloon-net*. The modern varieties, named according to the kind of mesh employed, are *warp-net*, *point-net*, and *bobbin-net*. *Broad net* is woven as wide as the machine will allow. *Quillings* are narrow widths, several being made at one time in the breadth of the machine. *Fancy net* has a gimp pattern worked in by hand (called *lace-darning*) or by the Jacquard attachment.

Here's a bit o' *net*, then, for you to look at before I tie up my pack: . . . spotted and sprigged, you see, beautiful, but yallow—'s been lyin' by an' got the wrong colour.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

5. A light open meshed bag for holding or confining the hair. Some are made of threads so fine that they are called *invisible nets*.

The hair is usually plaited down on each side of the face and inclosed in a *net* or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 470.

6. Anything formed with interstices or meshes like a net.

> *Nets* of checker-work, and wreaths of chain-work, for the chapiters. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

> Now on some twisted ivy-*net*,
> Now by some tinkling rivulet, . . .
> Her cream-white mule his pastern set.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Guinevere.

7. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a reticulation or cancellation; a network of anastomosing or inosculating filaments or vessels; a web or mesh; a rete.—**8.** In *math.*, a rectilinear figure drawn as follows. For a plane net, four points in a plane are assumed, and through pairs of them, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of lines, straight lines are drawn. For a net in space, five points are assumed, through triads of which, and of points subsequently obtained as intersections of three planes, planes are drawn. —**Bag-and-stake net**, a kind of net-weir similar to that form of seine sometimes used to take bluefish. In England the bag-and-stake nets are included in the law forbidding the use of fixed engines for the capture of salmon. *Massachusetts Report* (1866), p. 28.—**Baird net**, a form of collecting-net: named from its designer, Prof. S. F. Baird.—**Bar-net**, that part of a stake-net which is hung on stakes in a line at right angles with the shore, and with which the fish first come in contact. See *stake-net*. [Canada.]—**Brussels net.** (*a*) The pillow-made ground of Brussels application lace. (*b*) A machine-made ground imitating the above.—**Bull-net**, a large dip-net worked from the rigging by block and tackle, and used in unlading a purse-seine.—**Casting-net**, a fishing-net consisting of a circle of netting varying in diameter from 4 feet to 15 or more. To its circumference are attached, at short intervals, leaden weights. There is a central opening, usually constituted by a ferrule of bone or metal. One end of a long rope passes through this ferrule, and to it are attached numerous cords extending to the lead-rope. The net is used by gathering up the casting-rope in a coil on one arm, and taking the net itself on the other. By a dexterous fling of the arm holding the net, this is thrown in such a way as to spread out completely, and it is sometimes hurled to a distance of many feet, so as to fall flat on the surface of the water. The leads sink immediately, forming a circular inclosure, and imprisoning any fish that happen to be under it at the time. The rope is then hauled in from the other end, causing the whole circumference to pucker inwardly, the leads and pucker coming together in a compact mass. These nets are extensively used in the West Indies and the southern United States. —**Cast-net**, a fishing-net that is cast; a casting-net.—**Cherry-net**, a net spread over a cherry-tree to keep off birds.

> To catch a dragon in a *cherry net*,
> To trip a tigress with a gossamer,
> Were wisdom to it. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Clue-net, a purse-seine. [New Jersey.]—**Collecting-net**, a small seine used for collecting fish for specimens of natural history; a collecting-seine.—**Darned net**, net of any kind, embroidered with either white or colored thread of any material. It differs from *darned embroidery* in giving less solid and uniform opaque surfaces, and in depending more upon the outline formed by a single thread carried through the meshes. See *darned netting*, under *netting*.—**Diving-net**, a net arranged somewhat like a fyke, for taking rock-fish, perch, etc. [New Jersey.]—**Draft-net**, a haul-seine. [New Jersey.]—**Drag-net**, a small seine dragged or hauled in shoal water, one end of the net being fastened in the mud by means of the staff. The drag-net is from 75 to 100 yards long, and 25 to 37 meshes deep, with a mesh of from 1½ to 2 inches. The lead-line is provided with heavy lead sinkers, the cork-line with floats.—**Dredge-net.** See *rake-dredge*.—**Drift-net**, a fishing-net which drifts with the tide. Drift-nets are arranged on the same principle as gill-nets (see *gill-net*), except that they are allowed to drift about with the tide instead of being secured to stakes. They are shot or paid out from boats in a straight line, and kept perpendicular by buoys along the top and leads at the bottom, and are drawn out straight across the current by a boat rowed in the proper direction.—**Dutch net**, a pound-net. [North Carolina.]—**Gang** or **hook of nets.** See *gang*.—**Glade net.** See *glade-net*.—**Maltese net**, in *lace-making*, a ground or réseau in which the Maltese cross appears, especially one consisting of octagons each inclosing a Maltese cross, and alternating with elongated hexagons and small triangles, producing a very complex pattern.—**Run net**, darned netting of a simple sort in which the needlework is not elaborately stitched. *A. S. Cole*, Embroidery and Lace.—**To run the net**, to feel for fish that may have been caught by handling the cork-line of a net without further disturbing its set in the water; run the cork-line hand over hand. The struggling of the fish is readily felt in this way, and they are ungilled as soon as possible, that they may not injure themselves nor be devoured by other fish.—**Water-net**, a fresh-water alga, *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*. See *Hydrodictyon*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of netting: as, a *net* fence. —**2.** Resembling netting; having a structure which is like netting—that is, one which has open meshes, large in proportion to the thickness of the threads.—**3.** Caught in a net; netted: as, *net* fish.—**4.** Reticulate or cancellate; netted or net-veined, as an insect's wings.—**Net embroidery.** (*a*) Decorative needlework done upon net as a foundation. (*b*) Decorative work done upon net, but not strictly needlework, as muslin appliqué (which see, under *muslin*).—**Net-mackerel.** See *mackerel*.

net[1] (net), *v.*; pret. and pp. *netted*, ppr. *netting*. [< *net*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make as a net; make network of; form into a netting; mesh; knot or weave in meshes.

In mediæval times the vestments of the clergy frequently had *netted* coverings of silk.
Drapers' Dict., p. 239.

2. To capture or take with a net, as game; insnare, entangle, or entrap in or by means of network, as any animal. Quadrupeds are not often netted, traps or snares or guns being commonly used for their capture. Birds are netted in several different ways: by springing a net over them; by driving them into a winged and tunneled net, as ducks; by the use of a hand-net on a pole, as in taking insects; and by entangling them in the meshes of a spread net. Fishes, including shell-fish, are netted by every device which can be put into effect by means of network. The use of the net in these cases is, however, in one of two leading methods, entangling and inclosing. In the former of these, the fish swims against a vertical sheet of netting, finds the mesh too small to go through, and is caught by the gills in trying to back out. Insects are netted by collectors in one of two ways: with the butterfly-net, which is a very light bag of silk, gauze, etc., on a frame and pole; and with the beating-net, a bag of stout cloth or light canvas on a frame, with a short handle, used to beat or brush the grass and bushes. See *net*[1], *n.*

3. To take as if with a net; capture by arts, wiles, or stratagems; entangle in difficulty; beguile.

> And now I am here *netted* and in the toils. *Scott.*

4. To put into or surround with a net for protection or safe-keeping; hold in place by means of a net, as one's hair; veil or cover, as

the head with a net; spread a net over or around, as a fruit-tree to keep off the birds, or a bed to keep out mosquitos.

To leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in *netting* it to keep off the birds.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxi. (*Davies.*)

Old Yew, which graspest at the stones
That name the under-lying dead,
Thy fibres *net* the dreamless head,
Thy roots are wrapt about the bones.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make nets or form network; be occupied in knotting or weaving a suitable material into netting.

Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends. *Seward.* (*Latham.*)

Mrs. Sparsit *netting* at the fireside, in a side-saddle attitude, with one foot in a cotton stirrup.
Dickens, Hard Times, I. 11.

2. To use the net in capturing game as an art or industry: as, he *nets* for a living.

net[2] (net), *a.* [Also *nett;* < F. *net* = It. *netto* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *netto*), clean, clear, neat, < L. *nitidus*, shining, sleek, neat: see *neat*[2], an earlier form from the same source.] 1. Clear; pure; unadulterated; neat: as, *net* (unadulterated) wines.

Ca. Nay, look what a nose he hath.
Be. My nose is *net* crimson.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

Nett yvory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

2. Clear of anything extraneous; with all deductions (such as charges, expenses, discounts, commissions, taxes, etc.) made: as, *net* profits or earnings; *net* proceeds; *net* weight.

The *net* revenue of the crown at the abdication of King James amounted to somewhat more than two millions, without any tax on land. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, xviii.

Æsthetic enjoyment is a *net* addition to the sum of life's pleasures. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 533.

3. Lowest; not subject to further deduction or discount: as, these prices are *net*.—**Net measure**, in architecture, measure in which no allowance is made for finishing; in the work of artificers, measure in which no allowance is made for the waste of materials.—**Net proceeds**, the amount or sum left from the sale of goods after every charge is paid.—**Net profits**, what remains as the clear gain of any business adventure, after deducting the capital invested in the business, the expenses incurred in its management, and the losses sustained by its operation.—**Net stock**, the net proceeds of a fishing-trip after all expenses have been deducted.—**Net weight**, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for casks, bags, cases, or any inclosing material.

net[2] (net), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *netted*, ppr. *netting*. [< *net*[2], *a.*] To gain or produce as clear profit: as, to *net* a thousand dollars in a business transaction; the sale *netted* a hundred dollars.

net-berth (net'bėrth), *n.* The space or room occupied in the water by a net when fishing, equivalent to the superficial extent of the area in which a fish may be taken, and differing somewhat from the whole area represented by the dimensions of the net.

net-braider (net'brā′dėr), *n.* One who makes nets.

Netbraiders, or those that have no cloathes to wrappe their hides in or bread to put in their mouths but what they earne and get by brayding of nets.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe.

net-caul† (net'kâl), *n.* 1. A mode of hair-dressing: same as *crespine*.—2. A net.

nete[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neat*[1].

nete[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *neat*[2].

nete[3] (nē'tē), *n.* [< Gr. *νήτη*, contr. of *νέάτη* (sc. *χορδή*, chord), fem. of *νέατος*, last, < *νέος*, new: see *new*.] In *anc. Gr. music*, the upper tone of the disjunct tetrachord: so called because it was the last or uppermost tone of the earlier and simpler systems. Its pitch is supposed to have been about equivalent to the modern E next above middle C. See *tetrachord*.

net-fern (net'fėrn), *n.* A name sometimes applied to species of the genus *Gleichenia*.

net-fish (net'fish), *n.* 1. A fish, as the cod, taken in nets: opposed to *trawl-fish* and *line-fish*. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—2. The basket-fish or Medusa's-head, a many-armed ophiurian. *J. Winthrop.*

net-fisherman (net'fish′ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes with a net, as distinguished from one who uses the line.

net-fishery (net'fish′ėr-i), *n.* A place where net-fishing is done; also, the business of fishing with a net.

net-fishing (net'fish′ing), *n.* The act, process, or industry of fishing with nets, whether movable or fixed. Net-fishing is regulated, and in some instances prohibited, by legislation.

nethelesst, *adv.* A variant of *natheless*.

Nethelesse, let them a Goda name fcede on theyr owne folly, so they seeke not to darken the beames of others glory. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Epistle.

nethemost†, *a. superl.* An obsolete variant of *nethermost*.

nether[1]† (neᵺ′ėr), *adv.* [ME. *nether, nither,* < AS. *nither, nithor, neothor* = OS. *nithar* = OFries. *nither, neder* = D. *neder* = MLG. *nedder* = OHG. *nidar*, MHG. *nider*, G. *nieder* = Icel. *nidhr* = Sw. *neder* = Dan. *neder-* = Goth. **nithar* (not recorded), downward; with compar. suffix *-ther* = L. *-ter*, *-terus* = Gr. *-τερος*, and connected with several later forms with other suffixes, as AS. *neothan*, down, beneath, from beneath, *neothane*, beneath, = OS. *nithana* = MLG. *neden, nedden* = OHG. *nidana*, MHG. *nidene, niden*, G. *nieden*, below, beneath, = Icel. *nedhan*, from beneath, = Sw. *nedan* = Dan. *neden*, beneath, *ned*, down (see *beneath, aneath, 'neath*); from a stem **ni*, Skt. *ni*, downward. The stem occurs in *nest*[1], q. v.] Downward; down.

And nithful neddre, loth an lither,
Sal gliden on hise brest *nether*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 370.

Ne warp thu me nawt *neother* into helle.
St. Marherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 17.

nether[1] (neᵺ′ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *neather, neyther;* < ME. *nethere,* < AS. *neothera, neothra* = OS. *nithiri* = OFries. *nithere, nedere, ncer* = D. *neder* = MLG. *neddere* = OHG. *nidari, nidiri, nideri*, MHG. *nidere, nider*, G. *nieder-* = Sw. *nedra, nedre* = Dan. *nedre*, adj., lower; from the adv.: see *nether*[1], *adv.*] 1. Lower; under: opposed to *upper:* as, the *nether* millstone.

Oh, that same drawing-in your *nether* lip there
Foreshews no goodness, lady!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, I. 1.

Silenus the Jester sat at the *nether* end of the table.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 79.

These gentlemen and ladyes sate on the *neyther* part of the rock.
Bp. Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 241.

We were now in the *nether* principality of the kingdom of Naples, and in the antient Lucania.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 202.

2†. Pertaining to the regions here below; earthly.

This shows you are above,
You justicers, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can venge. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 79.

3. Pertaining to the lower regions or hell; infernal.

This *nether* empire; which might rise,
By policy and long process of time,
In emulation opposite to heaven.
Milton, P. L., ii. 206.

Nether house†, the lower house, as of a parliamentary assembly: opposed to *upper house*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 196.

nether[1]† (neᵺ′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **netheren, nithren, nithren, neotheren,* < AS. *nitherian, nithrian, nethorian*, bring low, humiliate, accuse, condemn (= OHG. *niderren*, bring low, humiliate, condemn, = Icel. *nidhra*, put down), < *nither*, down, below, nether: see *nether*[1], *adv.* Hence dial. *nidder*, q. v.] To bring low; humiliate.

nether[2]† (neᵺ′ėr), *n.* A variant of *nedder*[1], *nadder, adder*[1].

netherest†, *a. superl.* [ME. (= OHG. *nidarōst*, MHG. *niderest, niderst* = Icel. *nedhstr, neztr* = Sw. Dan. *nederst*); superl. of *nether*[1], *a.*] Lowest; nethermost.

Fro the *nethereste* [var. *nethemast*] lettre to the uppereste. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, I. prose 1.

nether-formed (neᵺ′ėr-fôrmd), *a.* In *geol.*, hypogene.

Netherlander (neᵺ′ėr-lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. and Flem. *Nederlander* = G. *Niederländer* = Sw. *Nederländer* = Dan. *Nederlænder;* as *Netherland* (= D. and Flem. *Nederland* = G. *Niederland* = Sw. Dan. *Nederland*), in pl. *Netherlands*, the Low Countries (see *nether*[1], *a.*, and *land*[1]), + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of the Netherlands or Holland, a kingdom of Europe situated near the North Sea, west of Germany and north of Belgium; an inhabitant of the Netherlands in an extended sense, including, besides the present kingdom, the former Spanish and Austrian Netherlands (now the kingdom of Belgium).

The *Netherlanders* set baits for the eye; they represent either pleasant objects, or such as are revered—saints and prophets. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 19.

Netherlandish (neᵺ′ėr-lan-dish), *a.* [= D. *Nederlandsch* = G. *Niederländisch* = Sw. *Nederländsk* = Dan. *Nederlandsk;* as *Netherland* (see *Netherlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to the Netherlands or to the Netherlanders.

netherlings (neᵺ′ėr-lingz), *n. pl.* [< *nether*[1] + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *nether-stock*.] Stockings. *Dickens.* [Ludicrous.]

nethermore (neᵺ′ėr-mōr), *a. compar.* [< *nether*[1] + *-more*[1].] Lower. [Rare.]

For them the *nethermore* abyss receives,
For glory none the damned would have from them.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 41.

nethermost (neᵺ′ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *nether*[1] + *-most*. In ME. *nethemest, nethemast,* < AS. *nithemest, nythemest, neothemest*, lowest, superl. to *nether, neother*, nether: see *nether*[1]. Cf. *nethermore*.] Lowest; undermost: as, the *nethermost* hell.

When I have cut the cards, then mark the *nethermost* of the greatest heap. *Greene*, Art of Couny Catching.

Thither he plies,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 956.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham. *South*, Sermons, VIII. x.

Back to the *nethermost* caves retreated the bellowing ocean.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 5.

nether-stock† (neᵺ′ėr-stok), *n.* [< *nether*[1] + *stock*.] 1. The lower part of the hose or leg-covering, as distinguished from the trunk-hose, or thigh-covering: usually in the plural.

A pleasant old courtier wearing . . . a long beaked doublet hanging downe to his thies, & an high paire of silke *nether-stocks*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

2. The stocking as distinguished from the breeches: usually in the plural.

They are clad in Seale skins, . . . with their breeches and *netherstockes* of the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 491.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sew *nether stocks*, and mend them and foot them too. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 130.

nether-vert (neᵺ′ėr-vėrt), *n.* Undergrowth; coppice.

Nether-vert, which is properly all manner of underwoods, bushes, thorns, etc.
W. Nelson, Laws concerning Game, p. 231. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

netherward, netherwards (neᵺ′ėr-wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= D. *nederwaarts* = MLG. *nederwart* = OHG. *nidarwert, nidarort*, MHG. *niderwert, niderwart*, G. *niederwärts;* as *nether*[1] + *-ward, -wards*.] In a downward direction; downward.

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *nethínim*, pl. of *nāthín*, what is given, a slave of the temple, < *nāthan*, give.] Persons employed in menial offices in the ancient Jewish temple service, chiefly in hewing wood and drawing water to be used in the sacrifices.

netify† (net'i-fī), *v. t.* [Also *neatify;* < OF. *netefier*, make clean or neat, < *net*, neat, + *-fier*, E. *-fy*.] To render neat.

net-loom (net'löm), *n.* A machine for weaving network.

net-maker (net'mā′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *nette maker*.] One whose business is the making of nets.—**Net-makers' knife**, a short cutting-blade having in place of a handle a ring at the end to fit over one finger.

net-making (net'mā′king), *n.* The act, art, or industry of making nets. Nets were formerly made by the aid of a flat piece of wood and a needle with two eyes and a notch at each end to prevent the twine from slipping as it was looped and knotted around the piece of wood. Most of the nets now used are woven on a net-loom, invented by Paterson of Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1820.

net-masonry (net'mā′sn-ri), *n.* Reticulated bond, the joints of which resemble in appearance the meshes of a net; open reticulation.

net-mender (net'men′dėr), *n.* One whose business is the mending of nets.

net-shore† (net'shōr), *n.* Forks of wood upon which nets are set for game. *Nomenclator.*

net-structure (net'struk′tūr), *n.* In *lithol.*, same as *mesh-structure*.

netsuke (net'su-kā), *n.* [Jap.] A small knob or button, of horn, wood, ivory, or other material, often elaborately carved or inlaid, lacquered, or decorated with enamel, used by the Japanese as a bob or toggle in connection with a cord for suspending a tobacco-pouch, inro, or similar article in the belt or girdle.

Nothing will satisfy the desire for *netsukés* when it once sets in. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 86.

Many of the *netsukés* are real sketches direct from nature, and a good ivory carver carries around with him on his daily walks pencil and note-book, finding subjects in daily life in street or canal to be finished in ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 714.

nett (net), *a.* A former spelling of *net*[2], still occasionally used.

netted (net'ed), *p. a.* [< *net*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made into a net or network; formed of meshes or open stitches; reticulated.

I make the *netted* sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. Covered or provided with a net: as, a *netted* window.—3. Caught in a net, as fish; kept in a net, as turtles for sale.—4. Covered or marked with a network of intersecting lines; reticulate; cancellated: as, the *netted* wings of a dragon-fly.—5. Forming a network; intersecting: as, the *netted* veins of an insect's wings.

netted-carpet (net'ed-kär″pet), *n.* A moth, *Cidaria reticulata*.

netted-veined (net'ed-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, having a reticulated venation; traversed by fine nerves (nervilles) disposed like the threads of a net, a character common to most dicotyledons and rarely occurring in other plants. See *nervation*.

netter (net'ėr), *n.* One who makes or uses nets.

The only persons interested in the trade are the exporters, and the *netters* and snarers employed by them.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 89.

nettiet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *natty*.

netting (net'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *net*[1], *v.*] 1. A net; a piece of network, as of cord or wire; an openwork fabric, as for a hammock, a screen, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A fine light fabric, as of gauze or muslin: as, mosquito-*netting*. (*b*) *pl. Naval:* (1) A network of ropes formerly stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to hold hammocks when not in use: hence sometimes called *hammock-nettings*. The name *hammock-nettings* is still applied to the wooden or iron compartments or boxes on the upper railing of a ship, although the nettings have not been used for many years. (2) A stout network of wire or rope stretched around a ship above the rail during an engagement, to keep off boarders: hence called *boarding-nettings*. (3) A network of light rope stretched over a ship's deck during an engagement, to prevent injuries from falling spars, splinters, etc.: specifically called *splinter-nettings*.

2. The art or process of making nets or network; net-making.—**Darned netting**, an imitation of darned lace made by embroidering with a darning-stitch upon plain netting, and much used for window-curtains and the like, which are often called *lace curtains*, etc.—**Diamond netting**, netting of the plainest kind, in which the meshes are of uniform size, and square or lozenge-shaped.—**Grecian netting**, a kind of netting used for making small articles of silk, and larger articles, such as curtains, of cotton. It consists of flat meshes of two different sizes. *Dict. Needlework.*—**Mignonette netting**. See *mignonette*.

netting-machine (net'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A net-loom.—2. A machine by means of which the action of the hands in netting is imitated, and a fabric is produced secured by knots at the intersections of the lines. In general, the name *netting-machine* is given to any machine producing the net or background of lace.

netting-needle (net'ing-nē″dl), *n.* A kind of shuttle used in netting.

Ancient Egyptian Netting-needles.

Nettion (net'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῆττιον*, a duckling, dim. of *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of very small and pretty ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing such as *N. crecca* of Europe and the similar *N. carolinensis* of North America; the green-winged teals. See *teal*.

nettle[1] (net'l), *n.* [< ME. *nettle, netle*, < AS. *netele, netle* = D. *netel* = MLG. *netele, nettele* = OHG. *nezzila, nezila*, MHG. *nezzel*, G. *nessel* = Dan. *nelde* (for **nedle*) = Sw. *nässla* (after G., the reg. form being **nätla*); with dim. suffix *-el* (*-la*), from a simple form seen in OHG. *nazza*, a nettle; root unknown; perhaps connected with *net*[1]. The OPruss. *noatis*, Lith. *notere*, Ir. *nenaid*, nettle, appear to be unrelated. Skeat assumes an orig. initial *h*, and compares Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, and E. *nit*[1] (AS. *hnitu*); but if there were an orig. initial *h*, it would appear in OHG. and AS., as in other cases.] 1. A herbaceous plant of the genus *Urtica*, armed with stinging hairs. *U. dioica* is the common, great, or stinging nettle, native in the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States and elsewhere. This plant is now somewhat cultivated in Germany for its fiber, which, properly dressed, is fine and silky. The tender shoots are not unfrequently used as a pot-herb. This and the small nettle, *M. urens*, were formerly in use as diuretics and astringents. The Roman nettle of southern Europe is *U. pilulifera*. *U. cannabina* of Siberia is locally utilized as a fiber-plant.

Out of this *nettle*, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 10.

The Earth doth not always produce Roses and Lilies, but she brings forth also *Nettles* and Thistles.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

2. One of several plants of other genera of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*); any nettle-like plant: generally with a qualifying word.—**Chili nettle**. See *Loasaceæ*.—**False nettle**, *Bœhmeria cylindrica*. [U. S.]—**In dock, out nettle**. See *dock*[1].—**Neilgherry nettle**, the East Indian *Girardinia* (*Urtica*) *heterophylla*. It yields a fine white and glossy strong fiber, locally important.—**Nettle broth, nettle porridge**, a dish made with nettles cut early in the season before they show any flowers.

There we did eat some *nettle porrige*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1661.

nettle[1] (net'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nettled*, ppr. *nettling*. [< ME. *netlen*; < *nettle*[1], *n.*] To sting; irritate or vex; provoke; pique.

I am whipp'd and scourged with rods,
Nettled and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of this vile politician, Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 240.

She hath so *nettled* the King that all the doctors in the country will scarce cure him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Nay, I know this *nettles* you now; but answer me, is it not true? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

She was not a little *nettled* at this my civility, which passed over her head. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

I, tho' *nettled* that he seemed to slur
With garrulous ease and oily courtesies
Our formal compact, yet, not less, . . .
Went forth again with both my friends.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

nettle[2] (net'l), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *knittle*, 2.

nettle-bird (net'l-bėrd), *n.* A little bird which creeps about hedges among the nettles, as the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, or the blackcap, *S. atricapilla*. [Local, Eng.]

nettle-blight (net'l-blīt), *n.* The *Æcidium urticæ*, a parasitic fungus common on nettles.

nettle-butterfly (net'l-but″ėr-flī), *n.* A common European butterfly, *Vanessa urticæ*. The cosmopolitan *Pyrameis cardui* and *P. atalanta*, whose larvæ feed on nettles, are also sometimes known by this name.

nettle-cell (net'l-sel), *n.* A stinging-cell or thread-cell, one of the urticating organs of a nettle-fish; a cnida or nematocyst.

nettle-cloth (net'l-klôth), *n.* A thick cotton cloth which, when japanned, is used instead of leather for waist-belts, vizors for caps, etc.

nettle-creeper (net'l-krē″pėr), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettle-fever (net'l-fē″vėr), *n.* Urticaria.

nettle-fish (net'l-fish), *n.* A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle: so called from its stinging or urticating.

nettle-geranium (net'l-jē-rā″ni-um), *n.* See *geranium*.

nettle-leaf (net'l-lēf), *n.* In *her.*, a leaf of ordinary rounded form but with the edge very deeply serrated in long sharp points.

nettle-monger (net'l-mung″gėr), *n.* Same as *nettle-bird*.

nettler (net'lėr), *n.* [< *nettle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, provokes, or irritates.

These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing Books that tell, though not halfe, your fellows' feats.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

nettle-rash (net'l-rash), *n.* An eruption on the skin like that produced by the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

nettle-springe (net'l-sprinj), *n.* The nettle-rash. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nettle-stuff (net'l-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin twist of two or three yarns, laid up or twisted by hand, and rubbed smooth. It is used for hammock-clues and stops.

nettle-tap (net'l-tap), *n.* A moth, *Simaëthis fabriciana*.

nettle-thread (net'l-thred), *n.* One of the stinging hairs of acalephs; a cnidocil.

Upper Part of a Fruiting Stem of Nettle (*Urtica dioica*).
a, the male flower; *b*, the female flower; *c*, a stinging hair, taken from the leaf, highly magnified.

nettle-tree (net'l-trē), *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Celtis* of the nettle family, chiefly the Old World species *C. australis* and the North American *C. occidentalis*: so named from the aspect of the leaves. The former is a desirable shade-tree, and its yellow-tinged wood is hard, dense, and fine-grained, suitable especially for turning and carving. See *hackberry* and *lotus tree*, 2.

2. An Australian tree of the genus *Laportea*. Two species, *L. gigas* and *L. photiniphylla*, are large trees, more or less stinging; a third, *L. moroides*, is a small tree, the stinging hairs extremely virulent. Also *tree-nettle*.—**Jamaica nettle-tree**, *Trema* (*Sponia*) *micrantha*.

nettlewort (net'l-wėrt), *n.* [< *nettle*[1] + *wort*[1].] A plant of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*).

nettling (net'ling), *n.* [< *nettle*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *rope-making:* (*a*) A method of spinning or twisting together the ends of two ropes so as to unite them with a seamless joint. (*b*) A system of tying in pairs the yarns when they are laid on the posts in a ropewalk, in order to prevent entanglement or confusion.

netty (net'i), *a.* [< *net*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a net; interlaced or interwoven like network; netted.

This reticulate or net-work was also considerable in the inward parts of man, not onely from the first subtegmen, or warp of his formation, but in the *netty* fibers of the veins and vessels of life.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

net-veined (net'vānd), *a.* 1. In *entom.*, displaying numerous veins or nervures tending to form a more or less confused network on the surface, the principal longitudinal veins being almost lost, as in the wings of certain *Hemiptera* and many *Orthoptera:* opposed to *parallel-veined*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *netted-veined*.

net-winged (net'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having netted or net-veined wings; specifically, neuropterous.

network (net'wėrk), *n.* 1. Anything formed in the manner or presenting the appearance of a net or of netting; work made of intersecting lines which form meshes or open spaces like those of a net; an openwork or reticulated fabric, structure, or appearance; interlacement; technically, anastomosis; inosculation; rete: as, a *network* of veins or nerves; a *network* of railways. See cut under *latticeleaf*.

Her hair, which is plaited in bands within golden *net-work*, is surmounted by a truly beautiful crown.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

The woven leaves
Make *net-work* of the dark-blue light of day.
Shelley, Alastor.

2. Netting decorated with darned work or other needlework. Compare *net embroidery*, under *net*[1].—3. Work in metal or other tenacious and ductile material resembling a net in having large openings divided by slender solid parts. Compare *fretwork*.

Beautiful *net-work* of perforated steel.
Hamilton Sale Cat., 1882, No. 985.

Darned network. (*a*) Same as *darned netting*. (*b*) Ornamental threadwork used as a ground for various kinds of embroidery, especially when a set of parallel threads are made into a netting by other threads worked across them with the needle.

neuettet, *n.* An old spelling of *newt*.

neuft, *n.* An error for *neif*. See *neaf*.

Neufchâtel cheese. See *cheese*[1].

neuftt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *newt*.

neuk (nūk), *n.* A Scotch form of *nook*.

neuma (nū′mą̄), *n.* [ML.: see *neume*.] Same as *neume*.

neumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-atic*[2]. Cf. *pneumatic*.] In *music*, of or pertaining to neumes.—**Neumatic notation.** See *notation*.

neume (nūm), *n.* [< ME. *neume, newme, neme*, < OF. *neume*, "a sound, song, or close of song after an anthem" (Cotgrave), < ML. *pneuma*, also *neupma, neuma*, a song, a sign in music, < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, breathing: see *pneuma*. In the sense of 'sign,' some compare Gr. *νεῦμα*, a nod.] 1†. Modulation of the voice in singing. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

Newme [var. *nevme, neme*] of a songe, neupma.
Prompt. Parv., p. 355.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A sign or character used in early medieval music to indicate a tone or a phrase. A large number of these characters were used, more or less complicated in form and meaning. They were first written alone over the text to be sung, but soon one and then two or more horizontal lines were added to indicate some fixed pitch, as F or C. Neumes were in use as early as the eighth century; their origin is obscure. They were the first important step toward a graphic musical notation in which relative pitch should be indicated by relative position on a page. They passed over gradually into the more definite ligatures and the staff-notation of later times. The earlier examples cannot be deciphered with entire certainty. (*b*) A melodic phrase or

division, sung to a single syllable, especially at the end of a clause or sentence; a sequence. [In this sense also *pneuma*.]

neumic (nū'mik), *a.* [< *neume* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neumes: as, *neumic* notation.

neura, *n.* Plural of *neuron*.

neurad (nū'rad), *adv.* [< *neur(al)* + *-ad*[3].] Toward the neural axis or neural side of the body, in direction or relative position: opposed to *hemad*.

neuradynamia (nū*r*-ra-dī-nā'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀδυναμία*, weakness: see *adynamia*.] Neurasthenia.

neuradynamic (nū*r*-ra-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< *neuradynamia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or suffering from neuradynamia.

neuræmia, neuræmic. See *neuremia, neuremic*.

neural (nū'rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον* (= L. *nervus*), a sinew, nerve (see *nerve*), + *-al*. Cf. *nerval*.] 1. Pertaining to nervos or the nervous system at large; nervous.—2. Specifically, of or relating to the cerebrospinal nervous system of a vertebrate. Hence—3. Situated on that side of the body, with reference to the vertebral axis, on which the brain and spinal cord lie; dorsal or tergal: opposed to *ventral, sternal, visceral*, or *hemal*.—4. In *physiol.*, done or taking place in the nerves.—**Neural arch**, the arch of a vertebra which incloses and protects the corresponding part of the spinal cord, consisting essentially of a pair of neurapophyses, to which various other apophyses are usually affixed, as diapophyses, zygapophyses, etc.: opposed to *hemal arch*; also extended to a similar segment of the skull by those who hold the vertebrate theory of the skull, according to which, for example, the exoccipital and supraoccipital bones are parts of the neural arch of the hindmost cranial vertebra. See cuts under *endoskeleton* and *cervical*.—**Neural axis, canal, lamina, mollusks**, etc. See the nouns.—**Neural spine**, the spinous process of a vertebra, developed at the junction of a pair of neurapophyses, over the neural canal: usually single and median, sometimes paired or bifid: opposed to *hemal spine*. See cuts under *cervical, endoskeleton, lumbar, carapace, Chelonia*, and *pleurosponditia*.—**Neural tremors, neural units**, in *psychol.* See the quotation.

> If . . . we . . . confine ourselves to the Nervous System, we may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the *neural tremors* of the psychoplasm; these tremors are what I call *neural units*—the raw material of Consciousness; its several neural groups formed by these units represent the organized elements of tissues.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. 108.

neuralgia (nū-ral'jiạ), *n.* [Also *neuralgy*; = F. *névralgie* = Sp. *neuralgia* = Pg. *nevralgia* = It. *neuralgia*, < NL. *neuralgia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] A pain, corresponding frequently to the distribution of some one nerve, which is not due immediately and simply to excessive stimulation of the nerve or nerves involved by some gross or extra-nervous lesion, but to a nutritive or other molecular change in the nerves themselves or their central connections. The pain is usually paroxysmal, varying in intensity, and described as shooting, stabbing, boring, burning, or deep-seated. Neuralgia is largely confined to adult life, is more frequent in women than in men, and is especially apt to occur in neuropathic individuals. It is induced by cold, exhaustion (from overwork, worry, over-lactation, mental shock, lack of food and rest), anæmia, malaria, alcohol, lead, and glycohæmia. In addition to this so-called *idiopathic neuralgia, symptomatic neuralgia* is sometimes used to designate neuralgiform pains incident to some gross lesion.—**Ciliary, intercostal**, etc., **neuralgia**. See the adjectives.

neuralgic (nū-ral'jik), *a.* [< *neuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected by neuralgia: as, *neuralgic* pains; a *neuralgic* patient.

neuralgiform (nū-ral'ji-fôrm), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of neuralgia.

neuralgy (nū-ral'ji), *n.* Same as *neuralgia*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

neuralist (nū'rạl-ist), *n.* [< *neural* + *-ist*.] A neuropath.

neuramœba (nū-ra-mē'bạ), *n.*; pl. *neuramœbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *amœba*: see *amœba*, 3.] A nerve-cell regarded as an organism of the morphic valence of an amœba: correlated with *myamœba* and *osteamœba*. *Coues*, 1884.

neuranal (nū-rā'nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Of or relating to the outlet of the canal of the neural cord of a vertebrate embryo.

> A current of water, which escaped by the *neuranal* canal (as in larval Amphioxus). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

neurapophysial (nū-rap-ọ-fiz'i-ạl), *a.* [< *neurapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a neurapophysis.

neurapophysis (nū-ra-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *neurapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a process or part of a vertebra which, meeting its fellow in midline over the centrum of the vertebra, constitutes a neural arch and completes a neural canal. A neurapophysis consists essentially of the parts of a vertebra known in human anatomy as the *pedicel* and *lamina*; it usually bears other apophyses, as diapophyses or transverse processes, zygapophyses or oblique or articular processes, and is usually surmounted by a neural spine or spinous process. See cut under *cervical*.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-the-nī'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀσθένεια*, weakness: see *asthenia*.] In *med.*, nervous debility; nervous exhaustion.

neurasthenic (nū-ras-then'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *neurasthenia* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to neurasthenia or nervous debility; affected or characterized by neurasthenia.

II. *n.* A person suffering from nervous debility.

> *Neurasthenics* almost always gain by being a great deal in the open air. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 164.

neurasthenically (nū-ras-then'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neurasthenic manner; as regards neurasthenia.

neuration (nū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ation*. Cf. *nervation*.] 1. In *entom.*, nervature; venation, as of an insect's wing.—2. In *anat.*, the way or mode of distribution of nerves; the system of the nerves; nervation.

neuratrophia (nū-ra-trō'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἀτροφία*, wasting: see *atrophy*.] Impaired nutrition of the nervous system, or of some part of it.

neuratrophic (nū-ra-trof'ik), *a.* [< *neuratrophia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to neuratrophia.

neurectomy (nū-rek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation of excising or cutting out a part of a nerve.

neuremia, neuræmia (nū-rē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *neuræmia*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, tendon, nerve, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A purely functional disease of the nerves. *Laycock*.

neuremic, neuræmic (nū-rē'mik), *a.* [< *neuremia* + *-ic*.] Relating to or affected with neuremia.

neurenteric (nū-ren-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteric*.] Pertaining to the neuron and to the enteron; connecting the neural canal with the enteric tube.—**Neurenteric canal or passage**, the temporary passageway or communication which may persist for a time in vertebrates between the neural and the enteric tube. This connection leads from the hinder end of the neural tube into the enteric cavity, and is said to have been discovered by Gasser.

neurepithelial (nū-rep-i-thē'li-ạl), *a.* See *neuroepithelial*.

neuriatry (nū-rī'ạ-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ἰατρεία*, healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal, < *ἰατρός*, a physician: see *iatric*.] The treatment of nervous diseases.

neuric (nū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *-ic*.] 1. Belonging to a nerve or to the nervous system; nervous.

> Dr. Barety . . . has attempted to show that actual "*neuric* rays" are emitted by eyes and fingers, which are susceptible of reflection from mirrors, concentration by lenses, etc. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, Oct., 1886, p. 173.

2. Having a nervous system.

neuricity (nū-ris'i-ti), *n.* [< *neuric* + *-ity*.] The peculiar or essential properties or functions of nerves collectively; nerve-force.

> *Neuricity* is not electricity any more than is myonicity. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., I. iv.

neuridine (nū'ri-din), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew, + *-id*[2] + *-ine*[2].] A ptomaine ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) commonly produced in the putrefaction of proteids. It forms crystalline salts with gold and platinum chlorids, and when pure is not toxic in its effects.

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem'ạ), *n.*; pl. *neurilemmata* (-ạ-tạ). [NL., prop. **neurolemma*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *λέμμα*, a husk, skin, < *λέπειν*, strip, peel: see *lepis*.] 1. The delicate structureless sheath of a nerve-fiber; the primitive sheath; the sheath of Schwann.—2. The sheath of a nerve-funiculus; the perineurium.—3†. Of the spinal cord, the pia mater.

neurilemmatic (nū*r*-ri-le-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the neurilemma.

neurilemmitis (nū*r*-ril-e-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *neurilemma* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neurilemma.

neurility (nū-ril'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *neurilité*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ile* + *-ity*.] The specific function of the nervous system—that of conducting stimuli.

> We owe to Mr. Lewes our very best thanks for the stress which he has laid on the doctrine that nerve-fibre is uniform in structure and function, and for the word *neurility*, which expresses its common properties.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 139.

neurine, neurin (nū'rin), *n.* [= F. *neurine*; as Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] 1. A ptomaine, and possibly also a leucomaine, having the formula $(CH_3)_3.C_2H_3.NOH$. It has decided toxic properties.—2. A basic substance having the formula $(CH_3)_3.C_2H_4.OH.NOH$: same as *choline*.

neurism (nū'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ism*.] Nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 20. [Rare.]

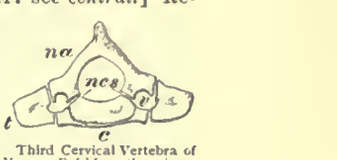
neuritic (nū-rit'ik), *a.* [< *neurit-is* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with neuritis.

neuritis (nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a nerve.—**Lipomatous neuritis**, the condition of a nerve in which, as the terminal stage of an interstitial neuritis, there is an accumulation of fat in the newly formed connective tissue of the nerve.—**Multiple neuritis**. See *multiple*.—**Optic neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve, especially of its retinal termination, the optic papilla; papillitis.—**Rheumatic neuritis**, neuritis due to exposure to cold.

Neurobranchiata (nū-rọ-brang-ki-ā-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] The so-called *Pulmonata operculata*, or opercular pulmoniferous gastropods, as of the families *Cyclostomidæ, Aciculidæ*, and related forms.

neurobranchiate (nū-rọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Neurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

neurocentral (nū-rọ-sen'trạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέντρον*, center: see *central*.] Relating both to the neural arch and to the centrum of a vertebra.—**Neurocentral suture**, the line on each side of the centrum along which a neurapophysis meets and fuses with the centrum. The body of a vertebra may be thus in part neurapophysial.



Third Cervical Vertebra of Young *Echidna*, the pieces slightly separated: *ncs*, neurocentral suture; *na*, neural arch; *c*, centrum; *t*, transverse process; *v*, vertebrarterial canal.

neurocœle (nū'rọ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κοῖλον*, cavity: see *cœlum*.] The entire hollow or system of cavities of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocœlian (nū-rọ-sē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *neurocœle* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocœle.

neurocrane (nū'rọ-krān), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κρανίον*, skull, cranium: see *cranium*.] The brain-case; the cranial as distinguished from the facial and chronosteal parts of the skull.

> For the three segments of the cranium, forming a vaulted tubular brain-case, or *neurocrane*, are morphologically complete without the intervention of a chronosteon.
> *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

neurocranial (nū-rọ-krū'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *neurocrane* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the neurocrane. *Coues*.

neurodeatrophia (nū-rọ-dē-a-trō'fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νευρώδης*, like sinews or nerves (see *neuroid*) (applied to the retina as abounding in nerves), + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy.] Atrophy of the retina.

neurodynamis (nū-rọ-dī'nạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *δύναμις*, power.] Nervous energy.

neuro-epithelial (nū*r*-rō-ep-i-thē'li-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *epithelial*.] Pertaining to the endings of nerves in the skin where special modifications of both the nervous and the epidermal tissues result. Neuro-epithelial structures are especially characteristic of the skin of water-breathing vertebrates, and consist of end-buds and nerve-hillocks or neuromasts. Preferably *neurepithelial*.

neuro-epithelium (nū*r*-rō-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *epithelium*.] Neuroepithelial tissue.

neuroglia (nū-rog'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *γλία*, glue: see *glue*.] The peculiar sustentacular tissue of the cerebrospinal axis.

neurogliac (nū-rog'li-ak), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ac*.] Having the character of neuroglia.

neurogliar (nū-rog'li-ạr), *a.* [< *neuroglia* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to neuroglia.

neurography (nū-rog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive neurology; a description of or treatise on nerves.

neurohypnologist (nū*r*-rō-hip-nol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *neurohypnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in or who practises induction of the hypnotic state. Also *neurypnologist*.

neurohypnology (nū*r*-rō-hip-nol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ὕπνος*, sleep, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*,

speak: see *-ology*.] 1. Knowledge or investigation of hypnotism.—2. The means or process employed for inducing the hypnotic state. See *hypnotism*.

Also *neurypnology*.

neurohypnotism (nū-rō-hip'nō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *hypnotism*.] Same as *hypnotism*.

neuroid (nū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νευροειδής*, *νευρώδης*, like a sinew, sinewy, < *νεῦρον*, sinew, nerve, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a nerve, or the substance of the nerves.

II. *n.* One of the pair of distinct neural elements which compose the neural arch of a vertebra; a neurapophysis: correlated with *pleuroid*. *G. Baur*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 945.

neurokeratin (nū-rō-ker'a-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*2.] A substance allied to ceratin. It forms the sheath of Schwann and the inner sheath about the axis-cylinder, as well as the connecting-bands traversing the myelin between these, but is found in largest quantity in the white substance of the brain.

neurological (nū-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neurolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to neurology.

neurologist (nū-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in neurology.

neurology (nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *neurologia* (NGr. *νευρολογία*), < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Scientific knowledge or investigation of the form and functions of the nervous system in sickness and in health.

neuroma (nū-rō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *neuromata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-oma*.] 1. A tumor formed of nervous tissue.—2. A fibroma developed on a nerve.

neuromalacia (nū″rō-ma-lā'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαλακία*, softness.] Softening of nerves or nervous tissue.

neuromast (nū'rō-mast), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μαστός*, a hillock.] In *zoöl.*, a neuro-epithelial sense-organ, or modified epidermal tract, specialized as a sensitive surface or area. It may be free on the general surface of the integument, or more or less covered in a special sac or inversion of the epidermis, or even entirely withdrawn from the epidermis into canals of the corium, hence called *neuromastic canals*. These canals may be strengthened by bones or scales developed about the site of the neuro-epithelial tract. Neuromasts are found in all fishes and aquatic amphibians, but not in the higher air-breathing vertebrates. Also called *nerve-hillock*.

neuromastic (nū-rō-mas'tik), *a.* [< *neuromast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with neuromasts: as, *neuromastic* canals, into which these structures may be withdrawn; *neuromastic* bones or scales, developed in connection with neuromasts.

neuromata, *n.* Plural of *neuroma*.

neuromatous (nū-rom'a-tus), *a.* [< *neuroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a neuroma.

neuromere (nū'rō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve (with ref. to *neuron*), + *μέρος*, a part.] A segment or division of the neuron.

neuromerous (nū-rom'e-rus), *a.* [< *neuromere* + *-ous*.] Segmented, as the neuron of a vertebrate; having or consisting of nervous metameres.

neuromimesis (nū″rō-mi-mē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μίμησις*, imitation: see *mimesis*.] Imitation in neurotic patients of organic disease; nervous mimicry.

neuromimetic (nū″rō-mi-met'ik), *n.* [< *neuromimesis*, after *mimetic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting neuromimesis.

neuromuscular (nū-rō-mus'kū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + L. *musculus*, muscle: see *muscular*.] Pertaining to nerve and to muscle; especially, resembling or partaking of the nature both of nervous and of muscular tissue; having a character intermediate between that of muscle and that of nerve; representing or physiologically acting both as a nerve and as a muscle: as, the *neuromuscular* cells of the fresh-water polyp (*Hydra*). In these cells, which exhibit the beginnings both of a nervous and of a muscular system, the indifference of such systems is seen; for every single cell is in part nervous, responding to stimuli, and in part muscular, or executive of movements which result from the stimulation of the other part. The motile filaments into which these neuromuscular cells are drawn out are called *fibers of Kleinenberg*. The whole complex of the nervous and muscular systems of any animal is to be regarded as based upon and derived from this primitive, simple, and direct continuity of parts of a single neuromuscular form-element, one part functioning as a nerve and the other as a muscle. Also *nervimuscular*.

neuromyological (nū-rō-mī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neuromyolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to neuromyology.

neuromyology (nū″rō-mī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *myology*.] A system of classifying and naming muscles with reference to the nerves; myology based upon neurology.

Neurology is the key to myology; and a *neuro-myology* is practicable.

Coues and Shute, N. Y. Med. Record, XXXII. 93.

neuron (nū'ron), *n.*; pl. *neura* (-rȧ). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve: see *nerve*.] 1. The cerebrospinal axis in its entirety; the whole of the encephalon and myelon, or brain and spinal cord, considered as one.—2. In *entom.*, a nervure of an insect's wing; a vein or costa.

neuronosos (nū-ron'ō-sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *νόσος*, disease.] Any disease of the nervous system. Also *neuronosus*.

neuropath (nū'rō-path), *n.* [< *neuropath-y*.] 1. In *pathol.*, one who assigns to the nervous system an excessive if not exclusive responsibility for disease.—2. A person of a nervous organization liable to or exhibiting nervous disease.

neuropathic (nū-rō-path'ik), *a.* [< *neuropath-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to neuropathy.

neuropathical (nū-rō-path'i-kal), *a.* [< *neuropathic* + *-al*.] Same as *neuropathic*.

neuropathically (nū-rō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a neuropathic manner.

neuropathological (nū-rō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neuropathology-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to a diseased condition of the nervous system or some part of it.

neuropathologist (nū″rō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *neuropathology-y* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in neuropathology.

neuropathology (nū″rō-pā-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *pathology*.] The sum of human knowledge concerning the diseases of the nervous system.

neuropathy (nū-rop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-παθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a general term for disease of the nervous system.

neurophysiological (nū-rō-fiz″i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *neurophysiolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to neurophysiology.

neurophysiology (nū-rō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *φυσιολογία*, physiology.] Physiology of the nervous system.

neuropodial (nū-rō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *neuropodium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to neuropodia: as, a *neuropodial* cirrus or filament. See cuts under *Polynoë*, *præstomium*, and *pygidium*.

neuropodium (nū-rō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *neuropodia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the series of ventral or inferior foot-stumps of a worm; one of the lower parapodia of an annelid; a ventral oar: opposed to *notopodium*. See *parapodium*.

neuropore (nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πόρος*, pore.] An orifice of communication between the neural canal and the exterior in the embryos of some animals. An anterior neuropore, where the brain remained last in connection with the epidermis, may correspond to the pineal body. In the lancelet it is a permanent opening. A posterior neuropore may be a neuranal orifice, or on closure of that orifice may be diverted into a neurenteric canal.

neuropsychology (nū-rō-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *psychology*.] Neurology including psychology.

neuropsychopathic (nū-rō-sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *ψυχή*, soul, + *παθός*, suffering: see *pathic*.] Pertaining to disease of the nervous system, including those parts of it subserving psychic functions.—**Neuropsychopathic constitution**, a permanent condition of irritable weakness of the nerve-centers, especially the higher or psychical ones, exhibiting itself in irregular sleep, exaggerated febrile reactions, liability to delirium and convulsions, headache, susceptibility to alcohol, diminished or exaggerated sexual instinct, self-consciousness, fickleness in emotions, lack of determination, insane temperament or diathesis.

neuropter (nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [NL.] A neuropterous insect; a member of the order *Neuroptera*.

Neuroptera (nū-rop'tę-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **neuropterus*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] An order of the class *Insecta*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. It was originally composed of the genera *Libellula*, *Ephemera*, *Phryganea*, *Hemerobius*, *Myrmeleon*, *Panorpa*, and *Raphidia* (*Rhaphidia*), the winged termites being included in *Hemerobius*. The group thus constituted has suffered many changes, and entomologists are still far from agreed upon its proper definition. Fabricius founded a distinct order *Odonata* for the Linnean *Libellulæ* or dragon-flies. Kirby separated the Linnean *Phryganeæ* or caddis-flies under the ordinal name *Trichoptera*. Erichson founded the order *Pseudoneuroptera* for those Linnean neuropters whose metamorphosis is incomplete and whose pupæ are active. These eliminations left the *Neuroptera* to consist of the families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, *Myrmeleonidæ*, and *Panorpidæ*. By some authors the *Phryganeidæ* (the *Trichoptera* of Kirby) are still assigned to *Neuroptera*, though M'Lachlan, Brauer, and others exclude them. The last-named authority has the largest following in restricting the order *Neuroptera* to the four families *Sialidæ*, *Hemerobiidæ*, *Mantispidæ*, and *Myrmeleonidæ*, forming a separate order *Panorpatæ* for the family *Panorpidæ*, and leaving the *Trichoptera* out as a separate order. In this restricted sense the technical characters of the *Neuroptera* are—wings four in number and reticulate; labial palpi three-jointed, the joints free; mandibles free; pupæ distinctly mandibulate; and larvæ as in *Myrmeleon*. These insects are all carnivorous in the larval state, and are either aquatic or terrestrial, the aquatic forms pupating terrestrially. See cuts under *Chrysopa*, *Mantis*, and *nervure*.

neuropteral (nū-rop'tę-ral), *a.* [As *neuropterous* + *-al*.] Same as *neuropterous*.

neuropteran (nū-rop'tę-ran), *n.* [As *neuropterous* + *-an*.] A neuropter.

Neuropteris (nū-rop'tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερίς*, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, established by Brongniart in 1828, very widely distributed, especially characteristic of the coal-measures (of Carboniferous age) in different parts of the world, and not passing above the Permian. The fronds are simple, bipinnate or tripinnate, the pinnules rounded, heart-shaped, or auriculated at the base, the median nerve sometimes almost entirely wanting, and generally disappearing altogether before the point of the pinnule is reached—the nervation diverging from the base or from the middle nerve, fan-like and curving backward. In several species the main stem bears rounded or kidney-shaped leaflets, which were formerly referred to a distinct genus (*Cyclopteris*). The fructification of *Neuropteris* has not yet been clearly made out. The genera *Neuropteris*, *Lesleya*, *Dictyopteris*, and *Odontopteris* are referred by Lesquereux to the section of *Neuropterids*.

neuropterology (nū-rop-tę-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Neuroptera* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of entomology which treats of neuropterous insects.

neuropteron (nū-rop'tę-ron), *n.* [NL.: see *neuropter*.] An insect of the order *Neuroptera*; a neuropter.

neuropterous (nū-rop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. **neuropterus*, < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having conspicuous neuration of the wings; netted-winged; specifically, pertaining to the *Neuroptera*, or having their characters. Also *neuropteral*. See cut under *nervure*.

neuropurpuric (nū″rō-pėr-pū'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *purpura* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nervous system and to purpura.—**Neuropurpuric fever**, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

neuroretinitis (nū-rō-ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *retina*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

neurorthopter (nū-rôr-thop'tėr), *n.* A member of the order *Neurorthoptera*.

Neurorthoptera (nū-rôr-thop'tę-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + NL. *Orthoptera*.] An order of fossil insects of the coal period, founded by C. Brongniart for the reception of numerous forms which resemble the modern leaf-insects or *Phasmidæ*.

neurorthopterous (nū-rôr-thop'tę-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Neurorthoptera*.

neurosal (nū-rō'sal), *a.* [< *neurosis* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a neurosis; originating in the nervous system: as, *neurosal* disorders; the *neurosal* theory of gout.

Neurosal and reflex disorders of the heart.

Alien. and Neurol., X. v., Index.

neurose (nū'rōs), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-ose*. Cf. *nervose*, *nervous*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *nerved*.—2. In *entom.*, having many nervures or veins: applied specifically to an insect's wing when it has discal as well as marginal nervures. See cut under *nervure*.

neurosis (nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *neuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] A nervous disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, as epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, etc.

neuroskeletal (nū-rō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *neuroskeleton* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton; endoskeletal; skeletal, with special reference to the nervous system.

neuroskeleton (nū-rō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body (skeleton): see *skeleton*.] The endoskeleton of a vertebrate; the skeleton proper, or, as ordinarily understood, that which consists of the interior bony framework of the body, and is developed in special relation with and upon the pattern of the nervous system, serving to inclose and support the cerebrospinal axis and main nervous trunks: a term introduced by Carus in 1828. The term is correlated with *dermoskeleton*, *scleroskeleton*, and *splanchnoskeleton*. All the bones of "the skeleton"

of ordinary language are neuroskeletal. Compare *endoskeleton* and *exoskeleton*.

neurospast† (nū′rō-spast), *n.* [< Gr. *νευρόσπαστος*, drawn or actuated by strings, as a puppet, < *νεῦρον*, a sinew, fiber, string, + *σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw out or forth: see *spasm*.] A puppet; a little figure put in motion by a string.

That outward form is but a *neurospast*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 34.

neurospastic† (nū-rō-spas′tik), *a.* [< *neurospast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a neurospast.

To these, with subtile wires and *neurospastic* springs, they give, now and then, various motions of head, and eyes, which they have made to weep.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 281.

neuroterous (nū-rot′ę-rus), *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Neuroterus*.

Neuroterus (nū-rot′ę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840).] A genus of hymenopterous gall-insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, exhibiting parthenogenesis. Forms of one of the alternate generations are known as *Spatheyaster*. *N. lenticularis* makes oak-galls, the insect produced in which in turn makes galls of another kind, which yield *Spathegaster*. The neuroterous generation is represented only by females, the spathegastric by both sexes.

neurotherapeutics (nū-rō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + E. *therapeutics*.] Therapeutics of nervous disease.

neurotherapy (nū-rō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.] Same as *neurotherapeutics*.

neurotic (nū-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *neurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to the nervous system or to neuroses: as, a *neurotic* disease.

All of us, in certain *neurotic* crises, hear music or see pictures or receive other striking and mysterious impressions. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 158.

2. Prone to the development of neuroses.

The *neurotic* woman is sensitive, zealous, managing, self-forgetful, wearing herself for others; the hysteric, whether languid or impulsive, is purposeless, introspective, and selfish. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 162.

3. Capable of acting on the nerves; nervine.

II. *n.* 1. A disease having its seat in the nerves.—2. A medicine for nervous affections; a nervine.

neurotomical (nū-rō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *neurotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to neurotomy.

neurotomy (nū-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a tendon, sinew, nerve, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the division of a nerve.

neurotonic (nū-rō-ton′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + E. *tonic*.] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system.

neurotrophic (nū-rō-trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Pertaining to or dependent on trophic influences coming through the nerves.

neurypnologist (nū-rip-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *neurypnology* + *-ist*.] Same as *neurohypnologist*.

neurypnology (nū-rip-nol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *neurohypnology*. *Braid.*

Neustrian (nūs′tri-an), *a.* [< *Neustria* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Neustria, a kingdom of the West Franks in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, comprising France north of the Loire, and Flanders: as generally used, opposed to *Austrasian*.

To no small extent the *Neustrian* Franks had lost their old Germanic vigour. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 531.

neut. An abbreviation of *neuter*.

neuter (nū′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *neuter*, neither; in grammatical use, neuter, tr. Gr. *οὐδέτερος* (*neutrum genus*, tr. Gr. *γένος οὐδέτερον*, neuter gender); < *ne*, not (see *ne*), + *uter*, either, one of two.] **I.** *a.* 1. Neither the one thing nor the other; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, as in a contention or discussion; neutral.

The duke and all his countrey abode as *neuter*, and helde with none of both parties.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclii.

I cannot mend it, I must needs confess; . . .
But since I cannot, be it known to you
I do remain as *neuter*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3. 159.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, dissuaded her with great ardour; and I stood *neuter*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine: used when words are grammatically or formally distinguished as *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*—a distinction made in English only in the pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*. (*b*) Neither active nor passive; intransitive. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut.*—3. In *bot.*, same as *neutral*.—4. In *zoöl.*, having no fully developed sex: as, *neuter* bees.

II. *n.* 1†. A neutral.

Shall we, that in the battle sate as *neuters*,
Serve him that's overcome?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

Damn'd *neuters*, in their middle way of steering,
Are neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.
Dryden, Epilogue to the Duke of Guise, I. 39.

2. An animal of neither sex, and incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees, which perform all the labors of the community; a worker. See cuts under *bee*, *Atta*, and *Termes*.—3. In *bot.*, a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils. See cut under *neutral*.—4. In *gram.*, a noun of the neuter gender. Abbreviated *n.* and *neut.*

neutral (nū′tral), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *neutral* = It. *neutrale*, < L. *neutralis*, neuter, < *neuter*, neither: see *neuter*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In the condition of one who refrains from taking sides in a contest or dispute; taking no active part with either of two contestants or belligerents; not engaged on or interfering with either side.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 115.

He [Temple] was placed in the territory of a great *neutral* power, between the territories of two great powers which were at war with England.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

A *neutral* State is one which sustains the relations of amity to both the belligerent parties, or, negatively, is a non hostis, . . . one which sides with neither party in a war. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 155.

2. Belonging to a neutral state: as, *neutral* ships; a *neutral* flag.—3. Neither one thing nor the other; intermediate; indifferent; mediocre.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastic eye.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul, xx.

I was resolved to assume a look perfectly *neutral*: . . . a complete virginity of face, uncontaminated with the smallest symptom of meaning.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcvi.

4. In *chem.*, exhibiting neither acid nor alkaline qualities: as, *neutral* salts.—5. In *bot.*, sexless; having neither stamens nor pistils, as

Neutral Flowers of (*a*) Snow-ball Tree (*Viburnum Opulus*); (*b*) *Coreopsis verticillata* (a ray-flower); (*c*) *Bouteloua Texana*.

the ray-flowers of many *Compositæ*, the marginal flowers of *Hydrangea*, and the upper florets of many grasses. See cut under *Hydrangea*.—6. In *elect.* and *magnetism*, not electrified; not magnetized.—7. In *color*, of low chroma; without positive quality of color; grayish.—**Neutral axis**, in *mech.* See *axis*1.—**Neutral blue**, **equilibrium**. See the nouns.—**Neutral line** or **equator** of a magnet. See *magnet*.—**Neutral salts**, in *chem.*, salts in which all the hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by acid or basic radicals have been so replaced, as sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4), distinguished from hydrogen-sodium sulphate ($NaHSO_4$). Neutral salts may, however, react either acid, alkaline, or neutral with test-paper. Also called *normal salts*.—**Neutral vowel**, the vowel-sound heard in such accented syllables as *but*, *son*, *flood*, *trust*, *firm*, *earn*, etc., and very widely in unaccented syllables: so called because of the virtual absence in its utterance of a positive determining position of the organs, it being rather the product of intonation of their indifferent position in breathing, and the form toward which vowels excessively slighted in pronunciation tend. It is instanced also by the French "muto *e*" (where this is not altogether silenced), by the *e* of many unaccented syllables in German, and so on.—**Neutral zone**, in *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the motionless hyaline band of protoplasm, entirely destitute of chlorophyl-grains, which marks the boundary between two currents of oppositely rotating protoplasm in active growing cells. Also called *indifferent line*.

II. *n.* A person, party, or nation that takes no part in a contest between others; one who or that which occupies a neutral or indifferent position.

As a painted tyrant, Pyrrhus stood,
And like a *neutral* to his will and matter,
Did nothing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 503.

The right of blockade is one affecting *neutrals*, and a new kind of exercise of this right cannot be introduced into the law of nations without their consent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 443.

neutralisation, neutralise, etc. See *neutralization*, etc.

neutralist (nū′tral-ist), *n.* [< *neutral* + *-ist*.] One who professes neutrality; a neutral. [Rare.]

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons.
Petition of the City of London to the House of Commons, [1648, p. 6. (*Latham*.)

neutrality (nū-tral′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *neutralité* = Sp. *neutralidad* = Pg. *neutralidade* = It. *neutralità* = D. *neutraliteit* = G. *neutralität* = Sw. Dan. *neutralitet*, < ML. *neutralita(t-)s*, a neutral condition, < L. *neutralis*, neutral: see *neutral*.] 1. The state of being neutral or of being unengaged in a dispute or contest between others; the taking of no part on either side; in *international law*, the attitude and condition of a nation or state which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of amity with all the contending parties. It is not a departure from neutrality to furnish to either of the contending parties supplies which do not fall within the description of contraband of war—that is, arms and munitions of war, and things out of which munitions of war are made.

Purchase but their *neutrality*, thy sword
Will, in despite of oracles, reduce
The rest of Greece. *Glover*, Athenaid, ix.

Venice, with her usual crafty policy, kept aloof, maintaining a position of *neutrality* between the belligerents.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor very evil. [Rare.]

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.
Donne, Anatomy of the World.

3†. The state of being of the neuter gender.

Hence appeareth the truth of those words of our Saviour, . . . I and the Father are one, where the plurality of the verb, and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of the Creed, ii. 3, § 38.

4. In *chem.*, the state of being neither acid nor basic; absence of the power to saturate or combine with either an acid or a base.—**Armed neutrality.** See *armed*.—**Proclamation of neutrality**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which Washington, in 1793, announced the neutrality of the United States in the war then begun between Great Britain and France.

=**Syn.** 1. *Neutrality*, *Indifference*. A nation may be very far from viewing or regarding with *indifference* a war between two of its neighbors, and yet it may preserve a strict *neutrality*—that is, it may refrain strictly from helping the one that it wishes to see victorious or hindering the one that it wishes to see defeated.

A state may stipulate to observe perpetual *neutrality* towards some or all of its surrounding neighbors, on condition of having its own *neutrality* respected.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 155.

Met
With blank *indifference*, or with blame reproved.
M. Arnold, Buried Life.

neutralization (nū″tral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *neutralisation*; as *neutralize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of neutralizing; specifically, in *chem.*, the process by which an acid and a base are so combined that the resulting compound has neither acid nor basic properties. Thus, if a solution of sodium hydrate is carefully added to sulphuric acid, the acidity of the mixture grows less and at length quite disappears, leaving the mixture with neither acid nor basic properties. This is the *neutralization point*. If more sodium hydrate is added, it imparts a basic or alkaline property to the mixture. Neutralization can then be brought about only by addition of an acid. In these cases the acid and base are said to *neutralize* each other. The name *neutralization* is also given to the decomposition of alkaline carbonates by the addition of some stronger acid in quantity just sufficient wholly to displace carbonic acid.

There are some cases in which the *neutralization* is effected by the addition of a substance which, even if added in excess, produces a precipitate, and so leaves the solution neutral, so that the addition of an excess of the precipitant is without much importance.
Lea, Photography, p. 425.

2. (*a*) An act of one or more nations imposing upon one of their number or upon another state a condition of permanent neutrality by ordaining that it shall not take part in any war into which the others may enter, in consideration for which its freedom from attack is usually guaranteed, as in the case of Switzerland in 1815, and Belgium since its separation from the Netherlands in 1830. (*b*) An act of military powers agreeing that certain persons, property, and places, such as surgeons, chaplains, and the wounded, medical supplies, hospitals, and ambulances, shall be deemed neutral in war, and not subject to capture, etc., as was agreed by the Geneva Convention, 1864. (*c*) More loosely, the act of securing by convention immunity

for certain territory or waters from being made the scene of hostilities or of exclusive national maritime jurisdiction, as for the Black Sea, 1856, and for the Congo in Central Africa, 1885. (*d*) The condition of immunity and restriction resulting from any of such acts.

Also spelled *neutralisation*.

neutralize (nū'tral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neutralized*, ppr. *neutralizing*. [= F. *neutraliser* = Sp. Pg. *neutralizar* = It. *neutralizzare;* as *neutral* + *-ize*.] 1. To render neutral; reduce to a state of neutrality between different parties or opinions. Specifically—(*a*) To bestow by convention a neutral character upon (states, persons, and things which would or might otherwise bear a belligerent character); declare non-belligerent. (*b*) To prohibit hostilities within the limits of, as territory or waters.

The article of the treaty which referred to the Black Sea is of especial importance. "The Black Sea is *neutralised;* its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war of either of the Powers possessing its coasts or of any other Power."
J. M'Carthy, Hist. Own Times, xxviii.

2. In *chem.*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of, by chemical combination. See *neutralization*, 1.

Ammonia *neutralizes* the most powerful acids, and forms a very important class of salts.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 369.

3. To render inoperative; invalidate; nullify; counterbalance: as, to *neutralize* opposition.

He acts as Archimedes would have done if he had attempted to move the earth by a lever fixed on the earth. The action and reaction *neutralise* each other.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

As one poison will sometimes *neutralise* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Also spelled *neutralise*.

=Syn. 3. *Annul, Nullify, Annihilate, Neutralize.* These words agree in meaning the bringing of a thing to nothing, causing it to cease to be absolutely, or as to some special relation. *Annul* represents an official or authoritative act: as, to *annul* an edict. (See *abolish.*) *Nullify*, to render invalid or of no avail, is more general and less often official: a law may be illegally *nullified* by inert resistance. To *annihilate* is to reduce to nothing, and should be used only where absolute putting out of existence is meant; such expressions as "his army was literally *annihilated*" are manifestly improper; "his army was *annihilated*" would be proper by strong hyperbole, if the army was so broken up that no parts of it were ever gathered together again. To *neutralize* is to bring to nothing in respect to some special relation, or to render inoperative or inefficacious in respect to certain other agencies or forces, by a contrary or counterbalancing force: as, to *neutralize* an acid; his efforts were *neutralized* by the influence of his opponent. That which is *neutralized* would naturally have force in itself; hence we should not speak of *neutralizing* a law or a command.

neutralizer (nū'tral-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *neutralize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of anything. Also spelled *neutraliser*.

This *neutralizer* should be set on a higher level, that no further pumping, to the end of the acetate of lime process, may be necessary. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 13.

neutrally (nū'tral-i), *adv.* In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; as a neutral.

neutria, *n.* See *nutria*.

neutrophile (nū'trō-fil), *a.* [< L. *neuter*, neither, + Gr. *φίλος*, loving.] In *histol.* and *bacteriol.*, staining with dyes of neutral reaction.

neuvaine (nė-vān'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. Pg. It. *novena*), a period of nine days: see *novena*.] Same as *novena*.

nevadite (nē-vä'dīt), *n.* [< *Nevada*, one of the United States, + *-ite*[2].] See *rhyolite*.

neve[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *nefa*, nephew: see *nephew*.] A nephew.

Vt of Egipte, riche man,
Wente Abram in to lond Canaan;
And Loth hise *neue* and Sarray
Bilefteu bi-twen Betel and Ay.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

Preieth a pater noster priuely this time
For the hend erl of Herford, sir Humfray de Bowne,
The king Edwardes *neuve* at Glouseter that ligges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

neve[2]†, *n.* [< L. *nepos*, a spendthrift, prodigal: see *nephew*.] A spendthrift. *Halliwell.*

neve[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *neaf*.

neve[4], *n.* See *nave*.

névé (nā-vā'), *n.* [F., < L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow: see *snow*[1].] Same as *firn*. Also *glacier-snow*.

nevel (nev'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *neveled* or *nevelled*, ppr. *neveling* or *nevelling*. [Also spelled, erroneously, *knevel;* freq., < *neve*, *neaf*, the fist: see *neaf*.] To pommel; beat with the fists. [Scotch.]

Twa land-loupers . . . got me down, and *knevelled* me sair anench. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

nevent† (nev'en), *v. t.* [< ME. *nevenen, nevnen, nempnen, nemnen*, < AS. *nemnian, nemnan* (= OS. *nemnjan* = OHG. *nemnan*, MHG. *nemnen, nennen*, G. *nennen* = Icel. *nefna* = Goth. *namnjan*), name, < *nama* (*naman-*), name: see *name*[1], *n.* Cf. *name*[1], *v.*] To name; call; tell; say.

He that *neuenes* God and sweris fals dispyse God.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

I wol yow telle, as was me taught also,
The foure spirites and the bodies sevene,
By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord hem *nevene*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 268.

never (nev'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *never, nevere, nevre, nefer, nefre, nœvre*, etc. (also contr. *neer*, < ME. *nere, ner*), < AS. *nāfre*, never, not ever, < *ne*, not, + *āfre*, ever: see *ne* and *ever*.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, whether past, present, or future.

He answerde that he wolde *neuer* be knyght before that the beste knyght of the worlde that eny man knewe hadde yove hym armes and the acoole.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

One day we shall blessedly meet again, *never* to depart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She *never* was to me but all obedience,
Sweetness, and love.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell; hope *never* comes,
That comes to all. *Milton*, P. L., i. 66.

Never did a more gallant and self-confident little army tread the earth. *Irving*, Granada, p. 86.

2. In no degree; not at all; not a whit; not, emphatically.

"Throw down the ba', ye Jew's daughter,
Throw down the ba' to me!"
"*Never* a bit," says the Jew's daughter,
"Till up to me come ye."
Hugh of Lincoln (Child's Ballads, III. 139).

Let it not displease thee, good Bianca,
For I will love thee *ne'er* the less, my girl.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 77.

At this rate a head will be reckoned *never* the wiser for being bald. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

Never fear, he's the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer; he'll shew blood, I'll warrant him.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvii.

[*Never* in this use, with the following indefinite article *a*, is equivalent to *no*, or *none*, and in the contracted form *ne'er a* is the source of the dialectal or slang adjective *nary*.

'Tis no matter: *ne'er a* fantastical knave of them all shall flout me out of my calling.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 107.]

Never indebted, in *law*, a plea allowed at common law in actions of debt on simple contracts other than negotiable paper, to the effect that defendant "never was indebted in manner and form as in the declaration alleged," which plea in general put in issue whatever plaintiff might be required to prove under his declaration.—**Never so, never such,** to whatever extent or degree; no matter how (much, great, etc.); as never before was.

Though there be *never so* moche taken awey thereof on the Day, at Morwe it is as fulle azen as evere it was.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.

Which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never so* wisely. Ps. lviii. 5.

But as for the women, poore soules! bee they *never so* good, they have the gates shut against them.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 46.

[In this idiom there is a suppressed comparison—'*never* (at any other time) *so* (great, good, much, etc.) as in the case supposed or considered.' *Never*, becoming merely emphatic, is now usually replaced by *ever*.]—**Never the near**†, **never the nearer.** See *near*. [*Never* is much used in composition, as in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never*-fading.]

nevermore (nev'ėr-mōr'), *adv.* [< ME. *nevermore, nevremore;* < *never* + *more*[1].] Never again; at no future time.

She wanderd to the dowie glen,
And *nevir mair* was sein.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 76).

And my heart from out that shadow, that lies floating on the floor,
Shall be lifted—*nevermore*. *Poe*, The Raven.

never-strike (nev'ėr-strīk), *n.* A man who never yields. [Rare.]

So off went Yeo to Plymouth, and returned with Drew and a score of old *never-strikes*.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvi.

neverthehelder†, *adv.* [ME., < *never* + *the*[2] + *helder*, < Icel. *heldr* (= Sw. *hellre, heller* = Dan. *hellere, heller* = Goth. *haldis*), more, rather, but.] None the more; not in a greater degree.

Nawther faltered ne fel the freke *neuer-the-helder*,
Bot stythly he start forth vpon styf schonkes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 430.

neverthelater†, *conj.* [Also *neverthelatter;* < *never* + *the*[2] + *later, latter*.] Nevertheless.

Neverthelater, many temptations go over his heart, and the law, as a right hang-man, tormenteth his conscience.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 35.

Neuerthelatter ye shall seke the Lord your God euen there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seke hym with all thyne hearte and with all thy soule. *Bible of* 1551, Deut. iv. 29.

nevertheless (nev'ėr-ŦHē-les'), *conj.* [< ME. *never the lesse, never the lasse*, etc.; < *never* + *the*[2] + *less*[1].] Not or none the less; notwithstanding.

They [though] that hyt be so, that there been many other Wayes that men goon by aftur Countrees that they comen fram, *nevere the lasse* thay turne alle un tylle an ende.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 128.

Yet *neuer the lese*, sithe I vnderstonde
Your purpose is to depart owt of the land,
I wolle fulfille your pleasur in this case.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1103.

That which irresistibly strikes us as true, that which seems self-evident, that which commends itself to us, may *nevertheless*, we learn, not be true at all.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 8.

neverthemore†, *adv.* [< *never* + *the*[2] + *more*[1].] None the more.

There is another like lawe enacted agaynst wearing of Irish apparrell, but *neverthemore* is it observed by any.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

neveu†, **nevew**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nephew*. *Chaucer.*

nevey, nevy (nev'i), *n.* Dialectal forms of *nephew*.

nevow†, **nevo**†, **nevoy**†, *n.* Forms of *nephew*.

new (nū), *a.* [< ME. *newe, niwe, nywe*, < AS. *nīwe, neówe, niówe* = OS. *niwi, niuwi* = OFries. *nie* = D. *nieuw* = MLG. *nie, nige, nigge*, LG. *nij, nije* = OHG. *niwi, niuwi*, MHG. *niuwe*, G. *neu* = Icel. *nȳr* = Sw. Dan. *ny* = Goth. *niujis* = W. *newydd* = Ir. Gael. *nuadh* = Bret. *nevez* (Old Celtic, in place-names, *Novo-, Novio-*) = L. *novus* (> It. *nuovo* = Sp. *nuevo* = Pg. *novo* = F. *neuf*) = OBulg. *novŭ, novui* = Russ. *novuii* = Lith. *naujas* = Gr. *νέος*, orig. **νέϝος* = Pers. *nau* = Skt. *nava, navya* (> Hind. *nau*), new; cf. Skt. *nūtana*, new; prob. lit. 'that which now is' or has just appeared, < Skt., etc., *nu*, Goth. *nu*, AS. *nū*, E. *now:* see *now*. From the L. *novus* are ult. E. *novel, novelty*, etc., *innovate, renovate*, etc.] 1. Lately or freshly made, invented, produced, grown, or in any way or by any means come into being or use; novel; recent; having existed a short time only: opposed to *old*, and used of things: as, a *new* coat; a *new* book; a *new* fashion; a *new* idea; *new* wine; *new* cheese; *new* potatoes.

He gan synge this *nywe* song bynore alle that were ther ney. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

For men seyn alle weys, that *newe* thynges and *newe* tydynges ben plesant to here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 314.

Hire . . . schoos ful moyste and *newe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 457.

The most calamitous events, either to themselves or others, can bring *new* affliction.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be: . . . and there is no *new* thing under the sun. Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is *new?* it hath been already of old time, which was before us. Eccl. i. 9, 10.

Then a whole *new* loaf was short! for I know, of course, when our bread goes faster.
Hood, A Rise at the Father of Angling.

2. Lately introduced to knowledge; not before known; recently discovered: as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants.

Any silk, any thread,
Any toys for your head,
Of the *new'st* and finest, finest wear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 327.

3. Appearing in a changed character or condition, or in a changed aspect of opinion, feeling, or health, resulting from the influence of a change in the dominant idea, principle, or habit; changed from the former state, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual, of the same person.

In our differences with Rome he is strangely vnfix't, and a *new* man euery day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

Sigh
The full *new* life that feeds thy breath
Throughout my frame.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvi.

[In the following extract used substantively:

Ne in hire wille she chaunged for no *newe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1875.]

4. Not habituated; unfamiliar; unaccustomed: as, he is *new* to his surroundings; a statement *new* to me.

Twelve young mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 861.

As Mr. Verdant Green was quite *new* to round bowling, it was rather too quick for him.
Cuthbert Bede, Verdant Green, i. 2.

5. Other than the former or the old; different; not the same as before: as, a *new* horse.

'Ban, 'Ban, Caculiban
Has a *new* master: get a *new* man.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 189.

New instruments are seldom handled at first with perfect ease. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, [xvi. 16, note.

The amount of work done inside the human body by the heart in maintaining the circulation of the blood is so great that, if it were done at the expense of the muscular tissue of the heart itself, a new heart would be required every week! *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 192.

The same subject, dealt with on a *new* side of Ocean, will be in some sort a new subject.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 7.

6. Freshly emerged from any condition or the effects of any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness, to that northern air.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond, l. 102.

7. Not previously well known; not belonging to a well-known family, or not long known to history: as, *new* people.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favour. *Addison.*

8. Not used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand: as, a *new* copy of a book; *new* furniture.

My very good L. may se how coblerlike I have clouted a *new* patch to an olde sole.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), Finis.

9. Recently begun; starting afresh: as, a *new* moon.

And the *new* sun rose, bringing the *new* year.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

10. Retaining original freshness; unimpaired.

These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 51.

11. Not the old; distinguished from the old while named after it: used specifically in place-names: as, *New* York; *New* London; *New* Guinea.—**12.** Modern; in present use: as, *New* High German; *New* Latin; *New* Greek.—**Deduction for new.** See *deduction*.—**New assignment, bark, blue, Christians.** See the nouns.—**New birth.** See *regeneration*.—**New chum,** a new arrival from the old country; a greenhorn. [Australia.]

A *new chum* is no longer a *new chum* when he can plait a stock whip. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head-Station, p. 32.

New Church. See *Swedenborgian*.—**New Court Party.** See *court*.—**New departure, divinity, foundation,** etc. See the nouns.—**New for old,** the name of a rule used in adjusting a partial loss in marine insurance. Under this rule, the old materials are applied toward payment for the new by deducting their value from the gross amount of the expenses for repairs. From the balance one third of the total cost of the repairs is deducted by the insurers, to be charged against the shipowner as an equivalent for his estimated advantage in the substitution of new work for the old which it replaces.—**New Israelite.** Same as *Southcottian*.—**New Jerusalem,** in *Scrip.*, the heavenly city; the abode of God and his saints.

I John saw the holy city, *new Jerusalem*, coming down from God out of heaven. Rev. xxi. 2.

New Jerusalem Church. See *Swedenborgian*.—**New Latin.** See *Latin*.—**New Lights.** See *light*[1].—**New man, Manichean, measurement.** See the nouns.—**New promise,** in *law*, a promise creating a liability upon a past consideration which alone might not support an action, as where a bankrupt after discharge promises a creditor that he will pay him notwithstanding.—**New red.** See *fuchsin*.—**New Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**New sand,** freshly mixed founding-sand which has not yet been used.—**New School Presbyterians.** See *Presbyterian*.—**New style.** See *style*.—**New Sunday.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).—**New Testament, trial.** See the nouns.—**New week,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, Easter week. See *renewal*.—**The New Covenant, the New Learning, the new meteorology,** etc. See the nouns.—**The New World,** North and South America; the western hemisphere.=**Syn.** *New, Novel, Modern, Fresh, Recent, Late.* In this connection *new* is opposed to *old; novel* to *familiar; modern* to *ancient, medieval, antiquated, old-fashioned; fresh* to *stale; recent* and *late* to *early*. *New* is the general word; that which is *novel* is unexpected, strange, striking, often in new form, but also pleasing: as, a *novel* combination of old ideas; that which is *modern* and *fresh* exists at the time referred to; that which is *recent* or *late* is separated from the time of action by only a short interval: as, the *late* ministry, a *recent* arrival, *recent* times.

new (nū), *adv.* [< ME. *newe*, < AS. *nīwe, nīge* (also *nīwan, neówan, neón*), adv., newly, < *nīwe*, adj., new: see *new*, *a.*] **1.** Newly; lately; recently.

My besy gost, that thrusteth alway *newe*,
To seen this flour so yong, so fresh of hewe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 103.

Is it sweet William, my ain true love,
To Scotland *new* come home?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 152).

Gospeller. Art thou of the true faith? . . .
Roger. Ay, that am I, *new* converted.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 3.

2†. Anew.

Buy
The covering off o' churches; . . .
Let them stand bare, as do their auditory;
Or cap them *new* with shingles.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

[*New* is much used adverbially in composition: as, in *new*-born, *new*-dropped, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found.]—**All new**†, recently; freshly; anew.

He was shave *al newe* in his manere.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 582.

New and new†, again and again.

Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
And poked ever his nece *newe and newe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 116.

Of new, of the new†, anew; afresh; newly. Compare *of old*, under *old*.

This ordynaunce they had made *of newe*, that the frenchmen knewe nat of.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxi.

new† (nū), *v.* [< ME. *newen*, < AS. *nīwian* (= OS. *niwian* = OHG. *niuwōn, niwōn*, MHG. *niuwen, niwen* = Goth., in comp., *ana-niujan*), make new, < *nīwe*, new: see *new*, *a.* Cf. *renew*.] **I.** *trans.* To make new; renew.

3oure karis weren *newed*,
And coueitise hath crasid 3oure crowne ffor euere!
Richard the Redeless, i. 8.

And . . . alle the grauntes, lybarties, quytaunce, and fre custumes . . . we conferme . . . to the same citezens and to their successours, . . . and hem of our specyall grace we *newe* and graunte hem to holde free euer.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 21.

II. *intrans.* To renew itself; become new.

Every day hir beaute *newed*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 906.

The worlde, whiche *neweth* euery daie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

newalty†, *n.* [< **newal*, *newel*[2], + *-ty*; an accom. of *novelty*.] A new thing; a novelty.

Good Gorel, stand back, and let me see a little; my wife loves *newalties* shominationly, and I must tell her something about the king. *The Young King* (1698). (*Nares.*)

Newberrya (nū-ber'i-ă), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1864), named after its discoverer, Dr. J. S. *Newberry*.] A genus comprising a single species, *N. congesta*, of the order *Monotropeæ*, the Indian-pipe family, known by the two sepals. This singular Californian parasitic plant is a smooth, erect, scaly herb, without leaves or green color, bearing a flattened head of urn-shaped flowers.

newberyite (nū'ber-i-īt), *n.* [Named after J. C. *Newbery* of Melbourne.] A hydrous phosphate of magnesium occurring in orthorhombic crystals in the bat-guano of the Skipton Caves, Victoria, Australia.

new-born (nū'bôrn), *a.* Just born, or very lately born.

On parent knees, a naked *new-born* child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled;
So live that, sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep.
Sir W. Jones, From the Persian.

Newcastle cloak. An inverted barrel with holes cut in it for the head and hands, put upon a man as if it were a garment: a punishment for drunkenness formerly inflicted in England.

new-come (nū'kum), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *neowe-cumen*, < AS. *nīwcumen, nīwancumen*, newly come (as a noun, a novice), < *nīwe*, new, + *cumen*, pp. of *cuman*, come: see *come*.] **I.** *a.* Just arrived; lately come.

"My gown is on," said the *new-come* bride,
"My shoes are on my feet."
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

II. *n.* **1.** A stranger newly arrived; a newcomer. *Holinshed*, Conq. Ireland, p. 55. (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The time when any fruit comes in season. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

new-comer (nū'kum'ėr), *n.* One who has lately come.

new-create (nū'krē-āt'), *v. t.* To create anew.

Is it his use?
Or did the letters work upon his blood,
And *new-create* this fault?
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 287.

new-cut† (nū'kut), *n.* An old game at cards, of which there is no extant description.

If you play at *new cut*, I am soonest hitter of any one heere for a wager.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

They are deeply engag'd
At *new-cut*, and will not leave their game.
Adventures of Five Hours (1663). (*Nares.*)

newe[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *new*.

newe[2]†, *n.* Same as *newel*[1].

newe[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noy*.

newel[1] (nū'el), *n.* [Formerly *nowel, nuell*, < OF. *nueil, nual, noiel*, F. *noyau* = Pr. *nogalh, nogaill*, the stone of a fruit, a newel, < ML. **nucale*, stone of a fruit, a newel, neut. of LL. *nucalis*, of a nut, < L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: see *nucleus*.] **1.** In *arch.*, an upright cylinder or pillar which forms a center from which the steps of a winding stair radiate, and supports their inner ends from the bottom to the top. In stairs where the steps are merely pinned into the wall by their outer ends, and there is no central pillar, the staircase is said to have an *open newel*. The newel is sometimes continued through to the roof, so as to serve as a central shaft for receiving the ribs of the covering vault.

Newel, in the Château de Blois, France.

The stairs likewise to the upper rooms, let them be upon a fair and open *newel*, and finely railed in with images of wood cast into a brass colour.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

2. In *carp.*, the tall and more or less ornamental post at the head or foot of a stair, supporting a handrail.—**3.** In *engin.*, a cylindrical pillar terminating the wing-wall of a bridge.—**4.** In a ship, an upright timber which receives the tenons of the rails leading from the breastwork of the gangway.

newel[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < *new* + *-el*, after *novel*. Cf. *newalty*.] A new thing; a novelty.

He was so enamoured with the *newell*,
That nought he deemed deare for the jewell.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

newelichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *newly*. *Chaucer.*

New England Confederation. See *confederation*.

New-Englander (nū-ing'glan-dėr), *n.* [< *New England* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant of New England, the northeastern section of the United States of America, comprising the six States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

New England theology. See *theology*.

newfangelt, new-fangelnesset. Obsolete forms of *newfangle, newfangleness*.

newfangle (nū-fang'gl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *newfangel*; < ME. *newfangel, newefangel, newefangille*, disposed to take up new things, catching at novelty, < *newe* (< AS. *nīwe*), new, + **fangel*, < AS. **fangol*, disposed to take, < *fōn*, pp. *fangen*, take: see *fang*, *v.* The form **fangle* (ME. **fangel*) is not used alone, the actual formation of ME. *newfangel* being *new* + *fang* + *-el*, the adj. suffix applying to the combined elements *new* + *fang*.] Disposed to take up new things; catching at novelty; fond of change; inconstant: with reference to persons (or animals).

For though thou . . . yive hem [caged birds] sugre, honey, breed and myik, . . .
Yet . . . to the wood he wol, and wormes ete,
So *newefangel* ben they of hir mete,
And loven noveirles of propre kynde.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 610.

Sonne, if thou be weel at ese,
And warme amoope thi neiȝboris sitte,
Be not *newfangil* in no wise,
Neither hasti for to chaunge ne flitte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Quicke wittes commonlie be in desire *newfangle*, in purpose voconstant. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

newfanglet (nū-fang'gl), *n.* [< *newfangle*, *a.*, erroneously taken as *new* + **fangle*, *n.*; whence in later uso *fangle* as an independent noun.] A new or novel fashion; a novelty.

Not only gentlemen's servants, but also handy craftmen, yea, and almost the ploughmen of the country, with all other sorts of people, use much strange and proud *newfangles* in their apparel.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

A Pedlers packe of *newe fangles*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

newfangle† (nū-fang'gl), *v. t.* [< *newfangle*, *a.*] To change by introducing novelties.

Not hereby to controule and *new fangle* the Scripture, God forbid, but to marke how corruption and Apostacy crept in by degrees. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

newfangled (nū-fang'gld), *a.* [< *newfangle*, *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Disposed to take up new things; fond of change: same as *newfangle*: with reference to persons.

Not to have fellowship with *new-fangled* teachers.
1 Tim. vi. (headlog).

There is a great error risen now-a-days among many of us, which are vain and *new-fangled* men. *Latimer.*

2. New-made or new-fashioned; novel; formed with affectation of novelty: with reference to things.

Howbeit this communication of mine, though peradventure it may seem unpleasant, . . . yet cannot I see why it should seem strange, or foolishly *newfangled*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy. *Fryth*, Works, p. 21.

For they [charities] are not *new-fangled* devices of yesterday, whereof we have had no knowledge, no experience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

newfangledly (nū-fang′gld-li), *adv.* In a newfangled manner: as, *newfangledly* dressed.

newfangledness (nū-fang′gld-nes), *n.* The character of being newfangled; novelty.

They began to incline to this conclusion, of remoovall to some other place, [though] not out of any *newfanglednes*, or other such like giddie humour. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 22.

newfangleness (nū-fang′gl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *newefangelnes*; < *newfangle* + *-ness*.] The character of being newfangled or desirous of novelty; fondness for change; inconstancy.

As doth the tydif, for *newfangelnesse*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 154.

The schooles they fill with fond *new fanglenesse*,
And sway in Court with pride and rashnes rude.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 327.

newfanglist† (nū-fang′glist), *n.* [< *newfangle* + *-ist*.] One who is eager for novelty; one given to change.

Learned men . . . haue euer . . . resisted the priuate spirits of these *new-fanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men. *Tooker*, Fabric of the Church (1604), p. 90.

newfangly† (nū-fang′gli), *adv.* [< *newfangle* + *-y*[1].] In a newfangle manner; with a disposition for novelty.

Diuers yonge scholers thei found properly witted, festeiy lerned, and *newfangly* minded. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 213.

new-fashion (nū′fash″ọn), *a.* [< *new*, *a.*, + *fashion*, *n.*] Recently come into fashion; newfashioned; novel.

Learn all the *new-fashion* words and oaths. *Swift*.

new-fashion (nū′fash″ọn), *v. t.* [< *new*, *adv.*, + *fashion*, *v.*] To modernize; remodel in the latest style.

Had I a place to *new-fashion*, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

new-fashioned (nū′fash″ọnd), *a.* [< *new* + *fashion* + *-ed*[2].] Made in a new form or style, or lately come into fashion.

new-fledged (nū′flejd), *a.* Wearing the first feathers; lately fledged.

And as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its *new-fledg'd* offspring to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 168.

Newfoundland (oftenest nū-found′land; on the island itself generally nū-fund-land′; also nū′fund-land), *n.* Same as *Newfoundland dog*.

He . . .
Would care no more for Leolin's walking with her
Than for his old *Newfoundland's*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Newfoundland cuffs, mittens worn by fishermen. [Slang.]

Newfoundland dog. See *dog*.

Newfoundlander (nū-found′lan-dėr, etc.: see *Newfoundland*), *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Newfoundland, an island belonging to Great Britain, situated east of Canada.—2. A vessel belonging to Newfoundland.

They got a few [seals] afterwards, which made up 450, and got out of the ice again. Afterwards they fell in with a *Newfoundlander*, and bought 40, and came home. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 477.

Newgate (nū′gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Newgated*, ppr. *Newgating*. [< *Newgate*, a famous prison in London.] To imprison.

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 258. (*Davies*.)

[Nashe, in his "Pierce Penilesse," says that *Newgate* is "a common name for all prisons." *Halliwell*.]

Newgate calendar. A list of prisoners confined in Newgate prison, London, setting forth their crimes, etc.

Newgate frill. A beard shaved so as to grow only under the chin and jaw: so called in allusion to the position of the hangman's noose. Also called *Newgate fringe*. [Slang, Eng.]

New Haven Divinity. See *divinity*.

newing (nū′ing), *n.* [< *new* + *-ing*[2].] Yeast or barm. [Prov. Eng.]

newish (nū′ish), *a.* [< *new* + *-ish*[1].] Rather new.

New Jersey tea. See *tea*.

new-land (nū′land), *n.* Land newly broken up and plowed. [Prov. Eng.]

New-light (nū′līt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. See *New Lights*, under *light*[1].—2. *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish of the Mississippi river. Also called *campbellite*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to new doctrine or to the New Lights.—**New-light Divinity.** See *divinity*.

newly (nū′li), *adv.* [< ME. *newly*, *neuly*, *nuly*, *newely*, *neweliche*, < AS. *nīwlice* (= D. *nieuwelijks* = MLG. *nielik*, *nielike* = MHG. *niuweliche*, *niuliche*, G. *neulich* = Icel. *nȳliga* = Sw. *nyligen* = Dan. *nylig*), newly, < *nīwlīc*, new, < *nīwe*, new, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *new*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] 1. Lately; recently; freshly; just: as, *newly* wedded; *newly* painted.

But that myghte not ben to myn avys, that so manye scholde have entred so *newely*, ne so manye *newely* slayn, with outen stynkynge and rotynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 284.

Morning roses *newly* wash'd with dew.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 174.

Are ye my true love, sweet William,
From England *newly* come?
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 149).

With such a smile as though the earth
Were *newly* made to give him mirth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 202.

2. Anew; afresh; in a new and different manner or form.

By deed-achieving honour *newly* named [Coriolanus].
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 190.

Such is the powre of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth expell,
And the refyned mynd doth *newly* fashion
Unto a fairer forme.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Love, l. 192.

newmarket (nū′mär″ket), *n.* [Named after *Newmarket* in England.] 1. A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been discarded, on a board upon which duplicate ace of spades, king of hearts, queen of clubs, and knave of diamonds have been fastened face up. On these cards are placed bets which are won by the player who can play the corresponding cards in accordance with the rules of the game.

2. Same as *Newmarket coat*.

Newmarket coat. 1. A close-fitting coat, originally worn for riding.

He was dressed in a *Newmarket coat* and tight-fitting trousers. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 6.

2. A long close-fitting coat for women's outdoor wear, usually made of broadcloth.

New-Mexican (nū-mek′si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *New Mexico* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to New Mexico, formerly a part of Mexico, now a territory of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of New Mexico.

new-model (nū′mod″el), *v. t.* To give a new form to; remodel.

The constitution was *new-modelled* so as to resemble nearly that of this country. *Brougham*.

New Model (nū mod′el), *n.* In *Eng. hist.*, the reorganized army of the Parliamentarians, formed 1644–5, largely through the influence of Cromwell.

newness (nū′nes), *n.* [< ME. *newnes*, < AS. *nīwnes*, *nīwnys*, newness, < *nīwe*, new: see *new* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being new. (*a*) Lateness of origin; the state of being lately produced, invented, or executed: as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system or a project.

The *newness* of the undertaking is all the hazard.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

They show finely in their first *newness*, but cannot stand the sun and rain, and assume a very sober aspect after washing-day. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

(*b*) The state of being newly introduced; novelty.

Newness in great matters was a worthy entertainment for the mind. *South*.

For the discovery
And *newness* of thine art so pleased thee.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

(*c*) An innovation; a recent change.

Some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegancies of the Latin. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, Pref.

(*d*) Want of practice or familiarity.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise.
Sir P. Sidney.

(*e*) A new condition; reformation or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life.
Rom. vi. 4.

The Newness, a name given to New England Transcendentalism at the time of its prevalence.

Next to Brook Farm, Concord was the chief resort of the disciples of *the Newness*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 129.

=**Syn.** See *new*.

New Orleans moss. Same as *long-moss*.

New-Platonist (nū-plā′tọ-nist), *n.* Same as *Neoplatonist*.

news (nūz), *n.* [First in late ME. *newes*, *newys*; pl. of *new* (early mod. E. *newe*); not a native E. idiom, but as a translation of F. *nouvelles*, news (see *novel*, *n.*, 2). The supposition that *news* represents the AS. partitive genitive in *hwæt nīwes* (= L. *quid novi*), 'what news?' lit. 'what of new,' lacks the confirmation of ME. examples. That *news* is or was felt to be somewhat out of accord with E. idiom is also indicated by an absurd etymology still sometimes propounded, namely, that news is "information from the four quarters of the compass"—N E W S, north, east, west, south. Though plural in form, *news* is singular in use.] 1. A new or uncommon and more or less surprising thing; a new or unexpected event or occurrence.

A case so graue, a *newes* so new, a victorie so seldome hearde of. *Letters of Sir Antonie of Gueuara*, p. 2.

The next *newes* that happened in this time of ease was that, a merry fellow hauing found some few Dollars against the Flemish wracke, the brnit went currant the treasure was found. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

It was no *news* then [in a time of famine] for a Woman to forget her sucking child, so as not to have compassion upon the Son of her Womb. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

In Burmarsh you could not cross a road without some one seeing you and making *news* of it.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, I.

2. Recent, but not necessarily unexpected, intelligence of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown or imperfectly known; tidings.

And laye in the hauyn where as they were before, of the whiche *newys* oure sayde company were ryght joyous and thanked Almyghty God. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 64.

Thus answer I in name of Benedick,
But hear these ill *news* with the ears of Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 180.

He that hath bargains to make, or *news* to tell, should not come to do that at church. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Although our title, sir, be *News*,
We yet adventure here to tell you none,
But shew you common follies.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

There is fearful *News* come from Germany.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 4.

The newspaper creates and feeds the appetite for *news*. When we read it, it is not to find what is true, what is important, what we must consider and reflect upon, what we must carry away and remember, but what is new.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 310.

3. A newspaper. [Obsolete or provincial.]

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last-year's *news*.
Cowper, On Names of little Note in Biog. Brit.

4†. A messenger with news.

In the mean-time there coming a *News* thither with his horse to go over. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1665.

News-ink. See *ink*[1].=**Syn. 2.** *News*, *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, *Advices*. *News* is the most general word, applying to real information which is or is not important, interesting, or expected; *news* meets especially the desire to know. *Intelligence* is also a general word, applying to news or information of an interesting character, enabling one to understand better the situation of things in the place from which *intelligence* comes: as, *intelligence* from the Sandwich Islands to the 1st ult.; *intelligence* of a mutiny. *Tidings* are awaited with anxiety. *Advices* are items of information sent for the benefit or pleasure of those receiving them. Thus, Philip II. expected no *intelligence* from the Armada for some days after it sailed; soon rumor brought him false *news* of a glorious victory gained over the English; his first reliable *news* of the defeat of the Armada came through *advices*; he received from time to time *tidings* of uniform disaster.

Beyond it blooms the garden that I love;
News from the humming city comes to it.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Prince Eugene afterwards very candidly declared that he had himself given for *intelligence* three times as much as Marlborough was charged with on that head.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

To hear the *tidings* of my friend,
Which every hour his couriers bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

At night he retires home, full of the important *advices* of the day. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, iv.

news (nūz), *v. t.* [< *news*, *n.*; prob. due in part to *noise*, *v.*] To report; rumor: as, it was *newsed* abroad that the bank had failed. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

new-sad (nū′sad), *a.* Recently made sad. [Rare.]

I . . . entreat,
Out of a *new-sad* soul, that you vouchsafe
In your rich wisdom to excuse or hide
The liberal opposition of our spirits.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 741.

news-agent (nūz′ā″jent), *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vender.

news-book† (nūz′bůk), *n.* A newspaper.

No news from the North at all to-day; and the *news-book* makes the business nothing, but that they are all dispersed. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1666.

newsboy (nūz′boi), *n.* A boy who hawks newspapers on the streets or delivers them at houses.

news-house (nūz′hous), *n.* An office for printing newspapers and other periodicals: distinguished from one for book-work and jobbing.

newsless (nūz'les), *a.* [< *news* + *-less.*] Without news or information.

I am as *newsless* as in the dead of summer.
Walpole, Letters, II. 407.

news-letter† (nūz'let'ėr), *n.* A letter or report containing news intended for general circulation, originally circulated in manuscript. The news-letters were the precursors of the later newspapers. They appear to have arisen about the commencement of the seventeenth century, to have reached special prominence about the time of Charles II., and to have continued to the middle of the eighteenth century.

I love News extreamly. I have read Three *News Letters* to day. I go from Coffee House to Coffee House all day on Purpose.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 219.

The first English journalists were the writers of *news-letters*, originally the dependants of great men, each employed in keeping his own master or patron well-informed, during his absence from court, of all that transpired there. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 413.

newsman (nūz'man), *n.*; pl. *newsmen* (-men). A man who sells or delivers newspapers.

newsmonger (nūz'mung'gėr), *n.* A person who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news; a retailer of gossip.

Many tales devised . . .
By smiling pick-thanks and base *newsmongers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 25.

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt *newsmongers* to set up an antifame against [a ridiculous report].
Fuller, Holy State, iii. 23.

newsmongery† (nūz'mung'gėr-i), *n.* [< *newsmonger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The act of dealing in news; the retailing of news or gossip.

Wilt thou . . . invest that in the highest throne of art and scholiership which a scrutinie of so manie millions of wel discerning condemnations hath concluded to be viler then *news mongery*? *Nash*, Foure Letters Confuted.

news-pamphlet (nūz'pamf'let), *n.* Formerly, a publication issued occasionally when any special event seemed to call for it. Such pamphlets were precursors of newspapers, and appeared especially in the sixteenth century.

newspaper (nūz'pā'pėr), *n.* A paper containing news; a sheet containing intelligence or reports of passing events, issued at short but regular intervals, and either sold or distributed gratis; a public print, or daily, weekly, or semi-weekly periodical, that presents the news of the day, such as the doings of political, legislative, or other public bodies, local, provincial, or national current events, items of public interest on science, religion, commerce, as well as trade, market, and money reports, advertisements and announcements, etc. Newspapers may be classed as *general*, devoted to the dissemination of intelligence on a great variety of topics which are of interest to the general reader, or *special*, in which some particular subject, as religion, temperance, literature, law, etc., has prominence, general news occupying only a secondary place. The first English newspaper is believed to be the "Weekly News," issued in London in 1622. The beginnings of newspapers in Germany and Italy are said to reach back to the sixteenth century, although it is often stated that the oldest newspaper is the "Frankfurter Journal," founded in 1615. In the United States "Publick Occurrences" was started in Boston in 1690, but was suppressed; the Boston "News-Letter" followed in 1704; but the oldest existing newspaper in the country is the "New Hampshire Gazette," founded in 1756.

This month, a certain great Person will be threatened with death or sickness. This the *News Paper* will tell them. *Isaac Bickerstaff*, Predictions for the Year 1708.

There now exist but two *newspapers* which were in being in Queen Anne's reign, namely the "London Gazette" (but that has been kept alive through its official nursing) and — but one due to private enterprise — Berrow's "Worcester Journal," which was established in 1709.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 66.

newspaper-clamp (nūz'pā'pėr-klamp), *n.* A newspaper-file.

newspaperdom (nūz'pā'pėr-dum), *n.* [< *newspaper* + *-dom.*] The realm of newspapers; newspaper life. *The Writer*, III. 126. [Colloq.]

newspaper-file (nūz'pā'pėr-fīl), *n.* A frame for holding newspapers ready for convenient reference. It is made in several forms, but consists in general of a pair of rods hinged at one end, which are opened to receive between them the middle fold of the newspaper sheet, and then shut and fastened by means of a hook or screw at the end opposite the hinge, so as to hold the paper in the frame. Also called a *paper-file* or *paper-clamp*.

newsroom (nūz'rōm), *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, etc., are kept on file for reading; a reading-room.

news-vender (nūz'ven'dėr), *n.* A seller of newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold by the publishers to newsmen or *newsvenders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town or country.
M'Culloch, Dict. Commerce.

news-writer (nūz'rī'tėr), *n.* A writer of or for news-letters.

I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers*, and the zealots of parties.
Spectator, No. 124.

newsy (nū'zi), *a.* [< *news* + *-y*[1].] Full of news; gossipy. [Colloq.]

An organ *newsy*, piquant, and attractive. *F. Locker.*

news-yacht (nūz'yot), *n.* A fast-sailing craft formerly employed by the publishers of newspapers for such service as intercepting incoming ships, in order to obtain news in advance of their arrival in port.

The steamships Bavaria . . . and the China . . . passed this point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were boarded by the *news-yacht* of the press.
New York Tribune, June 16, 1862.

newt (nūt), *n.* [< ME. *newte*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of *an ewte; ewte, euete*, etc., being the same as *evet, eft:* see *eft*[1].] A tailed batrachian; an animal of the genus *Triton* in a broad sense, as *T. cristatus*, the great warty

Crested Newt (*Triton cristatus*).

or crested newt, or *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*, the common smooth newt; an eft; an asker; a triton. They begin life as tadpoles hatched from eggs, but never lose the tail. They are harmless and inoffensive little creatures, from 3 to 6 inches long, living in ponds and ditches, sometimes crawling out of the water in damp places; they live on animal food, as water-insects and their larvæ, worms, tadpoles, etc. The name is extended to any similar batrachian of small size, as one of the *Amblystomidæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, *Salamandridæ*, etc.

Newts and blind-worms, do no wrong,
Come not near our fairy queen.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 11.

Blind newts, the *Cæciliidæ*.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Newton* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727), or formed or discovered by him.—**Newtonian criterion.** See *criterion.*—**Newtonian philosophy**, the doctrine of Newton that the chief phenomena of the heavens are due to an attraction of gravitation, and that similar attractions explain many molecular phenomena.—**Newtonian potential**, a potential varying inversely as the distance, like that of gravitation.—**Newtonian system.** See *solar system*, under *solar.*—**Newtonian telescope.** See *telescope.*—**Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Newton in philosophy. —2. A Newtonian reflecting telescope.

The result was a *Newtonian* of exquisite definition, with an aperture of two, and a focal length of twenty feet.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 109.

Newtonic (nū-ton'ik), *a.* [< *Newton* (see *Newtonian*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Newtonian.*—**Newtonic rays**, the visible rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum.*

First, we have the visible rays of medium refrangibility, ranging from red to violet, and sometimes called the *Newtonic rays*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 19.

Newton's color-diagram, diagram, disk. See *color-diagram*, etc.

Newton's law of cooling. See *law*[1].

Newton's metal. See *metal.*

New-year (nū'yēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Newe Yeere*, etc.; < ME. *new yere, new ger*, etc., < AS. *nīwe geár*, new year: see *new* and *year.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The year approaching or newly begun: as, it is common to make good resolutions for the *New-year.*—2. New-Year's day; the first day of the year.

For hit is zot [Ynle] and *nwe zer*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 284.

For I would see the sun rise upon the glad *New-year*.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

3†. A congratulation or good wish for the coming year.

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new-yeers* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it . . . ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse?
Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies. (*Nares.*)

New-Year's day, the first day of the New-year; the first day of January. In many countries the day is a legal holiday, and is celebrated by the giving of presents and general festivities.

New Year's Day, however, was his [Peter Stuyvesant's] favorite festival. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

New-Yorker (nū-yôr'kėr), *n.* [< *New York* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of the State or city of New York.

New York fern. A common shield-fern, *Aspidium Noveboracense*, of the eastern United States.

New York godwit. See *godwit.*

New-Zealand falcon, flax, subregion, etc. See *falcon*, etc.

nexal (nek'sal), *a.* [< *nex(um)* + *-al.*] In *Rom. law*, involving or exacting servitude for debt.

Even the *nexal* creditor's imprisonment of his defaulting debtor, . . . which was not abolished until the fifth century of the city, may not unfittingly, in view of the cruelties that too often attended it, be said to have savoured more of private vengeance than either punishment or procedure in reparation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 675.

Nexal contract, the contract by which a debtor who was unable to pay bound himself as if he were a slave to his creditor. See *nexum.*

The Pœtilian law of 428, abolishing the *nexal contract*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 681.

nexi, *n.* Plural of *nexus*[2].

nexible (nek'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *nexibilis*, tied or bound together, < L. *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, tie together, interlace. Cf. *annect, connect*, etc.] Capable of being knitted together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

next (nekst), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *next, necst, nest*, < AS. *nēhst, nȳhst, nēxt, neáhst* = OS. *nāhist* = OFries. *nest* = OHG. *nāhōst, nāhist*, MHG. *nāhest, nâhest, nâhst, nāst, nâst*, G. *nächst* = Sw. *näst* = Dan. *nærst*, next, nearest, nighest, superl. of *neáh*, nigh: see *nigh*, of which *next* is simply the older superlative. Cf. *near*[1], the older comparative of *nigh.*] **I.** *adv.* 1. Nighest; nearest; in the place, position, rank, or turn which is nearest: as, *next* before; *next* after you.

Nothing will bring them from theyr uncivill life sooner then learning and discipline, *next* after the knowledge and feare of God. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Before you, and *next* unto high heaven,
I love your son. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 199.

Who knows not that Truth is strong *next* to the Almighty? *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 52.

2. In the place or turn immediately succeeding: as, Who comes *next*?

What impossible matter will he make easy *next*?
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 89.

Our men with what came *next* to hand were forced to make their passage among them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 101.

Next, her white hand an antique goblet brings—
A goblet sacred to the Pylian kings.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 772.

Next to. (*a*) Immediately after; as second in choice or consideration.

Next to the statues, there is nothing in Rome more surprising than that amazing variety of ancient pillars of so many kinds of marble.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 476.

They were never either heard or talked of — which, *next to* being universally applauded, should be the object of ambition of all magistrates and rulers.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

(*b*) Almost; within a little of being: as, *next to* nothing.

That 's a difficulty *next to* impossible. *Rowe.*

The Puritans . . . forgot, or never knew, that it [clerical subscription] was invented, or *next to* invented, by the episcopal founder of Nonconformity.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

What is a sad thing is that one man should be dining off turtle and orioians, and another man have *next to* no dinner at all. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

Next to nothing. See *nothing.*

II. *prep.* Nearest to; immediately adjacent to. ["Nigh," "near," "*next*" . . . may be regarded in construction as prepositions, or as adjectives with the preposition "to" understood. *Angus*, Handbook of the English Tongue, p. 234.]

next (nekst), *a.* [< ME. *nexte* (also *nest*, > E. dial. *neest*, Sc. *neist*), < AS. *nēxta, nēhsta, nȳhsta* (= OS. *nahisto* = OFries. *neste* = OHG. *nāhisto*, MHG. *nâheste, nâheste, nâhst*, G. *nächst, nächst* = Sw. *näst* = Dan. *nærst*), next, nighest, < *nēhst*, adv., superl. of *neáh*, nigh: see *next, adv.* Cf. *nigh, a.*] 1. Nighest; nearest in place or position; adjoining: as, the *next* town; the *next* room.

I have been with Sir Oliver Martext, the vicar of the *next* village. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 44.

2. Nearest in order, succession, or rank; immediately succeeding: as, advise me in your *next* letter; *next* time; *next* month.

The *nexten* tune that it play'd seen . . .
Was "Fareweel to my mither the queen."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

Pray let it appear in your *next* what a Proficient you are, otherwise some Blame may light on me that placed you there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 28.

This year, on the last day of November, being the last day of the *next* week, there was heard several loud noises, or reports. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 325.

This is in order to have something to brag of the *next* time. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

3†. Nearest or shortest in point of distance or of time; most direct in respect of the way or means.

This messager on morwe, whan he wook,
Unto the castel halt the *nexte* wey.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 709.

A prophet I, madam; and I speak the truth the *next* way. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 63.

The *next* way home 's the farthest way about.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

4. The last preceding.

Graunte us sone
The same thing, the same bone,
That to thise *nexte* folke thou hast don.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1775.

Each following day
Became the *next* day's master, till the last
Made former wonders its.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 17.

Next door to. See *door*.—**Next friend,** in *law*. See *friend*.—**Next of kin.** See *kin*[1].—**Next suit,** in cards, the other suit of the same color.=**Syn.** *Nearest*, *Next*. See *near*[1].

nexter†, *a.* [Irreg. < *nexl* + *-er*[3], compar. suffix.] Same as *next*.

In the *nexter* night.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 111.

nextly† (nekst'li), *adv.* In the next place; next.

The thing *nextly* chosen or preferred when a man wills to walk. *Edwards*, Freedom of the Will, i. 1.

nextness (nekst'nes), *n.* The state or fact of being next, or immediately near or contiguous; contiguity.

These elements of feeling have relations of *nextness* or contiguity in space, which are exemplified by the sight-perceptions of contiguous points.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

next-ways (nekst'wāz), *adv.* Directly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nexum (nek'sum), *n.* [L., an obligation, contract, neut. of *nexus*, pp. of *nectere*, to bind together: see *nexible*.] In *Rom. law:* (*a*) The contract, and the public ceremony manifesting it, by which, under the form of a sale with scales and copper, the ostensible pecuniary consideration, a debtor who was unable to pay became the bondman of his creditor. (*b*) The obligation or servitude, usually implying close confinement on the creditor's premises, and power of chaining and flogging. The contract or obligation was sometimes dependent on or only enforceable by judicial proceedings.

nexus[1] (nek'sus), *n.*; pl. *nexus* (-sus). [< L. *nexus* (*nexu-*), a tie, bond, connection, < *nectere*, tie together, bind: see *nexible*.] **1.** Tie; connection; interdependence existing between the several members or individuals of a series or group.—**2.** In *medieval music*, melodic motion by skips.

nexus[2] (nek'sus), *n.*; pl. *nexi* (-si). [L. *nexus*, pp. of *nectere*, tie together, bind: see *nexible*, *nexum*, etc.] In *Rom. law:* (*a*) A free-born person who had contracted the obligation called *nexum*, and thus became liable to be seized by his creditor if he failed to pay, and to be compelled to serve him until the debt was discharged. (*b*) The bond or obligation by which such a person was held.

ney†, *adv.* and *prep.* An obsolete form of *neigh*[2] and *nigh*.

Ng. In *chem.*, the symbol for *norwegium*.

N. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *National Guard;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *no good* or *no go*. [In the latter use colloq. or slang.]

N. Gr. An abbreviation of *New Greek*.

N. H. G. An abbreviation of *New High German*.

ni†, *n.* See *ny*[1].

Ni. In *chem.*, the symbol for *nickel*.

Niagara limestone, Niagara shale. See *limestone*, *shale*.

niare (ni-ār'), *n.* [Native name.] The African or Cape buffalo. See *buffalo*[1].

nias† (nī'as), *n.* [Also *niaise*, *nyas* (and corruptly *eyas*, by misdivision of *a nias*); < OF. (also F.) *niais* = Pr. *nizaic*, *niaic* = It. *nidiacc*, also *nidaso*, *niaso*, a young hawk taken in its nest, appar. < L. *nidus*, a nest: see *nest*[1], *nidus*.] **1.** A young hawk; an eyas.—**2.** A ninny; a simpleton.

Laugh'd at, sweet bird! is that the scruple? come, come,
Thou art a *niaise*. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

nib[1] (nib), *n.* [Also *knib;* a mod. var. of *neb*, perhaps in part due to association with *nibble:* see *nib*.] **1.** The beak or bill, as of a bird; neb.—**2.** The point of anything, as the pointed end of a pen or the extremity or toe of a crowbar.—**3.** A small pen of the usual form for insertion in a penholder.—**4.** The handle of a scythe-snath, to which it is attached by a sliding ring that can be tightened by a bolt or wedge. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** A separate adjustable limb of a permutation-key. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** In the picker of a loom fitted with a drop-box for carrying two or more shuttles, a projection from the back side of the picker, working in a groove or guide-way, and coöperating with the picker-spindle to reduce friction and cause the picker to strike squarely against the end of the shuttle.—**7.** See *coffee-nib* and *cacao*.

The seeds [of the cocoa] are reduced to the form of *nibs*, which are separated from the shells or husks by the action of a powerful fan blast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 102.

nib[1] (nib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nibbed*, ppr. *nibbing*. [< *nib*[1], *n.*] To furnish with a nib or point; mend or trim the nib of, as a pen.

How profoundly would he *nib* a pen!
Lamb, South-Sea House.

nib[2]† (nib), *v. i.* [A var. of *nip*[1]. Cf. *nibble*.] To nibble.

When the fish begin to *nib* and bite,
The moving of the float doth them bewray.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 151).

Nibban (nib'an), *n.* The Pali form of *Nirvana*.

nibble (nib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nibbled*, ppr. *nibbling*. [Not found in ME. (= LG. *nibbeln*, *knibbeln*, nibble); freq. of *nib*[2], *nip*[1] (cf. *dibble*, < *dip*).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To eat by biting or gnawing off small bits; gnaw.

All tenderest birds there find a pleasant screen, . . .
Nibble the little cupped flowers, and sing.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

The paint brush is made by chewing the end of a reed till it is reduced to filaments, and then *nibbling* it into a proper form. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 88.

2. To bite very slightly or gently; bite off small pieces of.

The roving trout . . .
. . . greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

3. To catch; nab. [Slang.]

The rogue has spied me now; he *nibbled* me finely once, too. *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bite gently; bite off small pieces: as, fishes *nibble* at the bait.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 62.

2. Figuratively, to carp; make a petty attack: with *at*.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling at* one single passage in it. *Tillotson.*

I saw the critics prepared to *nibble at* my letter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

3†. To fidget the fingers about.

To *nibble* with the fingers, as unmannerly boles do with their points when they are spoken to.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

nibble (nib'l), *n.* [< *nibble*, *v.*] The act of nibbling; a little bite; also, a small morsel or bit.

Yo'r sheep will be s' folded, a reckon, Measter Pratt, for there 'll ne'er be a *nibble* o' grass to be seen this two month.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

nibbler (nib'lėr), *n.* [< *nibble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nibbles; one who bites a little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 53.

2. A fish: same as *chogset*.

nibbling (nib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nibble*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who nibbles.—**2.** In *lens-making*, the reduction of a glass blank to roundness preparatory to grinding. It is done by means of a pair of soft iron pliers called *shanks*, which crumble away the glass from the edges without slipping. Also called *shanking*.

nibblingly (nib'ling-li), *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of club used in the game of golf, having a dumpy cup-shaped iron head. It is used to jerk the ball out of sand, ruts, rough ground, etc.

nib-nib (nib'nib), *n.* See *bablah*.

nibour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neighbor*.

nibu (nē'bö), *n.* [Jap., < *ni*, two, + *bu*, a division.] An oblong square-cornered silver coin with untrimmed edges, formerly current in Japan.

nibung (nib'ung), *n.* [Malay.] An elegant palm, *Oncosperma filamentosa*, growing massed in swamps in the Malay archipelago. It is a slender tree, 40 or 50 feet high, its wood useful in building, its terminal bud used in Borneo like that of the cabbage-palm.

Nicæno-Constantinopolitan (nī-sē'nō-konstan"ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicæa and to Constantinople; noting the second form of the Nicene creed as agreeing with that authorized at Nicæa and as promulgated by the first council of Constantinople. See *Niccne*.

Nicaraguan (nik-a-rā'gwan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nicaragua* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nicaragua, a republic in Central America, south of Honduras and north of Costa Rica: as, the *Nicaraguan* lizard.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua wood. See *peach-wood*.

niccolic (ni-kol'ik), *a.* [< NL. *niccol-um* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of nickel.

niccoliferous (nik-ō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *niccolum*, nickel, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Seo *nickeliferous*.

niccolite (nik'ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *niccol-um*, nickel, + *-ite*[2].] Native nickel arsenide, a mineral occurring usually massive, of a pale copper-red color and metallic luster. Also called *copper-nickel* and *nickeline*.

nice (nīs), *a.* [< ME. *nice*, *nyce*, *nys*, < OF. *nice*, *niche*, *nisce*, simple, foolish, ignorant, F. *nice*, simple, foolish, = Pr. *nec*, *nesci* = Sp. *necio* = Pg. *nescio*, foolish, impudent, ignorant, = It. *nescio*, ignorant, < L. *nescius*, ignorant, not knowing; cf. *nescire*, know not, be ignorant of, < *ne*, not, + *scire*, know: see *science*, and cf. *nescious*, *nescient*. All the senses proceed from the lit. meaning 'ignorant,' whence 'unwise, imprudent, foolish, fastidious, particular, exact, delicate, fine, agreeable,' etc., in a process of development which may be compared with that of *fond*[3], 'foolish, weakly affectioned, affectionate,' etc., of *innocent*, 'harmless, simple, foolish, lunatic,' etc., of *lewd*, 'ignorant, simple, rude, coarse, vile,' etc., of *silly*, 'happy, blessed, innocent, foolish,' etc., and other words in which the notion of 'ignorance' is variously developed in opposite directions. Some assume a confusion of *nice* with the OF. and F. *niais*, simple (see *nias*); but this is unnecessary.] **1†.** Ignorant; weak; foolish.

Now witterly ich am vn-wis & wonderliche *nyce*,
Thus vn-hendly & hard mi herte to blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 491.

But say that we ben wise and nothing *nice*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 82.

I brougte thee bothe god & man in fere;
Whi were thou so *nyce* to leete him go?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2†. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2. 18.

3. Fastidious; very particular or scrupulous; dainty; difficult to please or satisfy; exacting; squeamish.

Be not to noyows, to *nyce*, ne to newfangle;
Be not to orped, to overthwarte, & othus thou hate.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

'Tis, my Lord, a grave and weighty undertaking, in this *nice* and captious age, to deliver to posterity a three-years war. *Evelyn*, To my Lord Treasurer.

Lucy. Nay, Sir Lucius, I thought you wa'n't rich enough to be so *nice!*
Sir Luc. Upon my word, young woman, you have hit it:—I am so poor that I can't afford to do a dirty action.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

I have seen her [the Duchess of York] very much amused with jokes, stories, and allusions which would shock a very *nice* person. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

4. Discriminating; critical; discerning; acute.

We imputed it to a *nice* & scholasticall curiositie in such makers. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 86.

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produced his play, and begg'd the knight's advice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 273.

He sings to the wide world and she to her nest—
In the *nice* ear of Nature which song is the best?
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i.

5. Characterized by exactness, accuracy, or precision; formed or performed with precision or minuteness and exactness of detail; accurate; exact; precise: as, *nice* proportions; *nice* calculations or workmanship.

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in *nice* balance, truth with gold she weighs.
Pope, Dunciad, l. 53.

No pathway meets the wanderer's ken,
Unless he climb, with footing *nice*,
A far projecting precipice.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 14.

In the business of life, prompt and decisive action has again and again to be taken upon a *nice* estimate of probabilities. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 17.

6. Fine; delicate; involving or demanding scrupulous care or consideration; subtle; difficult to treat or settle.

Why, brother, wherefore stand you on *nice* points?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 58.

I have now said all that I could think convenient upon so *nice* a subject.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

It is a *nice* question to decide how far history may be admitted into poetry; like "Addison's Campaign," the poem may end in a rhymed gazette.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 249.

7. Delicate; soft; tender to excess; hence, easily influenced or injured.

Conscience is really a *nice* and tender thing, and ought not to be handled roughly and severely.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

With how much ease is a young Muse betray'd!
How *nice* the reputation of the maid!
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

8†. Modest; coy; reserved.

Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne*, Song.

They were neither *nice* nor coy.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 229).

9. Pleasant or agreeable to the senses; delicate; tender; sweet; delicious; dainty: as, a *nice* bit; a *nice* tint.

Sweet-breads and cock's combs . . . are very *nice*.
C. Johnstone, Chrysal, II. 9.

10. Pleasing or agreeable in general. (*a*) Elegant or tasteful; affording or fitted to afford pleasure; pleasing; pleasant: often used with some implication of contempt.

Thou sindiest aftyr *nyce* aray,
And makist greet cost in clothing.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

I intend to dine with Mrs. Borgrave, and in the evening take a *nice* walk.
Miss Carter, Letters to Mrs. Montagu (1769), II. 34.

Miss Brown's is a pretty book, written in very *nice* American, about two charming girls who went to college.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 172.

(*b*) Agreeable; pleasant; good: applied to persons. [Colloq.]

"Not *nice* of Master Enoch," said Dick. . . . "You must n't blame un," said Geoffrey. . . . "When he 's had a gallon of cider . . . his manners be as good as anybody's."
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, v. 1.

She had the best intention of being *nice* to him.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 436.

[*Nice* in this sense is very common in colloquial use as a general epithet of approbation applicable to anything that pleases.]—**To make nice of†.** See *make*[1]. =**Syn. 8.** *Nice, Dainty, Fastidious, Squeamish*, finical, delicate, exquisite, effeminate, fussy. *Nice* is the most general of the first four words; it suggests careful choice: as, he is *nice* in his language and in his dress: it is rarely used of overwrought delicacy. *Dainty* is stronger than *nice*, and ranges from a commendable particularity to fastidiousness: as, to be *dainty* in one's choice of clothes or company; a *dainty* virtue. *Fastidious* almost always means a somewhat proud or haughty particularity; a *fastidious* person is hard to please, because he objects to minute points or to some point in almost everything. *Squeamish* is founded upon the notion of feeling nausea; hence it means *fastidious* to an extreme, absurdly particular.—**4.** Definite, rigorous, strict.—**5.** *Accurate, Correct, Exact*, etc. See *accurate*.—**9.** Luscious, savory, palatable.

nicelingt (nīs'ling), *n.* [< *nice* + *-ling*[1].] An over-nice person or critic; a hair-splitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

But I would ask these *Nicelings* one question, wherein if they can resolve me, then I will say, as they say, that scarfs are necessary, and not flags of pride.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, p. 79.

nicely (nīs'li), *adv.* [< *nice* + *-ly*[2].] In a nice manner, in any sense of the word *nice*. (*a*) Fastidiously; critically; curiously: as, he was disposed to look into the matter too *nicely*.

Be satisfied if poetry be delightful, or helpful, or inspiring, or all these together, but do not consider too *nicely* why it is so. *Lowell*, Wordsworth.

(*b*) With delicate perception: as, to be *nicely* sensible. (*c*) Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion: as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned; a dress *nicely* fitted to the body. (*d*) Agreeably; becomingly; pleasantly: as, she was *nicely* dressed. (*e*) Satisfactorily: as, the work progresses *nicely*. [Colloq.]

Nicene (nī'sēn), *a.* [< LL. *Nicænus*, less correctly *Nicenus*, of Nicæa or Nice (*Nicæna fides*, the Nicene Creed), < *Nicæa*, also *Nicea*, < Gr. *Νίκαια* (> *Νικαῖος*, adj.), a name of several cities (see def.), < *νικαῖος*, victorious, < *νίκη*, victory.] Of or pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town of Bithynia, Asia Minor.—**Nicene council**, either of two general councils which met at Nicæa. The first Nicene council, which was also the first general council, met in A. D. 325, condemned Arianism, and promulgated the Nicene Creed in its earlier form. The second Nicene council, accounted also the seventh general council, was held in 787, and condemned the Iconoclasts. The recognition of the first Nicene council as ecumenical has been almost universal among Christians of all confessions; it is acknowledged to the present day not only by the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches, and by many Protestant churches, but by Nestorians, Jacobites, and Copts. The Anglican Church does not accept the second Nicene council as ecumenical.—**Nicene Creed** or **Symbol**, a summary of the chief tenets of the Christian faith, first set forth as of ecumenical authority by the first Nicene council (A. D. 325), but closely similar in wording to ancient creeds of Oriental churches, and especially founded upon the baptismal creed of the church of Cæsarea in Palestine. The distinctive word added at Nice to exclude the possibility of an Arian construction was *homoöusion* (consubstantial), which word, however, was already in well-established theological use. This creed ended with the words *and in the Holy Ghost*, and an anathema against the distinctive tenets of the Arians was subjoined to it. The second general council—that is, the first Constantinopolitan (A. D. 381)—reaffirmed this creed, and also authorized, as subsidiary to it, an explanatory version previously formulated, probably in a local synod at Antioch, and closely similar to the baptismal creed of the church of Jerusalem, differing from the Nicene form very slightly in wording, but adding a fuller statement as to the Holy Ghost, directed against the heresy of the Macedonians, and concluding as in the form still used. At the Chalcedonian (or fourth general) council (A. D. 451), the second form was authorized equally with the first as the Nicene faith, and was officially and historically known from that time forward as the *Nicene Creed;* church historians, however, sometimes speak of it as the *Nicæno-Constantinopolitan Creed*. Both these forms have been reaffirmed ever since by all councils claiming to be ecumenical. The second form came into general use in the Eastern Church in the latter part of the fifth century, and has remained unaltered in that church to the present day. It remained unaltered in the West also for some centuries, but an important addition, namely, the word *filioque*, 'and (from) the Son,' after the words *who proceedeth from the Father*, in the last paragraph, was introduced in the sixth century, and, though still rejected by the Roman Church in the ninth century, had by the eleventh become accepted throughout all western Europe. It is this form, with the interpolated *filioque*, which is used by the Roman Church, the Anglican Church, and all Protestant churches which accept the Nicene Creed, and it is this last form, therefore, which is generally called by that name. The Western forms begin "I believe," not "We believe," as in the Greek. The Nicene Creed in its second form is the only authoritative creed of the Eastern Church.

niceness (nīs'nes), *n.* The character or quality of being nice, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** See *nice*.

nicery (nī'sėr-i), *n.* [< *nice* + *-ery*.] Daintiness; affectation of delicacy. *Chapman*.

niceteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

nicety (nī'sė-ti), *n.*; pl. *niceties* (-tiz). [< ME. *nicetee, nycete, nysete*, < OF. *niecté*, simpleness, foolishness, etc., < *nice*, simple, foolish: see *nice* and *-ity, -ty*.] **1†.** Ignorance; folly; foolishness; triviality.

He hait hit a *nycete* and a foul shame
To beggen other to borwe bote of God one.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 370.

Now, parde, fol, yet were it bet for the
Han holde thy pes than shewed thy *nysete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 572.

2. Fastidiousness; extreme or excessive delicacy; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser*.

Pray, Mr. Thomas, what is it all of a sudden offends your *Nicety* at our house? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

That, perhaps, may be owing to his *nicety*. Great men are not easily satisfied. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

If you wish your wife to be the pink of *nicety*, you should clear your court of demi-reputations.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 10.

3. Nice discrimination; delicacy of perception; acuteness.

Nor was this *Nicety* of His [the Earl of Dorset's] Judgment confined only to Books and Literature; but was the same in Statuary, Painting, and all other Parts of Art.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

4. A nice distinction; a refinement; a subtlety; a fine-drawn point or criticism.

Thus much for the terme, though not greatly pertinent to the matter, yet not vnpleasant to know for them that delight in such *nicities*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

These are *nicities* that become not those that peruse so serious a mystery. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 22.

Pray stay not on *Nicetie*s, but be advis'd.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

5. Delicacy; exactness; accuracy; precision.

By his own *nicety* of observation he had already formed such a system of metrical harmony as he never afterwards much needed, or much endeavoured, to improve.
Johnson, Waller.

She touched the imperious fantastic humour of the character with *nicety*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Conscience is harder than our enemies,
Knows more, accuses with more *nicety*.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy.

His [Grey's] *nicety* in the use of vowel-sounds.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 169.

6. A dainty or delicacy; something rare or choice: usually in the plural.

Of these maner of *nicetees* ye shal finde in many places of our booke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 111.

7. Nice appearance; agreeableness of appearance.—**To a nicety**, to a turn; with great exactness.

nicht, *adv.* [ME., lit. 'not I,' < AS., < *ne*, not, + *-ic*, I.] No.

niche (nich), *n.* [< F. *niche*, < It. *nicchia*, a niche, a recess in a wall likened to the hollow of a shell, < *nicchio*, a shell, also a niche, with a change of initial *m* to *n* (seen also in It. *nespola*, < L. *mespilum*, a medlar, and in *map*[1], *napkin*, *mat*[1], and *nat*[3], etc.), and a reg. change of L. *-tulus* to It. *-cchia* (as in *vecchio*, < L. *vetulus*, old, etc.), < L. *mitulus, mytilus, mytulus*, a sea-mussel: see *Mytilus*.] **1.** A nook or recess; specifically, a recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or other ornament. In ancient Roman architecture niches were generally semicircular in plan, and terminated in a semi-dome at the top. They were sometimes, however, square-headed, and in classical architecture sometimes also square in plan. They were ornamented with pillars, architraves, and consoles, and in other ways. In the architecture of the middle ages niches were extensively used in decoration and for the reception of statues. In the Romanesque style they were so shallow as to be little more than panels, and the figures were frequently carved on the back in high relief. In the Pointed style they became more deeply recessed, and were highly enriched with elaborate canopies, and often much accessory ornament. In plan they are most frequently a semi-octagon or a semi-hexagon, and their heads are formed of groined vaulting, with bosses and pendants according to the prevalent architecture of the time. They are often projected on corbels, and adorned with pillars, buttresses, and various moldings. Compare cut under *gallery*.

Niche in central pier of great western portal, Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

In each of the *niches* are two statues of a man and woman in alto-relievo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

There are *niches*, it is true, on each side of the gateway, like those found at Marttand and other Pagan temples; but, like those at Ahmedabad, they are without images.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 81.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a position or condition in which a person or thing is placed; one's assigned or appropriate place.

After every deduction has been made, the work fills a *niche* of its own, and is without competitor.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 49, note.

niche (nich), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *niched*, ppr. *niching*. [< *niche*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a niche or with niches.—**2.** To place in a niche, literally or figuratively.

At length I came within sight of them, . . . where they sat cosily *niched* into what you might call a hunker, a little sand-pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter x.

So you see my position, and why I am *niched* here for life, as a schoolmaster. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 227.

Those *niched* shapes of noble mould.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

nichelt, *n.* See *nichil*.

nicher†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nicker*[3].

nichilt, nichelt, *n.* [< OF. *nichil*, < L. *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil, nil*[2].] Nothing; in *old Eng. law*, a corrupt form of the Latin *nihil*, used by a sheriff in making return that assets or debtors are worthless.—**Clerk of the nichels.** See *clerk*.

nichil, *v.* [< *nichil*, *n.*] **I.†** *intrans.* In *old Eng. law*, to make return, as sheriff, that a debt is worthless, either because the debtor cannot be found, or because of his inability to pay.

In case any sheriff . . . shall *nichil* or not duly answer any debt, . . . levied, collected, or received, etc.
Eng. Stat. of 1716.

II. *trans.* To castrate. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Nicholson's hydrometer. See *hydrometer*.

nicht (nicht), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *night*.

nicify† (nī'si-fī), *v. t.* [< *nice* + *-i-fy*.] To make nice of (a thing); be squeamish about. [Rare.]

Faire la sadinette, To mince it, *nicifie* it, make it dainty, be very squeamish, backward, or coy. *Cotgrave*.

nick[1] (nik), *n.* [A var. of *nock*, prob. in part due to confusion with *nick*[3], but mainly for diminutive effect, as in *tip*, var. of *top*, etc., *tick-tock*, imitative of a light and a heavy stroke, etc. Cf. G. *knick*, a flaw, *knicken*, crack. There are perhaps several orig. diff. words confused under this form.] 1. A hollow cut or slight depression made in the surface of anything; a notch.

Split that forked stick, with such a *nick* or notch at one end of it as may keep the line from any more of it ravelling from about the stick than so much of it as you intend. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 137.

The hollow groove extending across the shank [of a type] . . . is the *nick*, which enables the workman to recognize the direction of the type and to distinguish different founts of the same body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 698.

2. A score or reckoning: so called from the old practice of keeping reckonings on tallies or notched sticks.—3†. A false bottom in a beercan, by which customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

Cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth),
And those they say are fill'd with *nick* and froth.
Rowlands, Knave of Hearts (1613). (*Nares.*)

Out of all nick†, past all counting.

I tell you what Launce, his man, told me; he loved her *out of all nick*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2. 76.

nick[1] (nik), *v.* [< *nick*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a nick or notch in; notch; cut or mark with nicks or notches.

My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with scissors *nicks* him like a fool.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 175.

The farmer is advised [in Fitzherbert's book on Husbandry, published in 1523] to have a payre of tables (tablets), and to write down anything that is amiss as he goes his rounds; if he cannot write, let him *nycke* the defautes upon a stycke. *Oliphant*, The New English, I. 407.

2. To sever with a snip or single cut, as with shears. [Scotch.]

"Ay, ay!" quo he [Death], and shook his head,
"It's e'en a lang, lang time indeed
Sin' I began to *nick* the thread,
And choke the breath."
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

3†. To cut short; abridge. See *nick*[1], *n.*, 3.

The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 8.

There was a tapster, that with his pots amalncsse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. This *nicking* of the pots he would never leave. *Life of Robin Goodfellow* (1628). (*Halliwell.*)

4†. To break or crack; smash as the nickers used to do. See *nicker*[2], 2.

You men of wares, the men of wars will *nick* ye;
For starve nor beg they must not.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

Breaka Watch-men's Heads, and Chair-men's Glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* Sashes.
Prior, Alma, iii.

5. In *coal-mining*, to cut (the coal) on the side, after kirving, holing, or undercutting. The part of the coal-seam which has been kirved and nicked is then ready to be wedged or blasted down.—**To nick a horse's tail**, to make an incision at the root of the tail to cause the horse to carry it higher.

nick[2]† (nik), *v. i.* [< ME. *nicken*, *nikken* = OFries. *hnekka* = MD. *nicken*, D. *nikken*, also *knikken*, nod, wink, = MLG. LG. *nicken* = OHG. *nicchen*, MHG. G. *nicken* = Sw. *nicka* = Dan. *nikke*, nod; freq. of AS. *hnīgan* = OS. *hnīgan* = OFries. *hnīga*, *nīga* = D. *nijgen* = MLG. *nīgen* = OHG. *hnīgan*, *nīgan*, MHG. *nīgen* = Icel. *hnīga* = Sw. *niga* = Dan. *nejе* = Goth. *hniwan*, strong verb, incline, bow, sink, fall; cf. AS. *hnāgan*, *gehnāgan* = OS. *hnēgan* = OHG. *hncigan*, *neigen*, MHG. G. *neigen* = Goth. *hnaiwjan*, weak verb, cause to incline, bend, etc.; perhaps akin to L. *conivere*, wink at, *nicere*, beckon, *nictare*, wink: see *connive*, *nictate*, *nictitate*.] To nod; wink.—**To nick with nay**, to meet one with a refusal; disappoint by denying.

3if ache *nickes with nay* & nel nougt com sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4145.

As I have but one boon to ask, I trust you will not *nick* me *with nay*. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

nick[3] (nik), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *nick*[1], as a 'point marked'; otherwise < *nick*[2], a 'wink' in the sense of 'moment.'] 1. Point, especially point of time: as, in the *nick* of—that is, on the point of (being or doing something).

Schol. Does the sea stagger ye?
Mast. Now ye have hit the *nick*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 6.

In the *nick* of being surprised, the lovers are let down and escape at a trap-door. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 82.

2. The exact point (of time) which accords with or is demanded by the necessities of the case; the critical or right moment; the very moment: used chiefly in the phrases *in the nick* or *in the nick of time*—that is, at the right moment, just when most needed or demanded.

The masque dogg'd me, I hit it *in the nick*;
A fetch to get my diamond, my dear stone.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

Most fit opportunity! her grace comes just *i' th' nick*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

I never could have found him in a sweeter temper for my purpose—to be sure, I'm just come *in the nick!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

This harsh restorative . . . was presented to English poetry *in the nick of time*.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 40.

3. A lucky or winning throw in the game of hazard: as, eleven is the *nick* to soven. See *hazard*, 1.

nick[3] (nik), *v.* [< *nick*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike or hit right; hit or hit upon exactly; fit into; suit.

In these verses by reason one of them doth as it were *nicke* another, and haue a certaine extraordinary aence with all. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 111.

Words *nicking* and resembling one the other are applicable to different significations. *Camden*, Remains, p. 158.

And then I have a salutation will *nick* all.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He had . . . just *nicked* the time of dinner, for he came in as the cloth was laying. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

2†. In *gaming*, to throw or turn up; hit or hit upon.

My old luck: I never *nicked* seven that I did not throw ames ace three times following.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3†. To delude or deceive; cozen; cheat, as at dice.

We must be sometimes witty,
To *nick* a knave; 'tis as useful as our gravity.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

4. To catch in the act. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To nick the nick**, to hit exactly the critical moment or time. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To fit; unite or combine; be adapted for combining: said, in stock-breeding, of the crossing of one strain of blood with another.—2. To suit; compare; be comparable. [Colloq.]

Only one sport "*nicks*" with cycling, and that is fair toe and heel walking, doubtless owing to the strengthening of the legs generally, and the ankle work.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 227.

3. In the game of hazard, to throw a winning number. Compare *nick*[3], *n.*, 3.—4†. To bet; gamble.

Thou art some debauch'd, drunken, loud, hectoring, gaming Companion, and want'st some Widow's old Gold to *nick* upon. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

Nick[4] (nik), *n.* [Not found in ME.; known in mod. use only in *Old Nick*, the devil, supposed to be a perverted use of (St.) *Nicholas* (G. *Nicolaus*, in popular form *Nickel*, applied to the devil, etc.). It is otherwise taken to be derived, with a transfer of sense, from AS. *nicor*, a water-goblin: for this, see *nicker*[1].] The devil: usually with the addition of *Old*.

Don't swear by the Styx.
It 's one of *Old Nick's*
Most abominable tricks
To get men into a terrible fix.
J. G. Saxe, Dan Phaëton.

nick[5]† (nik), *v. t.* [< *nick*(*name*).] To nickname; hence, to annoy or tease by nicknaming.

Warbeck, as you *nick* him, came to me,
Commended by the states of Christendom,
A prince, though in distress.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

nickar-nuts, *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds*.

nickar-tree, *n.* See *nicker-tree*.

nick-eared (nik'ērd), *a.* Crop-eared.

Thou *nick-eared* lubber.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

nicked (nikt), *p. a.* [< *nick*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Notched; emarginate; specifically, in *entom.*, having a small but distinct notch: said of a margin.

nickel (nik'el), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *nickel* = Dan. *nikkel* = F. *nickel* = Russ. *nikkelĭ* = NL. *niccolum*, < Sw. *nickel*, nickel, so called by Cronstedt in 1754, abbr. from Sw. *kopparnickel* (G. *kupfernickel*), a mineral containing the metal, < *koppar* (= E. *copper*) + **nickel*, a word identified by some with G. *Nickel*, the devil (see *Nick*[4]) (cf. *cobalt* as related to *kobold*), and by others compared with Icel. *hnikill* (Haldorson), a ball, lump.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58. A metal closely related to cobalt, with which it almost always occurs. The two are, in fact, so much alike that their chemical separation is by no means an easy task. The specific gravity of nickel is given at 8.357 when cast, and 8.729 if rolled; in this and in atomic weight it differs little from cobalt. Nickel and cobalt are also closely allied to iron, which they resemble in color, although slightly whiter than that metal, the former having rather a yellowish tinge, the latter a bluish. They are both magnetic, but in a less degree than iron. Both also stand on a par with that metal in regard to most of those qualities which make it valuable in the arts, namely tenacity, malleability, and ductility, but both are so much scarcer than iron that there is no possibility of their replacing that metal to any considerable extent. The occurrence of nickel (as also of cobalt) in connection with iron in meteorites is interesting and peculiar. (See *meteorite*.) The native metal of terrestrial origin has been found in only one locality, Fraser river, where it occurs in small flattened grains among the scales of gold. The ores of nickel are somewhat widely disseminated, but nowhere occur in great abundance. The arseniuret (kupfernickel) and the silicate are the principal sources of this metal, the latter having been found within a few years in considerable quantity in New Caledonia, where it is exceptionally free from cobalt. Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751; but it is only within a few years that it has begun to be of considerable commercial importance. Its value has varied greatly since it came into general use. It is an ingredient of certain valuable alloys and especially of German silver, and is now much experimented with in this direction. It is largely used for plating iron in order to improve its appearance and preserve it from rusting. It is also somewhat extensively employed in coinage, in the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and Mexico. Nickel bromide has been used in medicine as an antispasmodic, and the chlorid and sulphate as tonics.

2. In the United States, a current coin representing the value of five cents, made of an alloy of one part of nickel to three of copper. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Consisting of or covered with nickel.

nickel (nik'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nickeled* or *nickelled*, ppr. *nickeling* or *nickelling*. [< *nickel*, *n.*] To plate or coat, as metal surfaces, with nickel, either by electrolytic processes or by chemical operations.

nickelage (nik'el-āj), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-age*.] The art or process of nickel-plating. Also *nickelure*.

What he [Ladislas Adolphe Gaiffe] called "nickelure," and what his imitators style *nickelage*, has become an extensive industry. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

nickel-bloom (nik'el-blōm), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickel-glance (nik'el-glans), *n.* Same as *gersdorffite*.

nickel-green (nik'el-grēn), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickelic (nik'el-ik), *a.* [< *nickel* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing nickel.

nickeliferous (nik-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< *nickel* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing nickel: as, *nickeliferous* pyrrhotite. Also *niccoliferous*.

nickeline (nik'el-in), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *niccolite*.

nickelize (nik'el-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nickelized*, ppr. *nickelizing*. [< *nickel* + *-ize*.] Same as *nickel*. Also *nickelise*.

Nickelised or nickel-plated iron should be employed.
Ure, Dict., IV. 338.

nickel-ocher (nik'el-ō″kėr), *n.* Same as *annabergite*.

nickelous (nik'el-us), *a.* [< *nickel* + *-ous*.] Related to or containing nickel.

nickel-plated (nik'el-plā″ted), *a.* Coated or plated with nickel.

nickel-plating (nik'el-plā″ting), *n.* The process of covering the surface of metals with a coating of nickel, either by means of a heated solution or by electrodeposition, for the purpose of improving their appearance or their wearing qualities, or of rendering them less liable to oxidation by heat or moisture.

nickel-silver (nik'el-sil″vėr), *n.* One of the many names of the alloy best known in English as *German silver*, and in German as *Neusilber*. See *German silver*, under *silver*.

nickelure (nik'el-ūr), *n.* [< *nickel* + *-ure*.] Same as *nickelage*.

nicker[1]† (nik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **nicker*, *nycker*, *niker*, *nikyr*, *nyker*, *nykyr*, a water-sprite, < AS. *nicor* (in inflection also *nicer-*, *nicr-*, *niccr-*, *niecr-*), a sea-monster, a hippopotamus, = MD. *nicker*, *necker*, D. *nikker* = MLG. *nicker*, LG. *nikker* (?) (> G. *nickcr*) = OHG. *nihhus*, *nichus*, MHG. *niches*, *nickes* (very rare), a crocodile, G. *nix*, a water-sprite (also fem. OHG. *nicchessa*, MHG. **nichese*, **nixe*, in comp. *wasser-nixe*, water-sprite) (whence E. *nix*[1], *nixy*[1], *nis*, q. v.), = Icel. *nykr*, a water-goblin, a hippopotamus, = Sw. *neck*, *näck* = Dan. *nök*, *nökken*, a water-sprite: appar. orig. applicable to any "monster of the deep" not definitely named (as the crocodile, hippopotamus), and transferred to imaginary water-sprites; perhaps akin to Gr. *νίζειν*, *νίπτειν*, Skt. √ *nij*, wash. This word, becoming associated with one of the old Teutonic superstitions, passed out of common use, and its traces

in *Nick, Old Nick* (see *Nick*[4]), and in *nix*[1] and *nixy*[1], borrowed from G., are scant.] A demon of the water; a water-sprite; a nix or nixy. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 358.

"Now tell me, Prince [said the Amal], you are old enough to be our father; and did you ever see a *nicor?*" "My brother saw one, in the Northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a bison-bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tusks an ell long lying down on its breast, watching for fishermen." *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

nicker[2] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nick*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which nicks. Specifically—(*a*) A woodpecker. See *nicker-pecker.* (*b*) The cutting-point at the outer edge of a center-bit, serving to cut the circle of the hole as the tool advances.

2†. One of a company of brawlers who in the early part of the eighteenth century roamed about London by night, amusing themselves with breaking people's windows.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers.* *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Now is the time that Rakes their Revells keep;
Kindlers of Riot, Enemies of Sleep.
Ills scatter'd Pence the flying *Nicker* flings,
And with the Copper Show'r the Casement rings.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 323.

3†. A kind of marble for children's play.

nicker[3] (nik'ėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *nicher, neigher;* freq. of *neigh*[1].] 1. To neigh.

I'll gie thee all these milk-whyt steids,
That prance and *nicher* at a speir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

Mounted on nags that *nicker* at the clash of a sword as if it were the clank of the lid of a corn-chest. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

The horses came to him in a body. One with a small head . . . *nickered* low and gladly at sight of him. *L. Wallace*, Ben Hur, p. 288.

2. To laugh with half-suppressed catches of the voice; snigger. [Scotch.]

nicker[3] (nik'ėr), *n.* [< *nicker*[3], *v.*] A neigh; also, a vulgar laugh.

When she came to the Harper's door,
There she gae mony a *nicher* and snear.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 6).

nicker-nuts (nik'ėr-nuts), *n. pl.* Same as *bonduc-seeds.*

nicker-pecker (nik'ėr-pek'ėr), *n.* A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* Also called *nickle.* [Prov. Eng.]

nicker-tree (nik'ėr-trē), *n.* The name of two climbing shrubs, *Cæsalpinia Bonducella* and *C. Bonduc*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. Their seeds, called *nicker-nuts, bonduc-seeds,* or *Molucca beans,* are carried by ocean currents to remote parts. In India these, as also the root, are used as a tonic and febrifuge. See *bonduc-seeds.* Also written *nickar-tree.*

nicking-file (nik'ing-fīl), *n.* A thin file for making the nicks in screw-heads. *E. H. Knight.*

nicking-saw (nik'ing-sâ), *n.* A small circular saw for making the nicks in screw-heads, etc.

nickle (nik'l), *n.* [Var. of *nicker*[2].] Same as *nicker-pecker.*

nicknack (nik'nak), *n.* 1. See *knickknack.*

The furniture, the draperies, and the hundred and one *nicknacks* lying around on tables and étagères showed the touch of a tasteful woman's hand. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 64.

2†. A repast to which all present contributed.

James. I am afraid I can't come to cards; but shall be sure to attend the repast. A *nick-nack,* I suppose?
Cons. Yes, yes; we all contribute, as usual.
Foote, The Nabob, i.

nicknackery, *n.* See *knickknackery.*

nicknacket (nik'nak-et), *n.* [< *nicknack* + *-et.*] A little knickknack.

This comes of carrying popish *nicknackets* about you. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* [< ME. *nekename,* prop. *ekename* (*an ekename* being misdivided *a nekename*) (= Icel. *auknefni* = Sw. *öknamn* = Dan. *øgenavn;* also = LG. *ekel-, eker-name* = D. *ockernaame* (corrupt forms), LG. also as verb, *nicknamen;* prob. after E.); < *eke* + *name.* In the F. *nom de nique,* a nickname, *nique* is appar. < G. *nicker,* nod: see *nick*[2].] 1. A name given to a person in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname.* *B. Jonson.*

Christian. Is not your name Mr. By-ends, of Fair Speech?
By-ends. This is not my name, but indeed it is a *nickname* that is given me by some that cannot abide me; and I must be content to bear it as a reproach.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. A familiar or diminutive name.

From *nicknames* or nursenames came these (. . . it is but my conjecture) [Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, etc.]. *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

A wery good name it [Job] is; only one I know that ain't got a *nickname* to it. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xvi.

nickname (nik'nām), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicknamed;* ppr. *nicknaming.* [< *nickname, n.*] To give a nickname to. (*a*) To call by an improper or opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue; vice you should have spoke. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 349.

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics. *Whitby*, Five Points, Advertisement.

(*b*) To apply a familiar or diminutive name to: as, John, *nicknamed* Jack.

nick-stick (nik'stik), *n.* A notched stick used as a tally or reckoning. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

He was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks,* whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting between tradesmen and customers. *Scott*, Antiquary.

nickum (nik'um), *n.* [Appar. < *Nick*[4] + *-um,* a mere addition.] A rogue; one given to mischievous tricks. [Scotch.]

nicol (nik'ol), *n.* [Short for *Nical prism;* named after the inventor, William *Nical* of Edinburgh (died 1851): see *prism.*] A Nicol prism. See *prism.*—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization.*

Nicolaitan (nik-ō-lā'i-tan), *n.* [< **Nicolaite* (< LL. *Nicolaïta,* < Gr. *Νικόλαϊται,* pl., a sect prob. so called from a person named *Nicolaus,* Gr. *Νικόλαος,* > L. *Nicolaus*) + *-an.*] One of an antinomian sect mentioned in Rev. ii. 6, 15, of which little is known.

nicolo (nik'ō-lō), *n.* [It.] A kind of large bombardon, a reed-instrument used in the seventeenth century, one of the forms from which the oboe and bassoon were developed.

nicor†, *n.* See *nicker*[1].

Nicothoë (ni-koth'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of parasitic siphonostomous crustaceans; lobsterlice.

nicotia (ni-kō'shiä), *n.* [NL., < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ia.*] Nicotine.

nicotian (ni-kō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *nicoziana,* < F. *nicotiane* (NL. *nicotiana*), tobacco, so called after Jean *Nicot,* a French ambassador to Portugal, who sent a species of the plant from Lisbon to Catherine de Medicis, about 1560.] I. *n.* 1†. Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobaco, so called of the kn. sir Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain.
Optick Glasse of Humours (1639). (*Nares.*)

And for your green wound—your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mere gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidado; your *Nicotian* is good too.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

2. One who smokes or chews tobacco. [Rare.]

It isn't for me to throw stones, though, who have been a *Nicotian* a good deal more than half my days.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, v.

II.† *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.

What shall I say more? this gourmand . . . whiffes himselfe away in *Nicotian* Incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat, 1st sermon.

Nicotiana[1] (ni-kō-shi-ā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *nicotiane,* tobacco: see *nicotian.*] A genus of narcotic plants of the order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Cestrineæ,* known by the many-seeded capsule and cleft calyx. The species are estimated at from 35 to 50, mostly American, with a few

1, flowering branch of *Nicotiana Tabacum;* 2, a leaf from the stem; *a*, the fruit; *b*, transverse section of a fruit.

in Australasia and the Pacific islands; they are mainly herbs, a few shrubs, and one a small tree. They have undivided leaves, and white, yellowish, greenish, or purplish flowers in panicles or racemes. This is the tobacco genus, the common species being *N. Tabacum.* See *tobacco.*

nicotiana[2] (ni-kō-shi-ā'nä), *n. pl.* [< *nicoti(an)* + *-ana.*] The literature of tobacco.

nicotianin (ni-kō'shi-an-in), *n.* [< *nicotian* + *-in*[2].] A concrete oil extracted from the leaves of tobacco. It has the smell of tobacco-smoke, and affords nicotine.

nicotina (nik-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *nicotine.*

nicotine (nik'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *nicotine* = Sp. *nicotina,* < NL. *nicotina,* tobacco, < *Nicot* (see *nicotian*) + *-ina*[1].] A volatile alkaloid base ($C_{10}H_{14}N_2$) obtained from tobacco. It forms a colorless clear oily liquid, which has a weak odor of tobacco, except when ammonia is present, in which case the smell is powerful. It is highly poisonous, and combines with acids, forming acrid and pungent salts.

nicotined (nik'ō-tind), *a.* [< *nicotine* + *-ed*[2].] Saturated or poisoned with nicotine.

nicotinism (nik'ō-tin-izm), *n.* [< *nicotine* + *-ism.*] The various morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

nicotinize (nik'ō-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nicotinized,* ppr. *nicotinizing.* [< *nicotine* + *-ize.*] To impregnate with nicotine.

nicotylia† (nik-ō-til'i-ä), *n.* [< *nicot(ian)* + *-yl* + *-ia.*] Same as *nicotine.*

nictate (nik'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nictated,* ppr. *nictating.* [< L. *nictatus,* pp. of *nictare,* wink: see *nick*[2].] To wink; nictitate.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

nictation (nik-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nictatio(n-),* a winking, < *nictare,* wink: see *nictate.*] Same as *nictitation.*

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 161.

nictitans (nik'ti-tanz), *n.*; pl. *nictitantes* (nik-ti-tan'tēz). [NL., sc. *membrana:* see *nictitant.*] The winker; the third eyelid or nictitating membrane of many animals: more fully called *membrana nictitans.*

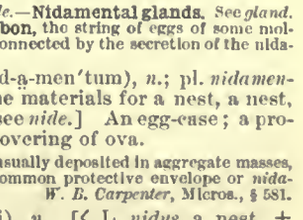
nictitant (nik'ti-tant), *a.* [< L. *nictitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *nictitare,* wink: see *nictitate.*] In *entom.*, having the central spot or pupil lunate instead of round: said of an ocellated spot.

nictitate (nik'ti-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nictitated,* ppr. *nictitating.* [< L. *nictitatus,* pp. of *nictitare,* freq. of *nictare,* wink: see *nictate.*] To wink.—**Nictitating membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Nictitating spasm,** in *pathol.*, a variety of histrionic spasm consisting in persistent winking or clonic spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

nictitation (nik-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [< *nictitate* + *-ion.*] The act of winking. Also *nictation.*

The eye is sensitive even to the near approach of mischief, and resents a hostile demonstration, the quickness of *nictitation* exceeding even that of vision itself.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 12.

nidamental (nid-a-men'tal), *a.* [< *nidamentum* + *-al.*] Protective of eggs, embryos, or young; covering or containing such objects; secreting an egg-case or capsule: thus, a bird's nest is *nidamental* with respect to the eggs and young.—**Nidamental capsule.** See *capsule.*—**Nidamental glands.** See *gland.*—**Nidamental ribbon,** the string of eggs of some molluscs, covered and connected by the secretion of the nidamental gland.



Nidamental Capsule of the Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) on an oyster-shell. *a, b,* young whelks.

nidamentum (nid-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *nidamenta* (-tä). [L., the materials for a nest, a nest, < *nidus,* a nest: see *nide.*] An egg-case; a protective case or covering of ova.

The eggs . . . are usually deposited in aggregate masses, each enclosed in a common protective envelope or *nidamentum.* *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 581.

nidary† (nid'a-ri), *n.* [< L. *nidus,* a nest, + *-ary.*] A collection of nests.

In this rupellary *nidary* does the female lay eggs and breed. *Evelyn.*

nidation (ni-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nidus,* a nest (see *nide, nidus*), + *-ation.*] The development of the endometrial epithelium in the intermenstrual periods.

nidder (nid'ėr), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *nether*[1], *v.*] 1. To keep down or under.

Sair are we *nidder'd.* *Ross*, Helenore, p. 51. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To press hard upon; straighten: applied to bounds. *Jamieson.*—3. To pinch or starve with

cold or hunger; hence, to stunt in growth. *Jamieson.*—4. To harass; plague; annoy.

They *niddart* ither wi' lang braid swords,
Till they were bleedy men.
Rose the Red and White Lillie (Child's Ballads, V. 403).

[Scotch in all uses.]

niddicock† (nid'i-kok), *n.* [< *niddy* + *cock*[1], used as a dim. suffix.] A foolish person; a noodle.

They were neuer such fond *niddicockes* as to offer anie man a rod to beat their own tailes.
Holinshed, Chronicles of Ireland, p. 94.

Oh Chrysostome, thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock*, to dye for love.
Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61. (*Nares.*)

niddipoll† (nid'i-pōl), *a.* [< *niddy* + *poll*[1].] Foolish; silly. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 110.

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod'l), *v. i.* [Freq. and dim. of *nidnod*.] To nod or shake lightly; waggle.

Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Christening.

niddle-noddle (nid'l-nod'l), *a.* [< *niddle-noddle*, *v.*] Vacillating: as, "*niddle-noddle* politicians," *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 1.

niddy (nid'i), *n.*; pl. *niddies* (-iz). [Appar. a var. of *noddy*.] A fool; a dunce; a noodle. [Prov. Eng.]

nide† (nīd), *n.* [= F. *nid*, OF. *ni* (> E. obs. *ny*[1]) = Pr. *niu*, *nieu*, *nis*, *ni* = Sp. *nido* = Pg. *ninho* = It. *nido*, *nidio*, < L. *nidus*, a nest, a brood: see *nest*[1].] A nest; a nestful; a clutch or brood: as, a *nide* of pheasants. *Johnson.*

nidering† (nid'ėr-ing), *a.* [A var. of *niding*, *nithing*.] Same as *nithing*.

Faithless, mansworn, and *nidering*. *Scott.*

niderling (nid'ėr-ling), *n.* [A var. of *nidering*, with term. *-ling*[1].] Same as *nithing*. [Prov. Eng.]

nidge (nij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nidged*, ppr. *nidging*. [An assibilated form of *nig*[2].] In *masonry*, to dress the face of (a stone) with a sharp-pointed hammer instead of a chisel and mallet. Also *nig*.—**Nidged** or **nigged ashler**, stone dressed on the surface with a pick or sharp-pointed hammer.

nidgery† (nij'ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *nigerie*, trifling, < *niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidget*.] A trifle; a piece of foolery. *Skinner; Coles.*

nidget† (nij'et), *n.* [Also *nigeot*, *nigit*, *nigget*; < OF. *niger*, trifle. Cf. *nidgery*.] A noodle; a fool; an idiot.

Fear him not, mistress. 'Tis a gentle *nigget*; you may play with him, as safely with him as with his bauble.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iii. 3.

It [niding] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more than abiect, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*.
Camden, Remains, Languages.

This cleane *nigit* was a foole,
Shapt in meane of all.
Armin's Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Halliwell.*)

nidging (nij'ing), *a.* [< **nidge*, implied in *nidgery*, *nidget*, + *-ing*[2].] Insignificant; trifling.

If I was Mr. Mandlebert, I 'd sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she 's such a *nidging* little thing.
Miss Burney, Camilla, v. 3. (*Davies.*)

nidi, *n.* Plural of *nidus*.

nidificant (nid'i-fi-kant), *a.* [< L. *nidifican(t-)s*, ppr. of *nidificare*, build a nest: see *nidificate*.] Nest-building; constructing a nest, as a bird.

nidificate (nid'i-fi-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidificated*, ppr. *nidificating*. [< L. *nidificatus*, pp. of *nidificare*, build a nest: see *nidify*.] To build a nest; nestle.

With every step of the recent traveller our inheritance of the wonderful is diminished. . . . Where are the fishes which *nidificated* in trees?
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 172.

nidification (nid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *nidificate* + *-ion*.] Nest-building; the act or art of constructing nests, especially with reference to the mode or style in which this is done.

nidify (nid'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidified*, ppr. *nidifying*. [< OF. *nidifier*, make a nest (also vernacularly *nicher*, *niger*, F. *nicher*, make a nest, nestle), = Sp. Pg. *nidificar* = It. *nidificare*, < L. *nidificare*, build a nest, < *nidus*, a nest, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *nide* and *-fy*.] To build a nest; nidificate.

Most birds *nidify*, i. e. prepare a receptacle for the eggs, to aggregate them in a space that may be covered by the incubating body (sand-hole of Ostrich), or superadd materials to keep in the warmth. *Owen*, Anat., II. 257.

It is not necessary to suppose that each separate species [of conspicuously colored female birds] had its *nidifying* instinct specially modified.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 164.

niding† (nī'ding), *n.* and *a.* See *nithing*.

nidnod (nid'nod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nidnodded*, ppr. *nidnodding*. [A varied redupl. of *nod*.] To nod repeatedly; keep nodding, as when very sleepy.

And Lady K. *nid-nodded* her head,
Lapp'd in a turban fancy-bred.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball.

That odd little *nid-nodding* face is too good to be kept all to ourselves.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, iii. 104. (*Davies.*)

nidor (nī'dọr), *n.* [= It. *nidore*, < L. *nidor*, a vapor, steam, smell, savor.] Odor; savor; savory smell, as of cooked food.

The flesh-pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 702.

nidorose (nī'dọ-rōs), *a.* [< L. *nidorosus*, steaming, reeking, < *nidor*, a steam, smell, aroma: see *nidor*.] Same as *nidorous*. *Arbuthnot.* [Rare.]

nidorosity (nī-dọ-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< *nidorose* + *-ity*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is by vomiting and purging.
Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. (*Latham.*)

nidorous (nī'dọ-rus), *a.* [Sometimes *nidrous*; = F. *nidoreux* = Pg. It. *nidoroso*, < L. *nidorosus*, steaming: see *nidorose*.] Steaming; reeking; resembling the odor or flavor of cooked meat.

Incense and *nidorous* amelis, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 932.

nidose (nī'dōs), *a.* [Short for *nidorose*.] Emitting a stench like that of burnt meat, rotten eggs, or other decaying animal matter.

nidulant (nid'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *nidulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *nidulari*, build a nest: see *nidulate*, *v.*] In *bot.*, lying free in a cup-shaped or nest-like body, as the sporangia in the receptacle of plants of the genus *Nidularia*; also, lying loose in pulp, like the seeds of true berries. *Lindley.* Also *nidulate*.

Nidularia (nid-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tulesne, 1844), < L. *nidulus*, a little nest, < *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, typical of the family *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is sessile, globose, at first closed, but at length opening with a circular mouth; sporangia numerous; spores minute. Fourteen species are known, growing on wood, some of which are popularly known as *fairy-purses*.

Nidulariaceæ (nid-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Elias Fries, 1822), < *Nidularia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of gasteromycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Nidularia*. The spores are contained within a distinct peridium, either simple or double, which becomes transformed into a gelatinous substance over the apical region, exposing the interior. Also *Nidulariacei*. See *bird's-nest fungus*, under *bird's-nest*.

Nidularieæ (nid'ū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nidularia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Nidulariaceæ*.

Nidularium (nid-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Lemaire, 1854), so called in allusion to the head of blossoms sessile among taller involucral leaves as in a nest; < L. *nidulus*, a little nest, dim. of *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] A genus of tropical monocotyledonous plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ* and the tribe *Bromelieæ*, known by its free sepals, partly coherent petals, involucral leaves, and anthers attached by their back. By Bentham and Hooker it is made part of the genus *Karatas*. See *karatas* and *silk-grass*.

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nidulated*, ppr. *nidulating*. [< L. *nidulatus*, pp. of *nidulari*, build a nest, make a nest for, freq. (cf. *nidulus*, dim.), < *nidus*, a nest: see *nide*, *nidus*.] To build a nest; nidificate; nidify.

nidulate (nid'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *nidulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *bot.*, same as *nidulant*.

nidulation (nid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *nidulate* + *-ion*.] 1. Nidification; nest-building. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.—2. Nesting, as of young birds.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.*; pl. *nidi* (-dī). [L., a nest: see *nide*, *ny*[1], and *nest*[1].] 1. A nest; specifically, in *entom.*, the nest, case, or cell formed by an insect or a spider for the reception of its eggs.—2. A place or point in a living organism where a germ, whether proper or foreign to the organism, normal or morbid, may find means of development: as, the *nidus* of the embryo in the womb; the *nidus* of a parasite in the intestine; the *nidus* of pus.

The poison of small-pox has its *nidus* in the deep layer of the skin; hence its characteristic eruption.
Dr. T. J. Maclagan.

3. Any one of the small collections of ganglion-cells in the medulla oblongata and elsewhere which constitute the deep origins of cranial nerves: usually called *nucleus*.—**Nidus avis**. Same as *nidus hirundinis*.—**Nidus equæ**, a mare's-nest. [Humorous.]

A singularly fine example of a *nidus equæ*.
W. T. Blanford, Nature, XXXII. 243.

Nidus hirundinis, or *swallow's-nest*, a deep fossa on either side of the under surface of the cerebellum, between the posterior medullary velum and the uvula.

niece (nēs), *n.* [< ME. *nece*, *neice*, *neipce*, < OF. *niece*, *niepce*, F. *nièce* = Pr. *nepsa* (< ML. **neptia*), cf. Pr. *nepta* = Sp. *nieta* = Cat. Pg. *neta*, < ML. *nepta*; the forms **neptia* and *nepta* being var. forms of L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, = AS. *nift*, ME. *nifte* = OS. OFries. *nift* = D. *nicht* = MLG. *nichte*, *nifte*, LG. *nicht* (> G. *nichte*) = OHG. *nift*, dim. *niftila*, MHG. G. *niftel* = Icel. *nipt* (pron. *nift*), niece; = Skt. *napti*, daughter, granddaughter; a fem. form to *nephew*: see *nephew*.] 1†. A grandchild, or more remote lineal descendant, whether male or female; specifically, a granddaughter.

Laban answeride to hym: My dowytres and sones, and the flockis, and alle that thou beholdist, ben myne, and what may I do to my sones and to my *neces*?
Wyclif, Gen. xxxi. 43.

The emperor Augustus, among other singularities that he had by himself during his life, saw, ere he died, the nephew of his *niece*—that is to say, his progeny to the fourth degree of lineal descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, i. 162.

Who meets us here? my *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloucester.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 1.

2. The daughter of one's brother or sister.

I scarce did know you, uncle: there lies your *niece*,
Whose breath, indeed, these hands have newly stopp'd.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 201.

O by the bright head of my little *niece*,
You were that Psyche, and what are you now?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

nieceship (nēs'ship), *n.* [< *niece* + *-ship*.] The relationship of a niece. [Rare.]

She was allied to Ham . . . in another way besides this remote *niece-ship*. *Southey*, Doctor, lxxii. (*Davies.*)

nief†, *n.* An obsolete form of *neaf*.

niel (ni-el'), *n.* and *v.* [< F. *nielle:* see *niello*.] Same as *niello*.

nielled (ni-eld'), *p. a.* [< *niel* + *-ed*[2].] Nielloed.

niellist† (ni-el'ist), *n.* [< *niello* + *-ist*.] A worker in niello; a maker of nielles.

Michelangelo di Viviano was employed at the Mint, and highly reputed as a *niellist*, enamellist, and goldsmith.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 310.

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* [= F. *nielle* = Sp. *niel*, < It. *niello*, < ML. *nigellum*, neut. of L. *nigellus*, blackish, dark, dim. of *niger*, black: see *negro*, *nigrescent*.] 1. A design in black on a surface of silver, as that of a plaque, chalice, or any ornamental or useful object, formed by engraving the design and then filling up the incised

Niello, from top of snuff-box.

furrows with an alloy composed of silver, copper, lead, crude sulphur, and borax, thus producing the effect of a black drawing on the bright surface. The process is of Italian origin, and is still extensively practised in Russia, where the finest niello is now produced. In many examples, conversely, the ground is cut out and inlaid with the black alloy, on which the design appears white or bright, as in the cut.—2. An impression taken from the engraved surface before the incised lines have been filled up. It is from such impressions, accidental or intentional, that the modern art of incised engraving on metal is held to have originated in the fifteenth century, in the shop of the Florentine goldsmith Finiguerra.

3. The dark compound used for such inlays in silver, made up of different alloys of sulphur, silver, copper, etc.

The kneeling and standing figures engraved on the lower panels, whose outlines were filled with *niello* long since removed, are absolutely Byzantine in style.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xli.

4. Inlaid work of the kind defined above.

Others not only so engraved, but wrought as well with *nielli* or designs cut into silver and filled in with a black metallic preparation. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

Niello-work, the art of decorating by means of niello; filling engraved patterns so as to produce a surface alternating black with the color of the metallic ground.

niello (ni-el'ō), *v. t.* [Also *niel*; < *niello*, *n.*] To decorate by means of niello-work; treat with niello or by the niello process.

The *nielloed* plate was very highly polished.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 494.

niellure (ni-el'ūr), *n.* [< F. *niellure*, < *niel*, niello: see *niello* and *-ure*.] The process of decorating with niello; also, the work so done.—**Faïence à niellure**, decorated pottery in which the ornaments are incised or stamped, the spaces being afterward filled in with clay of a different color, producing a kind of mosaic.

niepa-bark, *n.* [< E. Ind. *niepa* + E. *bark*[2].] The bark of a bitter East Indian tree, *Samadera Indica*, with properties allied to those of quassia; samadera- or niota-bark.

Nierembergia (nī″e-rem-bėr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after J. E. *Nieremberg* (1590–1663), a Jesuit and professor of natural history at Madrid.] A genus of creeping or spreading herbs of the order *Solanaceæ* and the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, known by its five exserted stamens attached to the apex of the slender corolla-tube. There are about 20 species, from South America to Texas. They have smooth undivided leaves and solitary pedicels bearing pale-violet or whitish flowers, often with an ornamental border. Various species are in garden cultivation, sometimes called *cup-flower*. Among them are *N. gracilis* and *N. rivularis*, the latter having white flowers with yellow center, used in the decoration of graves.

Niersteiner (nēr′stī-nėr), *n.* [< *Nierstein* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A kind of Rhine wine named from Nierstein, near Mainz.

nieve (nēv), *n.* See *neaf*.

nift†, *conj.* [ME., abbr. and contr. from *an if*: see *an*[2] and *if*.] An if; unless.

Gret perile bi-twene hem stod,
Nif mare of hir knyȝt mynne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1769.

niff (nif), *v. i.* [Cf. *miff*.] To quarrel; be offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

niffer (nif′ėr), *v. t.* [Said to be < *neaf*, *nieve*, *neive*, the fist: see *neaf*.] To exchange or barter. [Scotch.]

So they agreed on the subject, and he was *niffered* away for the pony.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 351.

niffer (nif′ėr), *n.* [< *niffer*, *v.*] An exchange; a barter. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compar'd,
An' shudder at the *niffer*.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

niffle[1] (nif′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffling*. [Formerly also *nivel*; < ME. **niflen*, *nivelen*, < OF. *nifler*, sniffle, snivel; perhaps < LG. *nüf*, nose, snout: see *neb*.] To sniffle; snivel; whine.

niffle[2] (nif′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *niffled*, ppr. *niffling*. [Origin obscure; cf. *nifle*.] 1. To steal; pilfer. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To eat hastily. [Prov. Eng.]

niffnaff (nif′naf), *n.* [Cf. *nifle*.] A trifle; a knickknack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

niffnaffy (nif′naf-i), *a.* and *n.* [< *niffnaff* + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Fastidious; dainty; troublesome about trifles.

She departed, grumbling between her teeth that "she wad rather lock up a hall ward than be fiking about thae *niff-naffy* gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xliv. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *niffnaffies* (-iz). A trifling fellow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

nifle†, *n.* [ME., also *nyfle*; < OF. *nifle*, trifle.] 1. A trifle; a thing or a matter of no value.

He served hem with *nyfles* and with fables.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 52.

Trash, rags, *nifles*, trifles. *Cotgrave.*

2. A part of women's dress, probably a veil, worn in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Niflheim (nifl′hīm), *n.* [Icel., < *nifl*, mist (= L. *nebula*, cloud, mist: see *nebule*), + *heim* = E. *home*.] In *Scand. myth.*, a region of mist and fog, ruled over by Hel.

nifling† (nif′ling), *a.* [< *nifle* + *-ing*[2].] Trifling; insignificant.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.
Lady Alimony, E 3 b. (*Nares.*)

nift†, *n.* [ME., also *nifte*, < AS. *nift*, a niece: see *niece*.] A niece.

nifty (nif′ti), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Good in style and appearance; up to the mark. [Slang.]

nig[1]† (nig), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *nig* (rare), < Icel. *hnöggr* = Sw. *njugg* = AS. *hneáw*, stingy, niggardly, scanty. Hence *niggard*, *niggish*, *niggle*, *nigon*, etc.] I. *a.* Stingy; niggardly. [Rare.]

Nig and hard in al [h]is live. Quoted in *Stratmann.*

II. *n.* A stingy person; a niggard.

Some of them been hard *nigges*,
And some of hem been proude and gale.
Plowman's Tale, l. 715.

nig[1]† (nig), *v. i.* [< *nig*[1], *a.*] To be stingy; be niggardly.

Is it not better to healpe the mother and mistress of thy country with thy goods and body than by withholding thy hande, and *nigging*, to make her not hable to kepe out thine enemy? *Aylmer* (1559). (*Davies.*)

nig[2] (nig), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nick*[1].] A small piece; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

nig[2] (nig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nigged*, ppr. *nigging*. [< *nig*[2], *n.*; cf. *niggle*. Hence *nidge*.] 1. To clip (money).—2. Same as *nidge*.

nig[3] (nig), *n.* An abbreviation of *nigger*[2]. [Slang.]

The field hands will be too much for her, I reckon; some of the little *nigs* have no clothes at all.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 248.

nigardt, nigardiet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *niggard*, *niggardy*.

Nigella (nī-jel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), fem. of L. *nigellus*, dark, blackish, dim. of *niger*, black: see *nigrescent*. Cf. *niello*.] A genus of ornamental plants of the polypetalous order *Ranunculaceæ*, the tribe *Helleboreæ*, and the subtribe *Isopyreæ*, known by the united carpels forming a compound ovary. There are about 23 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and western Asia. They are erect annuals, with alternate feathery dissected leaves, and whitish, blue, or yellowish flowers. The species are called *fennel-flower*, especially the common *N. Damascena* and *N. sativa*. Both are garden-plants, the former vividly affecting the imagination, as appears from the names *bishop's-wort*, *devil-in-a-bush*, *love-in-a-mist* and *ragged-lady*. For the latter, see *fennel-flower*, *caraway*, 2, *gith*, *nutmeg-flower*, and *black cumin* (under *cumin*).—**Nigella-seed**, the seed of *N. sativa*.

Flowering Branch of *Nigella Damascena*. *a*, the fruit.

nigeot†, *n.* See *nidget*.

niger†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nigger*[2].

nigernesst, *n.* [< L. *niger*, black, + *-ness*.] Blackness.

Their *nigernesse* and coleblack hue.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Niger oil. A food- and lamp-oil expressed from Niger seeds.

Niger seeds. See *Guizotia*.

niggard (nig′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *nigard*; < ME. *nigard*, *nygard*, miser; < *nig*[1] + *-ard*.] I. *n.* 1. A stingy or close-fisted person; a parsimonious or avaricious person; one who stints, or supplies sparingly; a miser.

He is to greet a *nygard* that wolde werne
A man to lighte his candle at his lanterne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 333.

But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain alway ye time present, & alway spare al for their time to come.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 88.

If Fortune has a *Niggard* been to thee,
Devote thy self to Thrift.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

2. A false bottom in a grate, used for saving fuel. Also *nigger*.

Niggards, generally called niggers (i. e. false bottoms for grates).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 8.

II. *a.* Sparing; stinting; parsimonious.

Niggard of question; but, of our demands,
Most free in his reply. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 13.

Those lands which a *niggard* nature had apparently condemned to perpetual poverty and obscurity.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

niggard (nig′ärd), *v.* [< *niggard*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To stint; supply sparingly. [Rare.]

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 228.

II. *intrans.* To be parsimonious or niggardly.

Within thine own bud buriest thy content,
And, tender churl, makest waste in *niggarding*.
Shak., Sonnets, i.

niggardiset, *n.* [Also *niggardize*, *nigardise*; < *niggard* + *-ise*, *-ice*.] Niggardliness; parsimony.

Shut vp and starued amidst those Treasures whereof he had store, which *niggardize* forbade him to disburse in his owne defence. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

niggardliness (nig′ärd-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being niggardly or stingy; sordid parsimony.

niggardly (nig′ärd-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*; < *niggard* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Like a niggard; sordidly parsimonious or sparing; close-fisted; stingy: as, a *niggardly* person.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Bp. Hall.*

She invited us all to dine with her there, which we agreed to, only to vex him, he being the most *niggardly* fellow, it seems, in the world. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 295.

2. Characteristic of a niggard; meanly parsimonious; scanty: as, *niggardly* entertainment; *niggardly* thrift.

A living, . . . of about four hundred pounds yearly value, was to be resigned to his son; . . . no *niggardly* assignment to one of ten children.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xvi.

=**Syn.** *Parsimonious*, *Stingy*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, close-fisted, saving, chary.

niggardly (nig′ärd-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *nigardly*, *nygerdly*; < *niggardly*, *a.*] In the manner of a niggard; sparingly; parsimoniously.

We gave money to the Frier-servants, and that not *niggardly*, considering our light purses and long journey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 156.

niggardness (nig′ärd-nes), *n.* Niggardliness.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice.
Sir P. Sidney.

To hinder the *niggardness* of surviving relatives from cheating the dead out of the Church's services.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 315.

niggardous† (nig′är-dus), *a.* [< *niggard* + *-ous*.] Niggardly; parsimonious.

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keping.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 94.

niggardship† (nig′ärd-ship), *n.* [< *niggard* + *-ship*.] Niggardliness; stinginess.

Surely like as the excesse of fare is to be iustly reproued, so in a noble man moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke is to be discommended.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21.

niggardy† (nig′är-di), *n.* [< ME. *nigardie*, *nigardye*; < *niggard* + *-y*[3].] 1. Niggardliness.

Yit me greveth most his *nigardye*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 172.

2. Niggardly or miserly persons.

The *negardye* in kepynge hyr rychesse
Pronostik is thow wilt hire toure asayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 53.

nigger[1] (nig′ėr), *n.* [< *nig*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *niggard*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *niggard*, 2.

nigger[2] (nig′ėr), *n.* [Formerly *niger*, *neger*, *negar*, *neager*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *neger* = Russ. *negrŭ*, < F. *negre* (16th century), now *nègre*, < Sp. Pg. It. *negro*, a black man, a negro: see *negro*. *Nigger* is not, as generally supposed, a "corruption" of *negro*, but is regularly developed from the earlier form *neger*, which is derived through the F. from the Sp. Pg. *negro*, from which E. *negro* is taken directly.] 1. A black man; a negro. [*Nigger* is more English in form than *negro*, and was formerly and to some extent still is used without opprobrious intent; but its use is now confined to colloquial or illiterate speech, in which it generally conveys more or less of contempt.]

In most of those Provinces are many rich mines, but the *Negars* opposed the Portugalls for working in them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 49.

The chairman owned the *niggers* did not bleach,
As he had hoped,
From being washed and soap'd.
Hood, A Black Job.

When they call each other *nigger*, the familiar term of opprobrium is applied with all the malice of a sting.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

2. A native of the East Indies or one of the Australian aborigines. [Colloq.]

The political creed of the frequenters of dawk bungalows is . . . that when you hit a *nigger* he dies on purpose to spite you. *Trevelyan*, The Dawk Bungalow, p. 225.

One hears the contemptuous term *nigger* still applied to natives [of India] by those who should know better, es-

pecially by youths just come from home, and somewhat intoxicated by sudden power. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 75.

I have no doubt . . . that Karslake and his men had potted *niggers* in their time.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head-Station, p. 129.

The blacke king of *Neagers*.
Dekker, Bankrout's Banquet.

3. A black caterpillar, the larva of *Athalia centifolia*, the turnip saw-fly.—4. A kind of holothurian common off the coast of Cornwall, England: so called by Cornish fishermen.—5. A steam-capstan on some Mississippi river boats, used to haul the boat over bars and snags by a rope fastened to a tree on the bank.—6. A strong iron-bound timber with sharp teeth or spikes protruding from its front face, forming part of the machinery of a sawmill, and used in canting logs, etc.—7. An impurity in the covering of an electrical conductor which serves to make a partial short circuit, and thus becomes sufficiently heated to burn and destroy the insulation. [Colloq.]

The consequence of neglect [in examining a wire] might be that what the workmen call a *nigger* would get into the armature, and burn it so as to destroy its service.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

nigger[2] (nig'ėr), *v. t.* [< *nigger*[2], *n.* The ref. in def. 1 is to the blackened logs; in def. 2 to the imperfect methods of agriculture followed by negroes.] 1. To burn (logs already charred or left unconsumed by former fires): with *off*: also, to burn (a log) in two in the middle. [Local, U. S. and Canada.]

They *niggered* the huge logs *off* with fire, which was kept burning for days.
Stephen Powers, in "Country Gentleman."

2. To exhaust (soil or land) by working it year after year without manure: with *out*. *S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 116. [Local, U. S.]

niggerdom (nig'ėr-dum), *n.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-dom*.] Niggers collectively.

Swarming with infant *niggerdom*.
W. H. Russell, My Diary, i. 123. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nigger-fish (nig'ėr-fish), *n.* A serranoid fish, *Epinephelus* or *Enneacentrus punctatus*, of an olivaceous yellow or red color, relieved by small round blue spots, with one or two dark spots on the tip of the chin and one on the caudal peduncle. It is found in the Caribbean Sea and along the coast of Florida. It is one of the gronpers, and is also called *butter-fish* and *cony*.

niggerhair (nig'ėr-hãr), *n.* A seaweed, *Polysiphonia Harveyi*.

niggerhead (nig'ėr-hed), *n.* 1. An inferior kind of tobacco pressed in a twisted form.—2. A rounded boulder or rock; especially, a roundish black rock on the coast of Florida, sometimes covered with only a few inches of water.

niggerish (nig'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a nigger.

When I say "colored," I mean one thing, respectfully, and when I say *niggerish*, I mean another, disgustedly.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

nigger-killer (nig'ėr-kil″ėr), *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: same as *grampus*, 6. [Florida.]

niggerling (nig'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A little nigger.

All the little *Niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels. *Hood*, A Black Job.

"Oh see!" quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,
Who have just got emancipation."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 395.

niggery (nig'ėr-i), *a.* [< *nigger*[2] + *-y*[1].] Niggerish. [Colloq.]

The dialect of the entire population is essentially and unmistakably *niggery*. *New York Tribune*, May, 1862.

nigget†, *n.* See *nidget*.

niggish† (nig'ish), *a.* [< *nig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Niggardly; stingy; mean.

Nothing is distributed after a *niggish* sort, neither is there any poor man or beggar.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 12.

niggle (nig'l), *v.* [Appar. freq. of *nig*[2], *v.*; but cf. AS. *hnyglan*, *hnygela*, shreds, parings. As in *nig*[2], two or more words may be ult. concerned. The history is scant.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eat sparingly; nibble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To act in a mincing manner; work in a finicking, fussy way.—3. To trifle; be employed in trifling or petty carping.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, v. 3.

Niggling articles, which enumerate the mistakes and misstatements of a book, ignoring the fact that, with much carelessness of detail, the author has shown a great grasp of knowledge of his subject.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

4. To fret; complain of trifles. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To draw out unwillingly; squeeze out or hand out slyly.

I had but one poor penny, and that I was glad to *niggle* out, and buy a holly-wand to grace him through the streets. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, pt. ii.

2. To play with contemptuously; make sport or game of; mock; deceive.

I shall so *niggle* you
And juggle you. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

3. To fill with excess of details; over-elaborate.

niggle (nig'l), *n.* [< *niggle*, *v.*] Small cramped handwriting; a scribble; a scrawl.

Sometimes it is a little close *niggle*.
T. Hood, Tylney Hall, Int.

niggler (nig'lėr), *n.* [< *niggle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who niggles or trifles.—2. One who is clever and dexterous. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

niggling (nig'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *niggle*, *v.*] Finicking, fussy, or over-elaborate work.

Not a few of us, whatever our code of literary esthetics, may find delight, fleeting though it be, in the free outline drawing of Cooper, after our eyes are tired by the *niggling* and cross-hatching of many among our contemporary realists. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 796.

niggling (nig'ling), *a.* [< *niggle* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Mean; contemptible. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Finicking; fussy.

Titian is said to have painted this highly finished yet not *niggling* picture ["The Tribute-Money"] in order to prove to some Germans that the effect of detail could be produced without those extreme minutiæ which mark the style of Albert Dürer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 416.

nigh (nī), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *nigh*, *nygh*, *neigh*, *nig*, *nyg*, *nygc*, *ney*, *neg*, *negh*, *neh*, *ny*, etc., < AS. *neáh*, *nēh* = OS. *nāh* = OFries. *ni*, *nei* = D. *na* = MLG. *na*, *nage*, LG. *neeg* = OHG. *nāh*, *nāho*, MHG. *nāhe*, *nāch*, *nā*, G. *nahe*, adv., *nach*, prep., = Icel. *nā-* = Goth. *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, nigh, near; prob. akin to *enough*, AS. *genōh*, L. *nancisci*, reach, Gr. *ἐνεγκεῖν* (*ἐνεκ-*), bear, bring (> *ἡνεκής*, reaching), Skt. √ *naç*, attain. Hence *nigh*, *v.*, *neighbor*, *near*[1], *next*, etc.] I. *adv.* 1. Close at hand; not far distant in time or place; at hand; near.

Theire hertes trembled, . . . and [they] aeide oon to a-nother that the worlde was *nygh* at an ende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

There Nestor the noble Duke was *negh* at his hond,
With a company clene in his close halle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1948.

2†. Closely.

The Reve was a sclendre colerik man;
His berd was shave aa *ny* as ever he can.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 588.

3†. Near the quick; keenly; bitterly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so *nigh*
As benefits forgot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 185.

4. Nearly; almost; within a little (of being).

Hue may *ney* as moche do in a monuthe one
As 3oure secret seei in sexscore dayes.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 182.

Brother, now iepe vp lightly, for grete foly hane ye do to go so fer oute of oure company, for fuil *nygh* hadde ye more loate than wonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Was I for this *nigh* wreck'd upon the sea?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 82.

The rustic who, musing vacantly, seems deep in thought, is not really thinking; he is pretty *nigh* unconscious, and therefore goes on musing for any length of time without weariness. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 498.

II. *prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.

Pros. But was not this *nigh* shore?
Ari. Close by, my master.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 216.

The booke seith that . . . [the town] stode vpon a plain grounde, ne ther was nother hill ne mounteyne *ny* it of two myle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

He wones to *nyze* the ale-wyffe,
And he thouht ever fore to thryffe.
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

But no Cristen man ys not suffered for to come *ny* it [the gate]. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

nigh (nī), *a.* [< ME. *nighe*, *neighe*, etc.; < *nigh*, *adv.*] 1. Being close at hand; being near.

She heard a shrilling Trompet sound slowd,
Signe of *nigh* battaill, or got victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 1.

2†. Near in relationship or interest; closely allied, as by blood.

For-thi I conseille the for Cristes sake Clergye that thow lonye,
For Kynde Witte is of his kyn and *neighe* cosynes bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 95.

Whiche two gentylmen be *nyghe* cosyns vnto mayster Vaux and to my lady Guylforde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 5.

3. Penurious; stingy; close; near: as, a *nigh* customer. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—4. On the left: as, the *nigh* horse. [Colloq.]—**Nigh hand**†. See *hand*.

nigh (nī), *v.* [< ME. *nyghen*, *neighen*, *neghen*, *neigen*, *negen*, *nyen* (= OS. *nāhian* = OHG. *nāhan*, *nāhen*, MHG. *nahen*, G. *nahen* = Goth. *nēhwjan*), come nigh; < *nigh*, *adv.*] I. *intrans.* To come nigh; draw near; approach. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Yt were better worthy trewely
A worme to *neghen* ner my flour than thou.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 318.

Love gan *nyghe* me nere. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1775.

The joyous time now *nighes* fast
That shall alegge this bitter blast.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

The laden heart
Is persecuted more, and fever'd more,
When it is *nighing* to the mournful house
Where other hearts are sick of the same bruise.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

II.† *trans.* To come near to; approach.

The saisnes preased to releve the kynge Sonygrenx, but the xlij felowes hem deffended so that thei myght hym not *nyegh*, and so was he foule troden vndir horse feete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

nigh-hand† (nī'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *nighhande*, *neighond*, etc.; < *nigh* + *hand*. Cf. *near-hand*.] Nearly.

The tiding than were tigtly to themperour i-told,
And he than awoned for sorwe & swelt *neighonde*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1494.

And whenne that he was come *nygh hande* therate,
A fayre mayde ther openyd hym the gate.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

nighly† (nī'li), *adv.* [< ME. **nehliche*, < AS. **neáhlīce*, *neálice* (= OHG. *nāhlicho* = Icel. *nāliga*), nearly, < *neáh*, nigh, near, + *-līce*, E. *-ly*[2].] Nearly; within a little; almost.

Their weedes bene not so *nighly* wore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere, (suppose) of ivory, *nighly* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t' other.
Molyneux, To Locke, March 2, 1692.

nighness† (nī'nes), *n.* The state of being nigh; nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

He could not prevail with her to come back, till about 4 years after, when the Garrison of Oxon was surrender'd (the *nighness* of her Father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindred any communication between them), she of her own accord returned.
A. Wood, Milton, in Fasti Oxon. (*Latham.*)

night (nīt), *n.* [< ME. *night*, *nigt*, *niht*, *nyght*, etc., *nagt*, *naht*, < AS. *niht*, *nyht*, *neht*, *neaht*, *naht* = OS. *naht* = OFries. *nacht* = D. *nacht* = MLG. *nacht* = OHG. *naht*, MHG. G. *nacht* = Icel. *nātt*, *nōtt* = Sw. *natt* = Dan. *nat* = Goth. *nahts* = W. *nos* = Ir. *nochd* = Bret. *noz* = OBulg. *noshti* = Russ. *nochu* = Lith. *nahtis* = Lett. *nahts* = L. *nox* (*noct-*) (> It. *notte* = Sp. *noche* = Pg. *noite* = Pr. *noit*, *noich*, *nuoit* = OF. *noit*, F. *nuit*) = Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*) = Skt. *nakta*, *nakti*, night; root uncertain; usually referred to Skt. √ *naç*, vanish, perish. Cf. Skt. *niç*, night, which is doubtfully connected with L. *niger*, black: see *negro*.] 1. The dark half of the day; that part of the complete day during which the sun is below the horizon; the time from sunset to sunrise. See *day*[1].

Ek wonder last but nine *nyght* nevere in toune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 588.

God saw the light was good;
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided: light the day, and darkness *night*
He named. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 251.

2. Evening; nightfall; the end of the day: as, he came home at *night*.—3. Figuratively, a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, or the like. (*a*) A state of ignorance; intellectual darkness: as, the *night* of the middle ages. (*b*) A state of concealment from the eye or the mind; obscurity.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in *night*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 123.

Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in *night*:
God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.
Pope, Epitaph intended for Newton.

(*c*) The darkness of death or the grave.

Bid him bring his power
Before sunrising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind cave of eternal *night*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 62.

She closed her lids at last in endless *night*.
Dryden, Æneid, iv. 992.

(*d*) A time of sadness or sorrow; a dreary period.

The *night* of sorrow now is turn'd to day.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 481.

And all is well, tho' faith and form
Be sunder'd in the *night* of fear.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

(*e*) Old age.

Yet hath my *night* of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading glimmer left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 314.

Bird of night, the owl.—**Cloud of night.** See *cloud*[1], 1 (c).—**Fourteenth night**†. See *fourteenth*.—**Good night.** See *good day*, under *good*.—**Night blue, cod, dial, jasmine**, etc. See *blue*, etc.—**Noon of night.** See *noon*[1].

night† (nīt), *v. i.* [< ME. *nighten, nyghten* (= Icel. *nātta*, become night, pass the night); < *night*, *n.*] To grow dark; approach toward night.

Into tyme that it gan to *nyghte*
They spaken of Cryseyde, the lady bryghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 515.

night-ape (nīt'āp), *n.* A book-name of the South American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus*.

night-bat (nīt'bat), *n.* A ghost. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

night-bell (nīt'bel), *n.* A bell for use at night, as in rousing a physician or an apothecary.

night-bird (nīt'bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that flies by night; especially, an owl; in the following quotation, the night-heron.

There be a sort of birds . . . that fly or move only in the night, called from thence *night-birds* and night-ravens, which are afraid of light, as . . . an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them. *Hammond*, Works, III. 567.

2. A bird that sings by night; specifically, the nightingale.

Or when to the lute
She sung, and made the *night-bird* mute,
That still records with moan.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 20.

3. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. [Skellig Islands.]—4. The gallinule of Europe, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. One who stays out late at night, or works chiefly by night. [Colloq.]

night-blindness (nīt'blīnd'nes), *n.* Inability to see in a dim light; nyctalopia. Also called *daysight*. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

night-blooming (nīt'blö'ming), *a.* Blooming or blossoming in the night.—**Night-blooming cactus, cereus.** See *cactus* and *Cereus*.—**Night-blooming jasmine**, a cultivated flower from the West Indies, *Cestrum nocturnum*, extremely fragrant at night.

night-bolt (nīt'bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt or bar used to fasten a door at night.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care;
And drop the *night-bolt*; ruffians are abroad.
Cowper, Task, iv. 568.

2. A spring-bolt in a lock which can be opened by a knob from inside the door, but only by a key from the outside.

night-born (nīt'bôrn), *a.* Born in the night; produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
'Gainst Errours *night-born* children.
Mir. for Mags., p. 784. (*Latham.*)

night-brawler (nīt'brâ'lėr), *n.* One who excites brawls or makes a tumult at night.

What's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night-brawler*? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 196.

night-breeze (nīt'brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing in the night.

night-butterfly (nīt'but'ėr-flī), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect; a moth.

nightcap (nīt'kap), *n.* [< ME. *nightcappe*; < *night* + *cap*[1].] 1. A covering for the head intended to be worn in bed. In the time of the Tudors, and down to Queen Anne's reign, nightcaps, frequently of very rich material and ornament, were worn by men during the daytime after their wigs were taken off.

They say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 819.

They put on a damp *nightcap* and relapse;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

She ties the strings of her *night-cap* in the folds of her double chin. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 306.

Handsomely worked caps—called *night caps*, although only worn in the daytime; some kind of *night cap* having been an article of dress ever since the time of Elizabeth. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

2. A potation of spirit or wine taken before going to bed. [Slang.]—3. A cap drawn over a criminal's face when he is hanged. Sometimes *horse-nightcap*. [Slang.]

He better deserves to go up Holbourn in a wooden charlot, and have a *horse night-cap* put on at the farther end. *Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. 125).

I always come on to that scene with a white *night-cap* and a halter on my arm. . . . He [the hangman] then places the white cap over the man's head, and the noose about his neck. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 153.

4†. A bully; a night-brawler.

If you
Hear the common people curse you,
Be sure you are taken for one of the prime *night-caps*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.

night-cart (nīt'kärt), *n.* A cart used to remove the contents of privies by night.

night-chair (nīt'chār), *n.* Same as *night-stool*.

night-charm (nīt'chärm), *n.* A charm or spell that works at night.

My grandmother's looks
Have turn'd all air to earth in me; they sit
Upon my heart, like *night-charms*, black and heavy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

night-churr (nīt'chėr), *n.* Same as *night-jar*.

night-clothes (nīt'klōŦhz), *n. pl.* Garments designed to be worn in bed.

night-cloud (nīt'kloud), *n.* The form of cloud called *stratus*, which frequently ascends from the ground after sunset, continues during the night, and disappears with the rise of the morning sun. *W. C. Ley*, Modern Metrology, p. 128.

night-comer (nīt'kum'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nyght commere*; < *night* + *comer*.] One who comes in the night, especially with evil intent, as a robber.

Thei . . . called hym on croys-wyse at Caluarye, on a Fryday,
And sutthen buriede hus body and beden that men sholde
Kepen hit fro *nyght-commeres* with knyghtes y-armed.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 144.

night-crake†, *n.* [ME. *night-crake*; < *night* + *crake*.] Same as *night-crow*.

night-crow (nīt'krō), *n.* [< ME. *nightcrawe, nyghtecrawe*; < *night* + *crow*[2].] 1. Same as *night-raven*.

The *nighte crowe* hyghte Nicticorax, and hath that name for he louith the nyghte, and fleeth and seketh hys meete by nyghte. Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 255.

The owl shriek'd at thy birth—an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cried, abo ding luckless time.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 45.

Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid afore you, in the voice of a *night-crow*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europœus*. See cut under *goatsucker*. [Prov. Eng.]

night-dew (nīt'dū), *n.* The dew formed in the night.

The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

night-doctor (nīt'dok'tor), *n.* A surgeon or his agent imagined as prowling the streets or roads at night to catch live subjects to kill for dissection: a bugbear of negroes. [Southern U. S.]

night-dog (nīt'dog), *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, especially one used by poachers.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 252.

Let *night-dogs* tear me,
And goblins ride me in my sleep to jelly,
Ere I forsake my sphere.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

night-dress (nīt'dres), *n.* 1. Night-clothes.—2. A nightgown.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 38.

nighted (nī'ted), *a.* [< *night* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Overtaken by night; belated.

Now to horse;
I shall be *nighted*.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 2.

2. Darkened; clouded; black. [Rare.]

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 5. 13.

nightertale†, **nightertale** (nī'tėr-tāl), *n.* [< ME. *nightertale, nygtertale*, after Icel. *nāttartal*, night-time; as *night* + *tale*[1].] Night-time.

So hete he lovede that by *nightertale*
He sleep no more than doth a nightyngale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 98.

So it be thicke and poured in a ponne,
The mous by *nyghtertale* on it wol tonne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

night-eyed (nīt'īd), *a.* Having eyes suited for seeing well at night; sharp-eyed; nyctalopic.

Our *night-eyed* Tiberius doth not see
His minion's drifts. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

nightfall (nīt'fâl), *n.* [< *night* + *fall*. Cf. Icel. *nāttfall*, dew.] The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.

At *nightfall* . . . in a darksome place
Under some mulberry trees I found
A little pool.
M. Arnold, The Sick King in Bokhara.

night-faring (nīt'fār'ing), *a.* Traveling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 57.

night-feeder (nīt'fē'dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds mostly or entirely by night: specifically applied to the bird *Nyctiornis amictus*. Most fishes are said to be night-feeders, yet all of them feed more or less in the daytime.

night-fire (nīt'fīr), *n.* 1. Fire burning in the night.—2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptinesse; . . .
These are the pleasures here.
Herbert, Dotage. (*Latham.*)

night-fish (nīt'fish), *n.* A variety of the cod with a dark back, taken on some of the Newfoundland banks, as well as on the east coast of Prince Edward's Island. They are of large size, and will, it is said, take the hook at night only.

night-fishery (nīt'fish'ėr-i), *n.* A mode of fishing by night, or a place where fishing is done by night. Night-fishery is practised to some extent by anglers. The best months for it are the latter part of June, and July and August, and the best nights are those that follow a hot day.

night-flier (nīt'flī'ėr), *n.* A bird that flies in the night.

night-flower (nīt'flou'ėr), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

night-fly (nīt'flī), *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

Rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 11.

night-foe (nīt'fō), *n.* One who attacks by night.

Wherefore else guard we his royal tent,
But to defend his person from *night-foes*?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 22.

night-fossicker (nīt'fos'i-kėr), *n.* In *gold-digging*, one who robs a digging by night.

night-fossicking (nīt'fos'i-king), *n.* In *gold-digging*, the practice of robbing diggings by night. See *fossick*, *v.*, 2.

night-foundered (nīt'foun'dėrd), *a.* Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-founder'd* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus, l. 483.

nightfowl† (nīt'foul), *n.* [ME. *nihtfuel* (= Icel. *nāttfugl*); < *night* + *fowl*.] A night-bird.

Upon the middle of the night
Waking, she heard the *night-fowl* crow:
The cock sung out an hour ere light.
Tennyson, Mariana.

nightgale†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nightingale*[1].

night-glass (nīt'glàs), *n.* A telescope (usually binocular) constructed so as to concentrate as much light as possible, and thus adapted for seeing objects at night.

nightgown (nīt'goun), *n.* [< *night* + *gown*.] 1†. A loose gown worn in one's chamber, at night or in the daytime; a dressing-gown; a robe de chambre; a negligée gown or housedress, for either men or women.

Get on your *nightgown*, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 70.

The Lady, tho' willing to appear undrest, had put on her best Looks, and painted herself for our Reception. Her Hair appeared in a very nice Disorder, as the *Night Gown* which was thrown upon her Shoulders was ruffled with great Care. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 45.

Others come in their *night-gowns* to saunter away their time. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

2. A night-dress for women, high in the neck, with long sleeves, and covering the whole person.—3. A night-dress for men. [Colloq. or humorous.]

night-hag (nīt'hag), *n.* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night.

Nor uglier follow the *night-hag*, when, call'd
In secret, riding through the air she comes.
Milton, P. L., ii. 662.

night-hawk (nīt'hâk), *n.* 1. A caprimulgine bird of the genus *Chordeiles*. The common nighthawk of the United States is *C. popetue* or *C. virginianus*, also called *bullbat*, and in the West Indies *pisk* and *piramidig*. It flies chiefly toward evening and in cloudy weather, and belongs to the same family (*Caprimulgidæ*) as the whippoorwill and chuck-will's-widow, though it is of a different genus. It is 9 or 10 inches long, 23 in extent of wings, of a slim form, with very small bill but widely cleft and capacious mouth, long, sharp, thin-bladed wings, forked tail, and small weak feet; the plumage is intimately blended with black, brown, gray, and tawny shades, something like dark-veined marble, and the male has a pure white V-shaped mark on the throat, and large white blotches on the wings and tail, which are tawny in the female. It abounds in temperate North America, and is a bird of powerful flight, often seen careering in pursuit of insects, twisting and doubling with great ease and grace, and frequently falling through the air with a hoarse cry. It lays two eggs of elliptical form and dark variegated

Common Night-hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

color, placing them on the ground with little or no nest. The bird is migratory, and retires beyond the United States in the autumn. There are several other species of the same genus, as *C. henryi* and *C. texensis*.

2. The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [Eng.]—3. One of certain petrels of the genus *Œstrelata*: as, the white *night-hawk* or mutton-bird, *Œ. lessoni*.

night-heron (nīt'her″ǫn), *n.* A heron of crepuscular or somewhat nocturnal habits. There are several species, of most parts of the world, belonging to the family *Ardeidæ*, and genera *Nyctiardea* or *Nycticorax* and *Nycherodius*. The common European bird to which the name *night-heron* (and also *night-raven*) was originally applied is *Ardea nycticorax* of the older writers, now *Nyctiardea nycticorax*, *N. gardeni*, *Nycticorax griseus*,

Night-heron (*Nyctiardea grisea*).

etc. The bird is 2 feet long and 44 inches in extent of wings; the crown and middle of the back are glossy blackish-green, and most other parts are bluish-gray with a lilac or lavender tinge, the forehead, throat-line, and under parts being whitish. Two or three very long white filamentons feathers spring from the back of the head; the eyes are red, the bill is black, and the lores and legs are greenish. The sexes are alike. The young are very different, being some shade of dingy brown or chocolate-brown, boldly spotted with white. Night-herons nest in heronries, sometimes of vast extent; they build a bulky frail nest of twigs, and lay 3 or 4 eggs of a pale-green color, 2 inches long by 1½ in breadth. The common night-heron of the United States is not specifically distinct from the foregoing; it is popularly called *qua-bird* and *squawk*, from its cry. The night-herons of the genus *Nycherodius* are quite different. *N. violaceus* is the yellow-crowned night-heron, common in the southern United States.

night-house (nīt'hous), *n.* A tavern or public-house permitted to be open during the night. [Eng.]

The coach-stands in the larger thoroughfares are deserted; the *night-houses* are closed.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, i.

nightingale[1] (nī'tin-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *nightingale*, *nigtingale* (with unorig. medial *n*), *nightegale*, *nyghtgale*, < AS. *nihtegale*, *nihtegala*, *nehtegale* (in old glosses also *naectegale*, *nectægalac*, *nictigalac*, a nightingale, also rarely a night-raven) (= OS. *nahtigala* = MD. *nachtegale*, D. *nachtegaal* = OHG. *nahtagala*, *nahtigala*, MHG. *nahtegale*, *nahtegal*, G. *nachtigall*; cf. mod. Icel. *nætrgali* = Sw. *näktergal* = Dan. *nattergal*, after G.), a nightingale, < *niht*, gen. *nihte*, night, + **gale*, singer, < *galan*, sing: see *gale*[1].] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, Asia, and Africa, belonging to the order *Passeres*, the suborder *Oscines*, the family *Sylviidæ*, and the genus *Daulias*. There are two kinds, formerly regarded as specifically identical, and variously called by ornithologists *Motacilla* or *Sylvia* or *Philomela* or *Luscinia luscinia* or *philomela*, and by other New Latin names. The two kinds are most commonly distinguished as *Daulias luscinia* or *D. vera*, the true nightingale, and *D. philomela*. The former is the one which is common in Great Britain, and to which the name *nightingale* specially pertains. The poets call both birds *philomel* or *Philomela*. The famous song of the nightingale, heard chiefly at night, is the love-song of the male, which ceases as soon as his propensities are gratified, as is usual with birds. The nightingale is migratory, like nearly all insectivorous birds of the northern hemisphere, extending its migrations far to the north of Europe in the spring. In England, where it appears about the middle of April and passes the summer, it is quite locally distributed, being very common in some places, and rare in or absent from others apparently equally suited to its habits. It haunts woods, copses, and hedgerows, especially where the soil is rich and moist, and is so

Nightingale (*Daulias luscinia*).

secretive as to be oftener heard than seen. The favorite food of the nightingale is the larvæ of insects, especially the hymenopters, as wasps and ants. The nest is placed on the ground or near it; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number, pale olive-brown, about ¾ inch long by a little over ½ inch broad. The length of the bird is 6¾ inches; its extent of wings is 10½ inches. The sexes are alike reddish-brown above, below pale grayish-brown, whitening on the throat and belly, the tail being brownish-red. This nightingale is sometimes specified as the *brake-nightingale*, when the other species (*D. philomela*) is called *thrush-nightingale*.

This sotted preest, who was gladder than he?
Was never brid gladder agayn the day,
Ne *nyghtingale* in the sesoun of May,
Nas never noon that luste bet to singe.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 332.

The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 104.

2. Some bird which sings sweetly and hence is likened to or mistaken for a nightingale. Thus, the bird called Virginia nightingale is a finch, the cardinal grosbeak, *Cardinalis virginianus*; that called Indian nightingale is a kind of thrush, *Kittacincla macrura*. Persian nightingales are various bulbuls of the family *Pycnonotidæ*. (See *Pycnonotus*.) The mock nightingale is the black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*.—**Irish nightingale**, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.—**Scotch nightingale**, the Irish nightingale. [Local, Eng.]

nightingale[2] (nī'tin-gāl), *n.* [So called after Florence *Nightingale*, conspicuous as a hospital nurse in the Crimean war and later. The surname *Nightingale* is derived from the name of the bird: see *nightingale*[1].] A sort of flannel scarf, with sleeves, designed to be worn by persons confined to bed. It was largely used by the sick and wounded in the Franco-German war, 1870–1. *Imp. Dict.*

nightingalize (nī'tin-gāl-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nightingalized*, ppr. *nightingalizing*. [< *nightingale*[1] + *-ize*.] To sing like a nightingale. [Rare.]

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
And when evening comes he *nightingalizes*.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (*Davies*.)

nightish (nī'tish), *a.* [< *night* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

But if thou chaunce to fall to check, and force on erie fowie,
Thou shalt be worse detested then than is the *nightish* owle.
Turberville, The Lover. (*Richardson*.)

night-jar (nīt'jär), *n.* A bird, *Caprimulgus europæus*, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The name

Night-jar (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

is sometimes extended to all the goatsuckers or birds of the same family. Also called *night-churr*, *night-crow*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, etc.

And with a sudden rush from behind the citron's shade the *night-jar* tumbled out upon the evening air.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 66.

night-key (nīt'kē), *n.* A key for opening a door that is fitted with a night-latch.

night-lamp (nīt'lamp), *n.* A lamp specially adapted to be kept burning during the night in a bedroom.

Thou art staring at the wall,
Where the dying *night-lamp* flickers, and the shadows rise and fall.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

night-latch (nīt'lach), *n.* A form of door-lock with a spring-latch which may be opened by a knob or handle from the inside, but only by a key from the outside.

nightless (nīt'les), *a.* [< *night* + *-less*.] Having no night: as, the *nightless* period in the arctic regions.

night-light (nīt'līt), *n.* 1. An artificial light intended to be kept burning all night.

Here the *night-light* flickering in my eyes
Awoke me.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—(*a*) A short thick candle with a wick small in proportion and arranged so as to give a small flame for many hours. (*b*) A short wick attached to a float which rests on the surface of oil in a vessel.

2. A phosphorescent marine infusorian, *Noctiluca miliaris*.

night-line (nīt'līn), *n.* A fish-line set overnight.

The . . . boys . . . took to fishing in all ways, and especially by means of *night-lines*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, i. 9.

night-liner (nīt'lī″nėr), *n.* 1. One of a line or class of public vehicles which stand all night in the streets to pick up passengers.—2. The driver of such a conveyance. [Colloq. in both senses.]

night-long (nīt'lông), *a.* [< ME. **nightlong*, < AS. *nihtlang*, *nihtlong*, < *niht*, night, + *lang*, long. Cf. *nightlong*, *adv.*] Lasting a night.

Sleep, kinsman thou to death and trance
And madness, thou hast forged at last
A *night-long* Present of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

nightlong† (nīt'lông), *adv.* [< ME. *nihtlonge*, *nihtlonges*, < AS. *nihtlanges* (= MHG. *nahtlanc* = Icel. *nättlengis*, cf. neut. *nättlangt*), with gen. suffix, < *nihtlang*, adj., night-long: see *night-long*, *a.*] Through the night.

nightly (nīt'li), *a.* [< ME. **nightly*, *nihtlic*, < AS. *nihtlic* (= D. *nachtelijk* = MLG. *nachtlik* = OHG. *nahtlīh*, MHG. *nachtlich*, G. *nächtlich* = Icel. *nætrligr* = Sw. *nattlig* = Dan. *natlig*), < *niht*, night: see *night* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Happening or appearing in the night: as, *nightly* dews.

A fortnight hold we this solemnity,
In *nightly* revels and new jollity.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

A cobweb spread above a blossom is sufficient to protect it from *nightly* chill.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 16.

2. Taking place or performed every night.

Hell heard her curses from the realms profound,
And the red fiends that walk the *nightly* round.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 686.

3. Used in the night.

For with the *nightly* linen that she wears
He pens her piteous clamours in her head.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 680.

=Syn. *Nightly*, *Nocturnal*. The former is the more familiar. *Nightly* tends to limitation to that which occurs every night (see definition 2), while *nocturnal* tends to cover both that which belongs to the night, as *nocturnal* insects, flowers, vision, and that which exists or occurs, however accidentally, in the night, as a *nocturnal* ramble.

nightly (nīt'li), *adv.* [< *nightly*, *a.*] 1†. By night.

Chain me with roaring bears,
Or shut me *nightly* in a charnel-house.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 81.

2. Every night.

And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth.
Addison, Paraphrase of Ps. xix.

night-magistrate (nīt'maj″is-trāt), *n.* A constable of the night; the head of a watch-house.

night-man (nīt'man), *n.* [= Dan. *natmand*, a scavenger, = Sw. *nattman*, a headsman, executioner.] 1. One who is on duty at night, as a watchman.—2. A scavenger whose business is the cleaning of ash-pits and privies in the night.

It has been frequently observed that *nightmen*, on descending into the pits of privies, have been attacked with serious indisposition on breaking the crust, and not a few have perished.
Dunglison, Elements of Hygiene, i. 3.

nightmare (nīt'mār), *n.* [< ME. *nightemare*, *nigtmare* (not in AS.) (= MD. *nachtmœre*, D. *nachtmerrie* = MLG. *nachtmār* = G. *nachtmahr*); < *night* + *mare*[2].] 1. An incubus or evil spirit that oppresses people during sleep.

S. Withold footed thrice the old;
He met the *night-mare*, and her nine-fold;
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 126.

Stars shoot and meteors glare oftener across the valley than in any other part of the country, and the *nightmare*, with her whole nine fold, seems to make it the favorite scene of her gambols. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 418.

2. An oppressed state during sleep, accompanied by a feeling of intense fear, horror, or anxiety, or of inability to escape from some threatened danger or from pursuing phantoms or monsters. Also called *incubus*.

What natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the ephialtes or *night-mare* we hang up a hollow stone in our stables? *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

In savage animism, as among the Australians, what we call a *nightmare* is of course recognized as a demon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 62.

3. Any overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

nightmarish (nīt'mãr-ish), *a.* [< *nightmare* + *-ish*[1].] Like a nightmare.

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat *nightmarish* performance. *The Academy*, Oct. 5, 1889, p. 216.

night-mart† (nīt'märt), *n.* Trading or bargaining carried on at night; concealed or deceitful dealings.

The many many faults (as they report) of Mariners in priuate truckings & *night-marts*, both with our men and sauages. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 760.

night-monkey (nīt'mung″ki), *n.* A night-ape or owl-monkey.

night-moth (nīt'môth), *n.* Any moth of the family *Noctuidæ*.

night-old† (nīt'ōld), *a.* [< ME. *nyght-old*, < AS. *niht-eald*, a night (or a day) old: see *night* and *old*.] Having happened or been made or gathered yesterday.

Laboreres that han no londe to lyuen on bote here handes Deyned noght to dyne a-day *nyght-olde* wortes. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 332.

night-owl (nīt'oul), *n.* [= D. *nachtuil* = G. *nachteule* = Icel. *nāttugla* = Sw. *nattugla* = Dan. *natugle*; as *night* + *owl*.] An owl of notably or exclusively nocturnal habits. All owls are nocturnal, but some less so than others, and *night-owl* is used in contrast to *day-owl*.

Night-owls shriek where mountain larks should sing. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 183.

night-palsy (nīt'pâl″zi), *n.* Numbness of the extremities coming on at night: it occurs sometimes in women at the menopause.

night-parrot (nīt'par″ot), *n.* The kakapo or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Stringops habroptilus*.

night-partridge (nīt'pär″trij), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Maryland and Virginia.]

night-peck (nīt'pek), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [North Carolina.]

night-piece (nīt'pēs), *n.* 1. A picture representing some night-scene; a nocturne; also, a picture so painted as to show to the best advantage by artificial light.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up, and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them that I could scarce forbear crying out fire. *Addison.* (*Latham.*)

2. A piece of literary composition descriptive of a scene by night.

His [Parnell's] "*Night-piece* on Death" was indirectly preferred by Goldsmith to Gray's celebrated Elegy. *Chambers's Eng. Lit.*, Parnell.

night-porter (nīt'pōr″tėr), *n.* A porter or an attendant who is on duty at night in a hotel, infirmary, etc.

nightrail† (nīt'rāl), *n.* [< *night* + *rail*[2].] 1. A nightgown.

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night-rails* of forty pounds apiece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

Four striped muslin *night-rails* very little frayed. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

I could wager a rose-noble from the posture she stands in that she has clean head-gear and a soiled *night-rail*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

2. A head-dress, apparently a kind of cap or veil, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

night-raven (nīt'rā″vn), *n.* [< ME. *nyghte raven*, < AS. *nihthræfn*, *nihtræfen*, *nehthrefn*, *naehthraefn*, *nihthrefen*, *nihtrefn*, *nihthremn*, etc. (= D. *nachtraaf* = MLG. *nachtraven* = OHG. *nahthraban*, MHG. G. *nachtrabe* = Icel. *nātthrafn* = Dan. *natteravn*), < *niht*, night, + *hrefn*, raven.] A bird that cries in the night; the night-heron. Also called *night-crow*.

The *Nightrauen* or Crowe is of the same manner of life that the Owle is, for that she onely commeth abrode in the darke night, fleing the daylight and Sunne. *Maplet*, A Greene Forest, p. 44. (*Cath. Ang.*)

I pray God his bad voice bode no mischief. I had as lief have heard the *night raven*, come what plague could have come after it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 84.

night-robe (nīt'rōb), *n.* A nightgown.

All in her *night-robe* loose she lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet eburnine
Some strain that seemed her inmost soul to find.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

night-rule† (nīt'röl), *n.* A night revel; a tumult or frolic in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

nights (nīts), *adv.* [< ME. *nightes*, < AS. *nihtes* (= OS. *nahtes* = OFries. *nachtes* = OHG. *nahtes*, MHG. *nachtes*, G. *nachts*), at night, adverbial gen. of *niht*, night: see *night*.] At night; by night. [Obsolete, or colloq., U. S.]

Bitterliche shaltow banne thanne bothe dayes and *nigtes* Couetyse-of-eyghe that euere thow hir knewe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 30.

"So thievish they hev to take in their stone walls *nights*." . . . And, by the way, the Yankee never says "o' nights," but uses the older adverbial form, analogous to the German *nachts*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

night-school (nīt'sköl), *n.* A school which is held at night, especially for those who cannot attend a day-school.

night-season (nīt'sē″zn), *n.* The time of night. Ps. xxii. 2.

nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* [< ME. **nightshade*, < AS. *nihtscada* (= D. *nachtschade* = MLG. *nachtschaden*, *nachtscheden* = OHG. *nahtscato*, MHG. *nahtschate*, G. *nachtschatten*), nightshade (a plant), < *niht*, night, + *sccadu*, shade. The lit. sense is modern.] 1. A plant of the genus *Solanum*, or of the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family. (*a*) Chiefly, *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, a homely weed of shady places, or *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet or woody nightshade. See *bittersweet*, 1. (*b*) The belladonna or deadly nightshade. See *Atropa*, *atropin*, and *belladonna*. (c) The henbane or stinking nightshade. See *henbane* and *Hyoscyamus*.

Woody Nightshade (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

2. The name of a few plants of other orders, as below.

Here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of *nightshade*, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 757.

3†. The darkness of the night.

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight. *Phaer*, tr. of Æneid, ii. (*Latham.*)

4†. A prostitute. [Cant.]

Here comes a *night-shade*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant, *Atropa Belladonna*. See *belladonna*.—**Enchanter's nightshade.** See *enchanter*.—**Malabar nightshade**, a plant of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Basella rubra*, the only species of its genus, found in tropical Asia and Africa. It is a much-branched twining herb, trained over trellises and native houses in India, succulent, and used as a pot-herb.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Three-leafed nightshade**, a plant of the genus *Trillium*.

night-shirt (nīt'shėrt), *n.* A plain loose shirt for sleeping in.

night-shoot (nīt'shöt), *n.* A place for casting night-soil.

night-side (nīt'sīd), *n.* The side or aspect presented by night; the dark, mysterious, ominous, or gloomy side.

night-sight (nīt'sīt), *n.* Same as *day-blindness*.

night-singer (nīt'sing″ėr), *n.* A bird that sings by night, as the nightingale; specifically, in Ireland, the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, sometimes called the *Irish nightingale*.

night-snap† (nīt'snap), *n.* A night-thief.

Duke. What is't you look for, sir? have you lost any thing?
John. Only my hat i' the scuffle; sure, these fellows
Were *night-snaps*. *Fletcher*, The Chances, ii. 1.

night-soil (nīt'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, etc. (generally removed in the night), employed as a manure.

night-sparrow (nīt'spar″ō), *n.* The chip-bird, which often trills a few notes at intervals during the night. [Rare.]

And the *night-sparrow* trills her song
All night, with none to hear.
Bryant, The Hunter's Serenade.

night-spell (nīt'spel), *n.* [ME. *nyght-spel*; < *night* + *spell*.] A night-charm; a charm or spell against accidents at night; a charm against the nightmare.

Ther-with the *nyghtspel* seyde he anonrightes,
On foure halves of the hous aboute,
And on the thresshfold of the dore with-oute.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale (ed. Gilman, l. 3480 of C. T.).

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme that in elder tymes they used often to say over everything that they would have preserved, as the *Nightspel* for theeves, and the wood-spell. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March (Glosse).

night-steed (nīt'stēd), *n.* One of the horses represented as harnessed to the chariot of Night.

The yellow-skirted Fayes
Fly after the *night-steeds*, leaving their moon-lov'd maze.
Milton, Nativity, l. 236.

night-stool (nīt'stöl), *n.* [= G. *nachtstuhl* = Sw. *nattstol* = Dan. *natstol*; as *night* + *stool*.] A commode or close-stool for use at night, as in a bedroom.

night-swallow (nīt'swol″ō), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from its nocturnal habits and its mode of flight in catching insects on the wing.

night-sweat (nīt'swet), *n.* Profuse sweating at night, as in phthisis.

night-taper (nīt'tā″pėr), *n.* A taper made to burn slowly, for use as a night-light.

The honey-bags steal from the humble-bees,
And for *night-tapers* crop their waxen thighs
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 172.

night-terrors (nīt'ter″orz), *n. pl.* Sudden and incomplete waking from sleep (on the part of young children) in a state of confusion and terror.

night-time (nīt'tīm), *n.* [= Icel. *nāttartīmi*, *nætrtīmi*; as *night* + *time*.] The period of the night.

night-trader† (nīt'trā″dėr), *n.* A prostitute.

All kinds of females, from the *night-trader*, in the street. *Massinger*, The Picture, i. 2.

night-tripping (nīt'trip″ing), *a.* Tripping about in the night.

O that it could be proved
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchanged
In cradle-clothes our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 87.

night-wake† (nīt'wāk), *n.* [< ME. *nighte wake*, < AS. *nihtwacu* (= D. *nachtwaak*, *nachtwake* = OHG. *nahtwaka* = Icel. *nāttvaka*; cf. D. *nachtwacht* = MLG. *nachtwacht* = MHG. *nahtwahte*, G. *nachtwacht* = Sw. *nattväkt* = Dan. *nattevagt*), < *niht*, night, + *wacu*, wake, watch: see *night* and *wake*[1], *n.* Cf. *night-watch*.] A night-watch.

night-waker (nīt'wā″kėr), *n.* [< ME. *nightewaker*; < *night* + *waker*.] A night-watcher.

night-waking (nīt'wā″king), *a.* Watching in the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 554.

night-walk (nīt'wāk), *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars . . . he did usually take their names, and a promise to appear before him, unsent for, next morning. *I. Walton*, Life of Sanderson.

night-walker (nīt'wâ″kėr), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.—2. One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; a nocturnal vagrant.

Men that hunt so be either ignorant persones, preuie stealers, or *night walkers*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 63.

Night-walkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pilferers or disturbers of the peace. *Jacob*, Law Dictionary. (*Latham.*)

3. A prostitute who walks the streets at night.

night-walking (nīt'wâ″king), *n.* 1. Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.—2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

night-walking (nīt'wâ″king), *a.* Walking about at night.

Night-walking heralds. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 72.

They shall not need hereafter in old Cloaks, and false Beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eavesdropping. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

night-wanderer (nīt'won″dėr-ėr), *n.* One who wanders by night; a nocturnal traveler.

Or atonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are,
Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

night-wandering (nīt'won″dėr-ing), *a.* Wandering or roaming by night.

Night-wandering weasels shriek to see him there;
They fright him, yet he still pursues his fear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 307.

night-warbling (nīt'wâr″bling), *a.* Singing in the night.

Silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird.
Milton, P. L., v. 40.

nightward (nīt′wȧrd), *a.* [< *night* + *-ward.*] Approaching night; of or pertaining to evening.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work. *Milton*, Education.

night-watch (nīt′woch), *n.* [< ME. *nightwacche, nihtwecche,* < AS. *nihtwæcce,* a night-watch, < *niht,* night, + *wæcce,* a watch: see *watch.* Cf. *night-wake.*] **1.** A watch or period in the night.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night watches.* Ps. lxiii. 6.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

Nightwacche for to wake, waites to blow;
Tore fyres in the tenttes, tendlis olofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7352.

A critic, nay, a *night-watch* constable.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 178.

night-watcher (nīt′woch″ėr), *n.* One who watches in the night, especially with evil designs.

night-watchman (nīt′woch″man), *n.* One who acts as a watchman during the night.

night-witch (nīt′wich), *n.* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

night-work (nīt′wėrk), *n.* Work done at night.

nighty (nī′ti), *a.* [< *night* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to night. *Davies.*

We keep thee midpath with darcknesse *nightye* beneyled. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 369.

night-yard (nīt′yärd), *n.* A place where the contents of cesspools, night-soil, etc., collected during the night, are deposited; a night-shoot.

nigont†, *n.* [ME., also *nygon, nigoun, negon, negyn;* < *nig*[1] + *-on,* a F. termination.] A niggard; a miser.

To 3ow thereof am I no *nigon.*
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262. (*Halliwell.*)

nigrescence (nī-gres′ens), *n.* [< *nigrescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The process of becoming black. *Science*, VII. 84.

nigrescent (nī-gres′ent), *a.* [< L. *nigrescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *nigrescere,* become black, grow dark, inceptive of *nigrere,* be black, < *niger,* black: see *negro.*] Blackish; somewhat black; dusky; fuscous.

nigricant (nig′ri-kant), *a.* [< L. *nigrican(t-)s,* be blackish, < *niger,* black: see *nigrescent,* etc.] In *bot.*, same as *nigrescent.*

nigrification (nig″ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *nigrificare,* make black, blacken, < L. *niger,* black, + *facere,* make.] The act of making black. *Johnson.*

nigrin, nigrine (nī′grin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A ferriferous variety of rutile.

Nigrita (ni-grī′tȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black.] A genus of African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ,* established by Strickland in 1842. The species, more or less extensively black, are seven: *N. canicapilla, emiliæ, luteifrons, fusconotata, uropygialis, bicolor,* and *arnaudi.*

nigrite (nig′rīt), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ite*[2].] An insulating composition composed of caoutchouc and the black wax left as a residuum in the distillation of paraffin.

Nigrite core has a high insulation resistance, and is cheaper than gutta-percha.
Dredge, Electric Illumination, I. 338.

Nigritian (ni-grish′an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Negritian;* < *Nigritia* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia, a region in central Africa, nearly equivalent to Sudan, and the home of the most pronounced types of the negro race; hence, of or pertaining to the negro race.

A congeries of huts of the ordinary *Nigritian* type.
The Academy, No. 905, p. 148.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nigritia; hence, a negro.

The Nubians have, in skin, hair, or shape of head, no racial connection with the *Nigritians,* who are pure negroes. *Science*, XIII. 159.

nigrities (nī-grish′i-ēz), *n.* [L., < *niger,* black.] Dark pigmentation.

nigritude (nig′ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *nigritudo,* blackness, < *niger,* black: see *nigrescent.*] Blackness.

I like to meet a sweep, . . . one of those tender novices, blooming through their first *nigritude,* the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek.
Lamb, Chimney Sweepers.

nigromancient†, *n.* [ME., also *nigremancien,* < OF. *nigromancien,* a necromancer, < *nigromancie,* necromancy: see *necromancy.*] A necromancer.

Hee cliped hym his clerkes full conning of witt,
Full noble *Nigremanciens.*
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 837.

nigromancy†, *n.* See *necromancy.*

nigrosine (nig′rō-sin), *n.* [< L. *niger* (*nigr-*), black, + *-ose* + *-ine*[2].] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared from the hydrochlorid of violaniline. This product is variously modified in the process of manufacture: several shades, varying from blue through bluish-gray to gray-violet to black (the last being called *nigrosine*), are produced. Other names for the various other shades are *violaniline, Elberfeld blue, bengaline, aniline gray, Coupier's blue,* etc.

nihil (nī′hil), *n.* [< L. *nihil,* contr. *nīl,* also *nihilum,* contr. *nilum,* nothing, < *ne,* not, + *hilum,* a little thing, a trifle. Cf. *niehil, nil*[2].] Nothing. —**Clerk of the nihils.** See *clerk.*—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **ad rem,** nothing to the point or purpose.—**Nihil album**†, the flowers or white oxid of zinc.—**Nihil capiat per breve** (that he take nothing by his writ), a common-law judgment against a plaintiff.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **debet** (he owes nothing), a plea denying a debt.—**Nihil** (or **nil**) **dicit** (he says nothing), a common-law judgment when defendant makes no answer.—**Nihil habuit in tenementis** (he had nothing in the tenement or holding), a plea in an action of debt brought by a lessor against a lessee for years, or at will without deed.

nihilianism (nī-hil′yan-izm), *n.* [< **nihilian* (< L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ian*) + *-ism.*] A name given by the opponents of Peter Lombard to his view that the divine nature did not undergo any change in the incarnation, and that therefore Christ did not become human.

nihilism (nī′hil-izm), *n.* [= F. *nihilisme* = Sp. *nihilismo;* as L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ism.*] **1.** In *metaph.*, the doctrine that nothing can really be known, because nothing exists; the denial of all real existence, and consequently of all knowledge of existences or real things.

Nihilism is scepticism carried to the denial of all existence. *Fleming*, Vocab. Philos.

2. In *theol.*, same as *nihilianism.*—**3.** Total disbelief in religion, morality, law, and order.

Nihilism arrives sooner or later. God is nothing; man is nothing; life is nothing; death is nothing; eternity is nothing. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, viii. 4.

4. (*a*) Originally, a social (not a political) movement in Russia, in opposition to the customary forms of matrimony, the parental authority, and the tyranny of custom. In this sense the word was introduced by Turgeneff in 1862. See *nihilist,* 3. (*b*) Later, a more or less organized secret effort on the part of a large body of malcontents to overturn the established order of things, both social and political. Nihilism comprises several Russian parties, differing in the means of action employed and in the immediate results aimed at, some leaning more toward political radicalism and violence, and others toward economic reorganization and socialism. The movement originated about 1840, and is due largely to the influence of the universities. About 1855–62 it became increasingly democratic, socialistic, and revolutionary under the leadership of Herzen and the magazine "Contemporary." About 1870 revolutionary ideas became the subject of a propaganda among workmen, peasants, and students. The adherents of this movement formed a "people's party" ("Land and Freedom"), purposing the complete overthrow of the existing order of things and the establishment of a socialistic and democratic order in its stead. Under the influence of Bakunin (died 1876) and the persecution of peaceful propagandists by the government, the people's party divided into two factions, the "democratization of land" and the "will of the people," the latter being the stronger. This party was by government persecutions driven to a political contest, and the idea of demoralizing the forces of the government by terror originated and became popular: the adherents of this system called themselves "terrorists." After several unsuccessful attempts they effected the death of the Czar Alexander II. in 1881.

nihilist (nī′hil-ist), *n.* [= F. *nihiliste* = Sp. *nihilista* = Russ. *nihilistŭ;* as L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ist.*] **1.** One who believes in nothing; one who advocates the metaphysical doctrine of nihilism.

For thirty-five years of my life I was, in the proper acceptation of the word, a *nihilist*—not a revolutionary socialist, but a man who believed in nothing.
Tolstoi, My Religion (trans.), Int.

2. One who rejects all the positive beliefs upon which existing society and governments are founded; one who demands the abolition of the existing social and political order of things.

"A *nihilist,*" said Nicholas Petrovitch, . . . "signifies a man who . . . recognizes nothing?" "Or rather who respects nothing," said Paul Petrovitch. . . . "A man who looks at everything from a critical point of view," said Arcadi. "Does not that come to the same thing?" asked his uncle. "No, not at all; a *nihilist* is a man who bows before no authority, who accepts no principle without examination, no matter what credit the principle has."
Turgenieff, Fathers and Sons (tr. by Schuyler), v.

Specifically—**3.** An adherent of nihilism; a member of a Russian secret society which aims at the overthrow of the existing order of things, social, political, and religious; a Russian anarchist or revolutionary reformer. See *nihilism,* 4.

The word *Nihilist* was introduced in Russia by Turgenef, who used it in his novel "Fathers and Children" to describe a certain type of character . . . which he contrasted sharply and effectively with the prevailing types in the generation which was passing from the stage. The word . . . was soon caught up by the conservatives and by the Government, and was applied indiscriminately by them, as an opprobrious and discrediting nickname, to all persons who were not satisfied with the existing order of things, and who sought, by any active method whatever, to bring about changes in Russian social and political organization. *The Century*, XXXV. 51.

nihilistic (nī-hi-lis′tik), *a.* [< *nihilist* + *-ic.*] Relating to the doctrine of social or political nihilism; characterized by nihilism: as, *nihilistic* views.

Cosmopolitan and *nihilistic* socialism.
Orpen, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 244.

nihility (nī-hil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nihilité* (16th century); < L. *nihil,* nothing, + *-ity.* Cf. ML. *nihileitas.*] The state of being nothing, or of no account or importance; nothingness.

There are many things on the Earth which would be *nihility* to the inhabitants of Venus.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 119.

Nike (nī′kē), *n.* [Gr. Νίκη, personification of νίκη, victory.] In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of

Nike Adorning a Trophy.—Greek intaglio of the 4th century B. C., in British Museum. (From "Jahrbuch des Instituts," 1888.)

victory, called by the Romans *Victoria.* She was regularly represented in ancient art as a winged maiden, usually as just alighting from flight, her most frequent attributes being a palm-branch in one hand and a garland in the other, or a fillet outstretched in both hands; sometimes she holds a herald's staff.

nil[1], *v.* and *n.* See *nill*[1].

nil[2] (nil), *n.* [L., contracted form of *nihil,* nothing: see *nihil.*] Nothing.—**Nil method.** Same as *null method* (which see, under *method*).

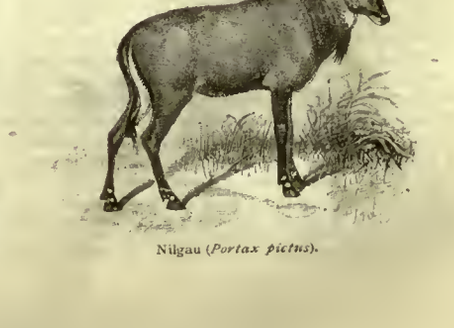
nil desperandum (nil des-pe-ran′dum). [L.: *nil,* contr. of *nihil,* nothing (see *nihil*); *desperandum,* gerundive of *desperare,* despair: see *despair.*] Nothing is to be despaired of—that is, never despair, or never give up.

nilfaciend (nil′fā-shiend), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing, + *faciendus,* gerundive of *facere,* make: see *fact.*] In *math.*, a faciend giving a product zero.

nilfacient (nil′fā-shient), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing (see *nil*), + *facien(t-)s,* ppr. of *facere,* make: see *facient,* 2.] In *math.*, a facient giving a product zero.

nilfactor (nil′fak″tor), *n.* [< L. *nil,* nothing, + *factor,* a doer, maker: see *factor,* 5.] In *math.*, a factor giving a product zero.

nilgau, nilghau (nil′gâ), *n.* [Also *nylghau, nylghai, neelghau, neelgye,* etc., < Pers. *nīlgāu,* Hind. *nīlgau, nīlgāī, lilgāī,* lit. 'blue ox,' < *nīl,* blue, + *gau,* ox, cow: see *cow*[1].] A large Indian antelope, *Portax pictus,* related to the addax and the oryx, of a bluish-gray color, with



Nilgau (*Portax pictus*).

short little-curved horns, a blackish mane, and a bunch of hair on the throat.

Nilio (nil'i-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nilionidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. These insects resemble *Coccinella*; they are of mediocre size and reddish-yellow color, sometimes blackish. About 20 species are known, all of which are from Mexico and South America. Also *Nilion*.

Nilionidæ (nil-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Nilio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheliate heteromerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nilio*, erected by Lacordaire in 1859. It is a family of rather uncertain relationships, but is customarily placed after the *Tenebrionidæ*. It consists of three genera, two of which are confined to Mexico and South America, and the third to Java. The beetles are of medium or small size, and are found motionless or slowly walking on the trunks of trees, simulating death when touched, but not falling.

nill[1] (nil), *v.* [Also *nil*; < ME. *nillen*, *nellen*, < AS. *nillan*, *nellan*, contr. of *ne willan*, will not: see *ne* and *will*; cf. *willy-nilly*.] **I.**† *trans.* Will not; wish not; refuse; reject.

> Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace. *Spenser.*
>
> *An.* Unite our appetites, and make them calm.
> *Er.* To will and *nill* one thing.
> *An.* And so to move
> Affection of our wills as in our love.
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

II. *intrans.* Will not; be unwilling. [Obsolete except in the phrase *will you* (*he*, etc.), *nill you* (*he*, etc.).]

> Neih wommon ichaue to muche i-heo, I *nule* come neih hire ne more! *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.
>
> And yf thaire huske of easily *nyl* goone,
> Ley hem in chaf, and it wol of auoone.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.
>
> For who *nill* bide the burden of distresse
> Must not here thinke to live.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 14.
>
> And *will you, nill you*, I will marry you.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 273.
>
> *Will we, nill we*, we must drink God's cup if he have appointed it for us.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 50.

nill[1]† (nil), *n.* [< *nill*[1], *v.*] Negative volition; a "will not." [Rare.]

> It shall be their misery semper velle quod nunquam erit, semper nelle quod nunquam non erit — to have a will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 239.

nill[2] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *needle*. *Halliwell.*

nill[3] (nil), *n.* A dialectal form of *nail*. *Halliwell.*

nill[4] (nil), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *nill*[3] (?).] 1†. The shining sparks of brass given off in trying and melting the ore. *Bailey.* — 2. Scales of hot iron from the forge. *E. H. Knight.*

nilly-willy (nil'i-wil'i), *adv.* See *willy-nilly*.

Nilometer (nī-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *nilomètre* = Sp. Pg. It. *nilometro*, < Gr. Νειλομέτριον, a nilometer, < Νεῖλος (L. *Nilus*), the river Nile, + μέτρον, measure: see *meter*[1].] 1. A gage or measure of depth or height of the flow of the river Nile. A flood-gage of this nature is mentioned by Herodotus; and ancient records of inundations have reference to the old Nilometer on the western bank at Memphis. Modern records are officially tabulated from the Nilometer on the island of Er-Rodah, near Cairo, which consists of a pit or well in communication with the Nile, in the middle of which stands a marble column inscribed with height-indications in cubits. The rise of the water at Cairo during a favorable inundation is about 25 feet.

2. [*l. c.*] Hence, any instrument for making a continuous and automatic register of river-heights.

Niloscope (nī'lō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. Νειλοσκοπεῖον, a Niloscope, < Νεῖλος, the river Nile, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *Nilometer*.

Nilotic (nī-lot'ik), *a.* [< L. *Niloticus*, < Gr. Νειλωτικός, of the Nile, < Νειλώτης, of the Nile, < Νεῖλος, the river Nile.] Of or pertaining to the river Nile in Africa: as, *Nilotic* sediment; the *Nilotic* delta.

> Some from farthest south,
> Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,
> Meroe, *Nilotick* isle. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 71.

nilpotent (nil'pō-tent), *a.* [< L. *nil*, nothing, + *potent(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] In *math.*, vanishing on being raised to a certain power. Thus, if i be such an expression in multiple algebra that $i \times i \times i = 0$, i is *nilpotent*. — **Nilpotent algebra.** See *algebra*.

niltt. A contracted form of *ne wilt*, wilt not. *Chaucer.*

nim[1] (nim), *v.* [< ME. *nimen*, *nemen* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *nome*, pp. *numen*, *nomen*, *nome*), < AS. *niman* (pret. *nam*, *nom*, pl. *nāmon*, pp. *numen*) = OS. *niman*, *neman* = OFries. *nima*, *nema* = D. *nemen* = MLG. LG. *nemen* = OHG. *neman*, MHG. *nemen*, G. *nehmen* = Icel. *nema*, take, = Dan. *nemme*, apprehend, learn, = Goth. *niman*, take; perhaps = Gr. *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, dispense, assign, also, as in mid. *νέμεσθαι*, take as one's own, have, hold, possess, manage, sway, rule, etc., also pasture, graze, feed, etc. (> *νέμος*, a wooded pasture, = L. *nemus*, a grove, wood, etc.; *νομός*, a pasture, *νόμος*, law, etc.: see *nome*[1], *nome*[5], etc.). Connection with L. *emere*, take, buy (> E. *emption*, *exempt*, *redeem*, *redemption*, etc.), and Ir. *em*, take, is improbable. The verb *nim*, formerly the usual word for 'take,' has in most senses become obsolete (being displaced by *take*), but its derivatives, *numb* (orig. pp.) and *nimble*, are in common use.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take; take in the hands; lay hold of, in order to move, carry, or use. In the general sense 'take,' and in the various particular senses exhibited below and in the principal uses of *take*, *nim* was formerly in very common use, being the general Teutonic term for 'take.' In Middle English *nim* was gradually superseded by *take*, which is properly Scandinavian.

> Tho Clarice to the piler com,
> And the bacin of golde *nom*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.
>
> This chanoun it in his houdes *nam*.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 286.

2. To seize; seize upon; take away; remove; take unlawfully; filch; steal.

> Goddes aungeles the soule *nam*,
> And bare hyt ynto the bosum of Abraham.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Men reden not that folk han gretter witte
> Than they that han ben most with love *ynome*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 242.
>
> *Nimming* away jewels and favours from gentlemen.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.
>
> They'll question Mars, and, by his look,
> Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cleak.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 598.

3†. To conduct; lead.

> To the temple he hure *nam*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

4†. To take to one's self; receive; accept; have.

> The Admiral hire *nam* to queue.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.
>
> Judas *nom* cristendom, and tho he i-cristened was,
> He let him nempne Quiriac that er heihte Judas.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

5†. To take: used in phrases corresponding in sense and nearly in form to 'take the road,' 'take leave,' 'take advice,' 'take care,' etc.

> To Londone-brugge hee *nome the way*.
> *Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).
>
> Syr Gawen his *leue* con *nyme*,
> & to his bed hym dl3t.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 903.
>
> Anon the that folk by-speek his deth and heore *red* [counsel] therof *nom*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.
>
> The most needy aren oure neighebores, and [if] we *nyme* good *hede*. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 71.

6†. To begin.

> Then boldly blow the prize thereat,
> Your play for to *nime* or ye come in.
> *The Booke of Hunting* (1586). (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take; betake one's self; go.

> The schip *nam* to the flode
> With me and Horn the gode.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1183.

2. To walk with short quick steps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 3†. To steal.

nim[2] (nēm), *n.* [Hind. *nīm*.] The margosa. See *Melia*. Also spelled *neem*. — **Nim-bark.** See *margosa bark*, under *bark*[2]. — **Nim-tree.** Same as *margosa*.

nimb (nimb), *n.* [= F. *nimbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *nimbo*, < L. *nimbus*, a nimbus: see *nimbus*.] A nimbus or halo.

> The *nimb* or circle, betokening endless heavenly happiness, about the head of St. Dunstan.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 98, note.

nimbed (nimbd), *a.* [< *nimb* + *-ed*[2].] Having a nimbus; surrounded (especially, having the head surrounded) by a nimbus.

> In the middle of the furthermost border stands a *nimbed* lamb, upholding with its right leg a flag.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 258.

nimbert† (nim'bėr), *a.* [A var. of *nimble*.] Active.

> The boy beinge but a xj. yers old juste at the death of his father, yet having reasonable wit and discretion, and being *nymber* spirited and apte to anythinge.
> *MS. Ashmole* 208. (*Halliwell.*)

nimbiferous (nim-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= It. *nimbifero*, < L. *nimbifer*, storm-bringing, stormy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a black rain-cloud, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing black clouds, rain, or storms.

nimble (nim'bl), *a.* [With unorig. *b* as in *humble*, *number*, etc.; < ME. *nimmel*, *nimel*, *nymel*, *nemel*, *nemil*, *nemyl*, < AS. *numol*, *numul*, taking, quick at taking, < *niman*, pp. *numen*, take: see *nim*[1].] 1. Light and quick in motion; active; moving with ease and celerity; marked by ease and rapidity of motion; lively; swift.

> His clathis he kest, al bot his serke,
> To make him *nemil* vn-to his werke.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.
>
> A hungrey hunter that holdythe hym a biche
> *Nemyl* of mouthe for to mordyr a hare.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.
>
> You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
> Into her scornful eyes! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 167.
>
> Most trusted Frappatore, is my hand the weaker because it is divided into many fingers? No, 'tis the more strongly *nimble*. *Marston*, The Fawn, i. 2.
>
> And *nimble* Wit beside
> Upon the backs of thousand shapes did ride.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 102.
>
> *Nimble* in vengeance, I forgive thee.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.
>
> He was tall of Stature, and well proportioned; fair, and comely of Face; of Hair bright abourn, of long Arms, and *nimble* in all his Joints. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 67.
>
> He bid the *nimble* Hours without delay
> Bring forth the steeds.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.
>
> The *nimble* air, so soft, so clear,
> Hardly can stir a ringlet here.
> *F. Locker*, Rotten Row.

2†. Keen; sharp.

> A fire so great
> Could not liue flame-less long: nor would God let
> So noble a spirits *nimble* edge to rust
> In Sheapheards idle and ignoble dust.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

3. Quick to apprehend; apprehensive; acute; penetrating.

> His ear most *nimble* where deaf it should be,
> His eye most blind where most it ought to see.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.
>
> There was there for the Queen Gilpin, as *nimble* a Man as Suderman, and he had the Chancellor of Embden to second and countenance him. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Light, brisk, expeditious, speedy, spry; *Nimble*, *Agile*. The last two words express lightness and quickness in motion, the former being more suggestive of the use of the feet, the latter of that of the whole lower limbs.

nimble-fingered (nim'bl-fing*g*ėrd), *a.* Quick or skilful in the use of the fingers; hence, pilfering: as, the *nimble-fingered* gentry (that is, pickpockets).

nimble-footed (nim'bl-fūt*g*ed), *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

> Being *nimble-footed*, he hath outrun us.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 3. 7.

nimbleness (nim'bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

> 'Tis better that the enemy seek us:
> . . . whilst we, lying still,
> Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 202.

nimble-pinioned (nim'bl-pin*g*ynd), *a.* Of swift flight.

> *Nimble-pinioned* doves. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 5. 7.

nimblesse† (nim'bles), *n.* [Irreg. < *nimble* + *-esse*, as in *noblesse*, etc.] Nimbleness. [Rare.]

> He . . . with such *nimblesse* sly
> Could wield about, that, ere it were espide,
> The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
> Behinde, beside, before. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 6.

nimble-Will (nim'bl-wil'), *n.* A kind of grass, *Muehlenbergia diffusa*.

nimble-witted (nim'bl-wit*g*ed), *a.* Quick-witted. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, § 124.

nimbly (nim'bli), *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility; with light, quick motion.

> He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 12.
>
> She 'a ts'en her young son in her arms,
> And *nimbly* walk'd by yon sea strand.
> *The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

nimbose (nim'bōs), *a.* [< L. *nimbosus*, stormy, rainy, < *nimbus*, a rain-storm, a cloud: see *nimbus*.] Cloudy; stormy; tempestuous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* [< L. *nimbus*, a rain-cloud, a rain-storm, a cloud, a bright cloud feigned to surround the gods when they appeared on the earth, hence in later use the halo of saints; cf. L. *nubes*, a cloud, *nebula*, a mist, Gr. *νέφος*, *νεφέλη*, a cloud, a mist: see *nebula*, *nebule*. Cf. *nimb*.] 1. A cloud or system of clouds from which rain is falling; a rain-cloud. See *cloud*[1] (*g*). — 2. In *art* and *Christian archæol.*, a halo or disk of light surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages; also, a disk or circle sometimes depicted in early times round the heads of emperors and other great men. The nimbus of God the Father is represented as of triangular form, with rays diverging from it on all sides, or in the form of two superposed triangles, or in the same form (described with the cross) as that of Christ. The nimbus of Christ contains a cross more or less enriched; that of the Virgin Mary is a plain circle, or occasionally a circlet of small stars, and that of angels and saints is often a circle of small rays. When the nimbus is depicted of a square form, it is supposed to

The Nimbus as variously represented in Sacred and Legendary Art. —1, God the Father; 2 and 3, Christ; 4, Charlemagne; 5, Emperor Henry II.

indicate that the person was alive at the time of delineation. *Nimbus* is to be distinguished from *aureola* and *glory*. 3. In *her.*, a circle formed of a single line, drawn around the head and disappearing where it seems to go behind it.

nimiety (ni-mī′e-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *nimiedad* = Pg. *nimiedade* = It. *nimietà*, < LL. *nimietà(t-)s*, a superfluity, an excess, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, < *nimis*, too much, overmuch, excessively.] The state of being too much; redundancy; excess. [Rare.]

There is a *nimiety*, a too-muchness, in all Germans.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

The lines to the memory of Victor Hugo are finely expressed, though they err in respect of *nimiety* of sentiment and adulation. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 584.

nimini-pimini, niminy-piminy (nim′i-ni-pim′i-ni), *a.* and *n.* [Imitative of a weak minced pronunciation, the form being prob. suggested by similar but unmeaning syllables in nursery rimes and play-rimes, and perhaps also by *namby-pamby*.] I. *a.* Affectedly fine or delicate; mincing.

There is a return to Angelico's hackneyed, vapid pinks and blues and lilacs, and a return also to his *niminy-piminy* lines, to all the wax-doll world of the missal painter.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 513.

II. *n.* Affected fineness or delicacy; mincingness.

nimioust (nim′i-us), *a.* [< ME. *nymyos*, < OF. *nimieux* = Sp. Pg. *nimio*, < L. *nimius*, too much, excessive, beyond measure, < *nimis*, overmuch, too much, excessively.] Overmuch; excessive; extravagant; very great.

Now, gracyous Lord, of your *nymyos* charyté,
With hombyll harts to thi presens complayne.
Digby Mysteries, p. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

nimmer† (nim′ėr), *n.* [< *nim* + *-er*[1].] A thief; a pickpocket.

Met you with Ronca? 'tis the cunning'st *nimmer*
Of the whole company of cut-purse hall.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 7.

Nimravidæ (nim-rav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nimravus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil feline quadrupeds, connecting the modern cats or *Felidæ* with more generalized types of the *Carnivora*, and differing from the *Felidæ* proper in certain cranial and dental characters. They are chiefly differentiated by the development of the alisphenoid canal and the postglenoid foramen. In the typical forms the dentition is essentially similar to that of the cats. *Nimravus* is the typical genus.

Nimravus (nim-rā′vus), *n.* [NL., < *Nimr(od)*, hunter, + L. *avus*, ancestor.] A genus of fossil American cats, typical of the family *Nimravidæ*, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar tooth.

nin[1]†. [A contracted form of *ne in*.] Not in; nor in.

nin[2] (nin), *a.* and *pron.* A dialectal form of *none*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nincompoop (ning′kọm-pōp), *n.* [Also *nincumpoop*; a variation, wrested to give it a slang aspect (and then explained as "a person nine times worse than a fool," as if connected with *nine*), of the L. *non compos*, sc. *mentis*, not in possession of his mind: see *non compos mentis*.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me. *Addison.*

Ackerman would have called him a "Snob," and Buckland a *Nincompoop*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 367.

nine (nīn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nine, nyne, niene, nigen, neghen, nighen*, and, with loss of final *n*, *nie, nige, neoge*, < AS. *nigon* = OS. *nigun* = OFries. *nigun, niugun, niugen, niogen* = D. MLG. LG. *negen* = OHG. *niun*, MHG. *niun, niwen*, G. *neun* = Icel. *nīu* = Sw. *nio* = Dan. *ni* = Goth. *niun* = Ir. *naoi* = W. *naw* = L. *novem* (> It. *nove* = Sp. *nueve* = Pg. *nove* = Pr. *nou* = F. *neuf*) = Gr. *ἐννέα* (for **ἐνεϝαν*, with unerig. initial *ἐ-*) = Skt. *navan*, nine.] I. *a.* One more than eight, or one less than ten; thrice three: a cardinal numeral.

Ten is *nyne* to many, he sure,
Where men be fierce and fell.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder*.—**Nine men's morris.** See *morris*[1].—**The nine worthies,** famous personages, often referred to by old writers and classed together, like the seven wonders of the world, etc. They have been reckoned up in the following manner: three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar), three Jews (Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus), and three Christians (King Arthur, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon). They were often introduced in comparisons as to bravery.

Ay, there were some present that were *the nine worthies* to him. *B. Jonson.*

To look nine ways, to squint very much.

Squyntyied he was, and *looked nyne wayes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 203, note.

II. *n.* 1. The number consisting of the sum of one and eight; the number less by unity than ten; three times three.—2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9, or IX, or ix.—3. The body of players, nine in number, composing one side in a game of base-ball.—4. A playing-card with nine spots or pips on it.—**The Nine,** the nine Muses.

Ye sacred *nine*, celestial Muses! tell,
Who fac'd him first, and by his prowess fell?
Pope, Iliad, xi. 281.

To the nines, to perfection; fully; elaborately; generally applied to dress, and sometimes implying excess in dressing: as, she was dressed up *to the nines*. [Colloq.] [The phrase is perhaps derived from an old or dialectal form of *to then eyne*, i. e. to the eyes. The form *to the nine* in the second quotation is probably sophisticated.]

Thou paints auld nature *to the nines*
In thy sweet Caledonian lines.
Burns, Pastoral Poetry.

He then . . . put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handcuffs, bran new—polished *to the nine*.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies.*)

ninebark (nīn′bärk), *n.* An American shrub, *Neillia* (*Spiræa*) *opulifolia*, sometimes planted. It is so named on account of the numerous layers of the loose bark. See cut under *Neillia*.

nine-eyed (nīn′īd), *a.* Having nine—that is, many—eyes; hence, spying; prying.

A damnable, prying, *nine-ey'd* witch.
Plautus made English (1694), Pref. (*Davies.*)

nine-eyes (nīn′īz), *n.* [= MD. *neghenooge*, D. *negenoog* = MLG. LG. *negenoge* = OHG. *niunouga, niunōga, nūnōge*, MHG. *niunouge*, G. *neunauge* = Sw. *nejonöga* = Dan. *negenöje*, a lamprey; as *nine* + *eyes*.] 1. The river-lamprey, *Petromyzon* or *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The butter-fish, *Murænoides gunnellus*: so called with reference to the presence of nine or more round black ocelli or eye-like spots along the dorsal fin. [Cornwall, Eng.]

ninefold (nīn′fōld), *a.* [< ME. **nigenfold*, < AS. *nigonfeald*, < *nigon*, nine, + *-feald*, = E. *-fold*: see *nine* and *-fold*.] Nine times repeated.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 436.

[In the following nonsense-passage *ninefold* seems to be used elliptically for *ninefold offspring* or *ninefold company*:

He met the night-mare, and her *nine-fold;*
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And, aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 126.]

nine-holes (nīn′hōlz), *n.* 1. A game in which nine holes are made in a board or the ground, at which the players roll small balls.

Th' unhappy wags, which let their cattle stray,
At *Nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. 22.

Some say the game of *nine-holes* was called "Bubble the Justice," on the supposition that it could not be set aside by the justices. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 368.

2. Same as *nine-eyes*.

nine-killer (nīn′kil′ėr), *n.* [< *nine* + *killer;* also called *nine-murder* (see *nine-murder*), and in G. *neuntödter*, 'nine-killer,' from the common belief that these shrikes were wont to kill just nine birds a day.] A shrike or butcher-bird. The term was originally applied to certain European species, as *Lanius excubitor* and *Lanius* (or *Enneoctonus*) *collurio*, and subsequently extended to others, as *L. borealis* of the United States.

nine-lived (nīn′līvd), *a.* Having nine lives, as the cat is humorously said to have; hence, not easy to kill; escaping great perils or surviving grave wounds or hurts: as, a reckless *nine-lived* fellow.

nine-murder (nīn′mėr′dėr), *n.* [Also *ninmurder* (= LG. *negenmörder* = G. *neunmörder*, formerly *nünmörder* (Gesner)); < *nine* + *murder* (for *murderer*); equiv. to *nine-killer*, q. v.] Same as *nine-killer*.

Escriere [F.], *Pie es[criere]*, The ravenous bird called a shrike, *Nynmurder*, Wariangle. Savoyard. *Cotgrave.*

ninepegs (nīn′pegz), *n.* Same as *ninepins*.

Playing at *nine-pegs* with such heat
That mighty Jupiter did sweat.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 192. (*Davies.*)

ninepence (nīn′pens), *n.* [Orig. two words, *nine pence.*] 1. The sum of nine pennies. No English coin of this face-value has ever been issued; but the silver "shillings" issued by Elizabeth for Ireland in 1561 passed current in England for ninepence.

Henceforth the "harpers" [*i. e.*, Irish shillings], for his sake, shall stand
But for plain *nine-pence* throughout all the land.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

The *nine-pence* was a coin formerly much favoured by faithful lovers in humble life as a token of their mutual affection. It was for this purpose broken into two pieces, and each party preserved with care one portion until, on their meeting again, they hastened to renew their vows.
J. G. Nichols, in Numismatic Chronicle (1840), II. 84.

2. In New England, a Spanish silver coin, the real (of Mexican plate), about equal in value to 9 pence of New England currency, or 12½ cents. The word is still occasionally used in reckoning.—**Commendation ninepence.** See *commendation*.—**To bring a noble to ninepence**†. See *noble*.

ninepins (nīn′pinz), *n.* 1. The game of bowls played in an alley with nine men or pins.—2. *pl.* [As if with a singular *ninepin* (which is in colloquial use).] The pins with which this game is played. See *tenpins*.

His *Nine-pins* made of myrtle Wood.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Ninepin block. See *block*[1].

nineteen (nīn′tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ninetene, nenteyne, nigentene, neogentene*, < AS. *nigontȳne*, OS. *nigentein* = OFries. *niogentena, niguntine* = D. *negentien* = MLG. *negenteine* = OHG. *niunzehan*, MHG. *niunzehen*, G. *neunzehn* = Icel. *nitjān* = Sw. *nitton* = Dan. *nitten* = Goth. **niuntaihun* (not recorded) = L. *novendecim, novemdecim* = Gr. *ἐννεακαίδεκα* (*καί*, and) = Skt. *navadaça*, nineteen; as *nine* + *ten* (see *-teen*).] I. *a.* Nine more than ten, or one less than twenty: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. A number equal to the sum of nine and ten, or one less than twenty.—2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as 19, or XIX, or xix.

nineteenth (nīn′tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nineteenth, nineteothe, neogenteothe*, < AS. *nigonteóthа* = OFries. *niuguntinda, niugentendesta* = D. *negentiende* = OHG. *niuntazehanto*, MHG. *niunzehende, niunzehendeste*, G. *neunzehnte, neunzehnteste* = Icel. *nitjándi* = Sw. *nittonde* = Dan. *nittende* = Goth. **niuntaihunda* (not recorded), nineteenth; as *nineteen* + *-th*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighteenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *nineteenth* time.—2. Being one of nineteen: as, a *nineteenth* part.

II. *n.* 1. A nineteenth part; the quotient of unity divided by nineteen.—2. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone two octaves and a fifth distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone.

ninetieth (nīn′ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. D. *negentigste* = MLG. *negentigeste* = OHG. *niunzugōsto, niunzogōsto*, MHG. *niunzegeste*, G. *neunzigste;* Icel. *nitugti* = Sw. *nittionde* = Dan. *nittiende*, ninetieth); < *ninety* + *-eth*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighty-ninth or before the ninety-first: an ordinal numeral: as, the *nineticth* man.—2. Being one of ninety: as, a *ninetieth* part.

II. *n.* A ninetieth part; the quotient of unity divided by ninety: as, two *nineticths*.

ninety (nīn′ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **ninety, nenty, nizenti*, < AS. (*hund-*)*nigontig* = OFries. *niontich* = D. *negentig* = MLG. *negentich*, LG. *negentig* = OHG. *niunzug, niunzog*, MHG. *niunzec, niunzic*, G. *neunzig* = Icel. *niutigir* = Sw. *nittio* = Dan. *nitti* (usually *halvfemsindstyve*) = Goth. *niuntehund* = L. *nonaginta*, ninety; as *nine* + *-ty*[1].] I. *a.* Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine, or ten less than a hundred: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.*; pl. *nineties* (-tiz). 1. The sum of ten nines, or nine tens; nine times ten.—2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90, or XC, or xc.

ninety-knot (nīn′ti-not), *n.* A plant, *Polygonum arieulare*. See *knot-grass*, 1.

Nineveh† (nin'e-vọ), *n.* [So called in ref. to *Nineveh* in the story of Jonah; < LL. *Ninive*, < Gr. *Νινευί*, *Νινευΐ*, usually *Νίνος* or *Νινος*, Nineveh.] A kind of "motion" or puppet-show, representing the story of Jonah and the whale.

Citizen. Nay, by your leave, Nell, *Ninivie* was better.
Wife. . . . Oh, that was the story of Jone and the wall [Jonah and the whale], was it not, George?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Ninevite (nin'e-vīt), *n.* [< LL. *Ninivitæ*, < Gr. *Νινευῖται*, pl.; as *Nineveh* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An inhabitant of Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.

The *Ninevites* and the Babylonians.
Academy, April 7, 1888, p. 245.

Ninevite fast. See *fast*³.

Ninevitical (nin-e-vit'i-kal), *a.* [< **Ninevitic* (< LL. *Ninivitieus*, < *Ninivitæ*, Ninevites: see *Nineveh*) + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Nineveh, the ancient capital of Assyria.—2. Of or pertaining to the old popular puppet-show called *Nineveh*.

From the masks and triumphs at court and the houses of the nobility, . . . down even to the brief but thrilling theatrical excitements of Bartholomew Fair and the "*Ninevitical*" motions of the puppets, . . . the various sections of the theatrical public were tempted aside.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 433.

nineworthiness† (nīn'wėr'ᵺi-nes), *n.* A mock title applied to a person as if he was one of, or deserved to be ranked along with, the celebrated nine worthies. See *nine*. [Rare.]

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. ii. 991.

Ningala bamboo. A Himalayan bamboo-plant, *Arundinaria falcata*. It grows 40 feet high, is variously useful to the natives, and is hardy enough to bear the winters of southern England.

ningle†, *n.* [A form of *ingle*², with initial *n-*, due to misdividing *mine ingle* as *my ningle*.] 1. A familiar friend, whether male or female; a favorite or friend. See *ingle*².

Send me and my *ningle* Hisido to the wars.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

O sweet *ningle*, thy neuf once again; friends must part for a time. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 1.

2. In a bad sense, a male paramour.

When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers and *ningles*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

ninny (nin'i), *n.*; pl. *ninnies* (-iz). [Prob. of spontaneous origin, as a vaguely descriptive term. Cf. It. *ninno* = Sp. *niño*, a child, It. *ninna*, *nanna*, a lullaby.] A fool; a simpleton.

What a pied *ninny* 's this! Thou scurvy patch!
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 71.

Some say, compar'd to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel 's but a *ninny*.
Byrom, On the Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

ninny-broth†, *n.* Coffee. [Slang.]

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*.
Poor Robin (1690). (*Nares.*)

ninnyhammer (nin'i-ham'ėr), *n.* [< *ninny* + **hammer*, perhaps a vague use of *hammer*³, or a mere extension.] A simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, num-skulled, *ninnyhammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

ninnyhammering (nin'i-ham'ėr-ing), *n.* Foolishness. *Sterne.*

Ninox (nī'noks), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of Old World owls, of the family *Strigidæ*, mostly of the Indian, Indomalayan, and Australian region, having bristly feet and long pointed wings. The Indian *N. scutulata*, and the Australian *N. strenua* and *N. connivens*, are examples.

ninsi, ninsin (nin'si, -sin), *n.* A Corean umbelliferous plant, a variety of *Pimpinella Sisarum*, formerly called *Sium Ninsi*, whose root has properties similar to those of ginseng, though weaker. It is sometimes substituted for the latter, with which it has been confounded. Also *ninzin*.

ninth (nīnth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nynt*, *neynd*, *nietthe*, < AS. *nigotha* = OS. *nigundo*, *nigudho* = OFries. *niugunda*, *niugenda*, *niogenda* = D. *negende* = MLG. *negende*, *negede*, LG. *negende* = OHG. *niunto*, MHG. *niunde*, G. *neunte* = Icel. *niundi* = Sw. *nionde* = Dan. *niende* = Goth. *niunda* = Gr. *ἔνατος*, ninth; as *nine* + *-th*².] I. *a.* 1. Next in order or rank after the eighth, or before the tenth: an ordinal numeral: as, the *ninth* row; the *ninth* regiment.—2. Being one of nine: as, a *ninth* part.—**Ninth nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Ninth part of a man**, a tailor: from the saying that nine tailors make a man. [Jocular.]

II. *n.* 1. A ninth part; the quotient of unity divided by nine.—2. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and one degree distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound second.—**Chord of the ninth**, a chord consisting in its full form of a root with its third, fifth, seventh, and ninth.

ninthly (nīnth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

ninzin, *n.* See *ninsi*.

niobate (nī'ọ-bāt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ate*.] A salt of niobic acid.

Niobe (nī'ọ-bē), *n.* [L. *Niobe* and *Niobe*, < Gr. *Νιόβη* (see def. 1).] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her numerous progeny, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), by boasting over their mother Leto (Latona), who had but those two children. She was punished by seeing all her children die by the arrows of the two light-deities. She herself was metamorphosed by Zeus (Jupiter) into a stone which it is still sought to identify on the slope of Mount Sipylus, near Smyrna. This legend has afforded a fruitful subject for art, and was notably represented in a group attributed to Scopas, now best known from copies in the Uffizi at Florence.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of trilobites. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. (*c*) A genus of African weaver-birds of the subfamily *Viduinæ*. *N. ardens* and *N. concolor* are examples.

Niobean (nī-ọ-bē'an), *a.* [< L. *Niobeus*, pertaining to Niobe, < *Niobe*, Niobe: see *Niobe*.] Of or pertaining to Niobe; resembling Niobe.

A *Niobean* daughter, one arm out,
Appealing to the bolts of Heaven.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

niobic (nī-ō'bik), *a.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to niobium.—**Niobic acid**, an acid formed by the hydration of niobium pentoxid.

Niobid (nī'ọ-bid), *n.* [< Gr. *Νιοβίδης*, a son of Niobe, pl. *Νιοβίδαι*, the children of Niobe, < *Νιόβη*, Niobe: see *Niobe* and *-id*².] One of the children of Niobe.

Of the *Niobids* at Florence, besides the mother with the youngest daughter, ten figures may be held as genuine.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 126.

Niobite¹ (nī'ọ-bīt), *n.* [< LGr. *Νιοβῖται*, pl., < *Νιόβης*, Niobes (see def.).] One of a branch of Monophysites, founded by Stephanus Niobes in the sixth century, who opposed the views of the Severians (see *Severian*). Niobes taught that, according to strict Monophysite doctrine, the qualities of Christ's human nature were lost by its absorption into his divine nature. The Niobites gradually modified their views and returned to the orthodox church.

niobite² (nī'ọ-bīt), *n.* [< *niob(ium)* + *-ite*².] Same as *columbite*.

niobium (nī-ō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to tantalum, which it closely resembles, and with which it occurs associated in various rare minerals, especially in the so-called columbite (the name *tantalum* being derived from that of Tantalus, the father of Niobe); < *Niobe* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Nb; atomic weight, 94. A metal of steel-gray color and brilliant luster. It was first discovered by Hatchett, in 1801, in a mineral obtained at Haddam, Connecticut. This metal, however, which Hatchett called *columbium*, was re-examined by Wollaston and pronounced identical with tantalum. Forty years later it was again discovered by H. Rose, who gave it the name of *niobium*, which is now generally adopted. Rose for some time believed that with the niobium another new metal (pelopium) was associated; but later he recognized the fact that the two were one and the same thing. Niobium has a specific gravity of about 4 (Roscoe). When heated in the air, it takes fire at a low temperature and burns with a vivid light. The chemical relations of the metal are akin to those of bismuth and antimony. See *tantalite*, *columbite*, and *yttro-tantalite*.

niopo-snuff (ni-ō'pō-snuff), *n.* See *niopo-tree*.

niopo-tree (ni-ō'pō-trē), *n.* [< S. Amer. *niopo* + E. *tree*.] A tall leguminous tree, *Piptadenia peregrina*, of tropical America. The natives prepare an intoxicating snuff from the seeds by roasting and powdering them and adding lime.

niota-bark (ni-ō'tą-bärk), *n.* Same as *niepa-bark*.

nip¹ (nip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nipped*, ppr. *nipping*. [< ME. *nippen*, appar. for orig. **knippen* = D. *knippen*, nip, clip, snap (> G. *knippen*, snap, fillip), = Dan. *nippe*, twitch; a secondary form of D. *knijpen*, *nijpen* = LG. *knipen* = G. *kneifen*, *kneipen* = Sw. *knipa* = Dan. *knibe*, pinch; cf. Lith. *zhnybti*, *zhnypti*, nip. Hence *nib*², *nibble*.] 1. To press sharply and tightly between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; pinch.

John *nipped* the dumb, and made him to rore.
Little John and the Four Beggars (Child's Ballads, V. 327).

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and *nip* me flat,
If I be such a traitress.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The whole body of ice had commenced moving southward toward the head of the fiord, and the launch, not being turned back quick enough, was *nipped* between two floes of last year's growth.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 73.

2. Figuratively, to press closely upon; affect; concern.

London, look on, this matter *nips* thee near.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Not a word can bee spoke but *nips* him somewhere.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Suspitious or Jealous Man.

3. To sever or break the edge or end of by pinching; pinch (off) with the ends of the fingers or with pincers or nippers: with *off*.

He [a tench] will bite . . . at a . . . worm with his head *nip'd off*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 178.

4. To blast, as by frost; destroy; check the growth or vigor of.

I observed that Cypress are the only trees that grow towards the top which, being *nipped* by the cold, do not grow spirally, but like small oaks.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 105.

Is it that the bleak sea-gale . . .
Nips too keenly the sweet flower?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To affect with a sharp tingling sensation; benumb.

When blood is *nipp'd* and ways be foul.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 926.

Though tempests howl,
Or *nipping* frost remind thee trees are bare.
Wordsworth, Cuckoo-clock.

6. To bite; sting.

And sharpe remorse his hart did prick and *nip*.
Spenser.

7. To satirize keenly; taunt sarcastically; vex.

But the right gentle minde woulde bite his lip
To heare the Javell so good men to *nip*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 712.

Mrs. Hart . . . *nipped* and beaked her husband, drank, and smoked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

8†. To steal, pilfer; purloin. [Old cant.]—9. To snatch up hastily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

An authentick gypsie, that *nips* your bung with a canting ordinance. *Cleveland's Works.* (*Nares.*)

To nip in the blossom†. Same as *to nip in the bud*. *Marvell.*—**To nip in the bud**, to kill or destroy in the first stage of growth; cut off before development.

Yet I can frown, and *nip* a passion
Even *in the bud*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

To nip the cable (*naut.*), to tie or secure a cable with nippers to the messenger.

nip¹ (nip), *n.* [= D. *knip* = G. *kniff*; from the verb.] 1. The act of compressing between two opposing surfaces or points, as in seizing and compressing a bit of the skin between the fingers; a pinch.

I am . . . sharplie taunted, . . . yea, . . . some times with pinches, *nippes*, and bobbes.
Lady Jane Grey, in Ascham's Scholemaster (ed. Arber), p. 47.

Think not that I will be afraid
For thy *nip*, crooked tree.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

2. A closing in of ice about a vessel so as to press upon or crush her.

The *nip* began about three o'clock. At half-past four the starboard rail was crushed in.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 70.

3. A pinch which severs or removes a part; a snipping, biting, or pinching off.

What's this? a sleeve? . . . carved like an apple-tart? Here's snip and *nip* and cut and slish and slash.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

4. A small bit of anything; as much as may be nipped off by the finger and thumb. [Scoteh.]

If thou hast not laboured, . . . looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth: for there is an inhibition, Let him not eate that labours not.
Rollock, Comment. on 2 Thes., p. 140. (*Jamieson.*)

5. A check to growth from a sudden blasting or attack from frost or cold; a sharp frost-bite which kills the tips or ends of a plant or leaf.—6†. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

The manner of Poesie by which they vttered their bitter taunts and priuy *nips*, or witty scoffes and other merry conceits. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 43.

So many *nips*, such bitter girdes, such disdainfull glickes.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 291.

A dry-bob, jeast, or *nip*. *Cotgrave.*

7†. A thief; a pickpocket. [Old cant.]

One of them is a *nip*; I took him once i' the two-penny gallery at the Fortune.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

He learned the legerdemaine of *nips*.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.

8. In *coal-mining*, a thinning of a bed of coal by a gradual depression of the roof, so that the seam sometimes almost entirely disappears for a certain distance, while the beds above and below are only slightly, or not at all, affected in a similar manner. Also called a *want*.—9. *Naut.*: (*a*) A short turn in a rope. (*b*) The part of a rope at the place bound by a seizing or

caught by jamming.—**10.** In the wool-combing machine, a mechanism the action of which is closely analogous to that of the human hand in grasping. Its function is to draw the wool in bunches from the tailers and present it to the comb.—**Nip and tuck**, a close approach to equality in racing or any competition; neck and neck. [U. S.]

nip[2] (nip), *v. i.* [= D. *nippen* = MLG. LG. *nippen* (> G. *nippen, nippeln, nipfeln* = Dan. *nippe*), sip, nip.] To take a dram or nip. See *nip*[2], *n.*

In the homes alike of rich and poor the women have learned the fatal habit of *nipping*, and slowly but surely become confirmed dipsomaniacs. *Lancet*, No. 3452, p. 863.

nip[2] (nip), *n.* [< *nip*[2], *v.*] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage: as, a *nip* of brandy. [Slang.]

He . . . asked for a last little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle. Mrs. Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip*.
W. Collins, The Moonstone, i. 15. (*Davies.*)

nip[3] (nip), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a var., through **nep*, of *knap*[2].] **1.** A short steep ascent.—**2.** A hill or mountain.

nip[4] (nip), *n.* [Var. of *neep*[2], *nep*[2].] A turnip. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nip[5]†, *n.* [ME. *nippe, nype;* perhaps < AS. *genip*, mist, cloud, darkness, < *genīpan* (pret. *genāp*), become dark.] Mist; darkness. This appears to be the sense in the following passage; Skeat takes it as a particular use of *nip*[1], 'piercing or biting cold,' with a secondary choice for the explanation 'a hill or peak.' See *nip*[3].

Ich seo, as me thynketh,
Out of the *nype* [var. *nippe*] of the north nat ful fer hennes,
Ryghtwisnesse come rennynge.
Piers Plowman (C), xxt. 168.

Nipa (nī′pä), *n.* [NL. (Wurmb, 1779); from a native name in the Moluccas.] An aberrant genus of low palms of the tribe *Phytelephantineæ*, characterized by the one-celled carpels and roughened pollen-grains. The single species, *N. fruticans*, the nipa- or nipah-palm, is found at mouths of rivers from Ceylon to Australia and the Philippines. Its elongated horizontal stems produce from the apex a short spongy trunk, with terminal pinnately divided leaves sometimes 20 feet long. They are much used in thatching and in making cigarettes and mats. Its drupes are borne in a mass of the size of the human head, and their kernels are edible. The spadix yields a toddy.

nipcheese (nip′chēz), *n.* [< *nip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cheese*[1].] A person of cheese-paring habits; a skinflint; a niggardly person. [Slang.]

nipfarthing† (nip′fär″ᵺing), *n.* [< *nip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] A niggardly person; a nipcheese.

niphablepsia (nif-ą-blep′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νίφα*, snow, + *ἀβλεψία*, blindness: see *ablepsia*.] Snow-blindness.

niphotyphlosis (nif″ō-tī-flō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νίφα*, snow, + *τίφλωσις*, blindness, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Snow-blindness.

nipitato†, *n.* See *nippitatum*.

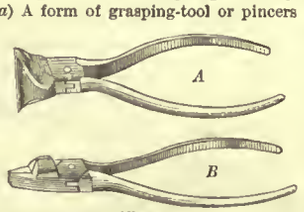
nipos, *n.* [Sc.] A variant of *nepus*.

nippe (nip), *n.* [F.] Among the voyageurs of the Northwest, a square piece cut from an old blanket and used especially to protect the feet when snow-shoes are worn, being wrapped in several thicknesses around the foot before the moccasin is put on.

nipper[1] (nip′ėr), *n.* [< *nip*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who nips.—**2**†. A satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 85.

3†. A thief; a pickpocket; a cutpurse. *Dekker.* —**4.** A boy who waits on a gang of navvies, to fetch them water, carry their tools to the smithy, etc.; also, a boy who goes about with and assists a costermonger. [Eng.]—**5.** One of various tools or implements like pincers or tongs: generally in the plural. (*a*) A form of grasping-tool or pincers with cutting jaws, used by carpenters, metal-workers, etc. (*b*) Mechanical forceps of different forms, used by dentists for cutting out or bending plates, punching rivet-holes, etc. (*c*) In *printing:* (1) Broad-faced tweezers or bands of iron, attached to platen printing-presses, which clasp a sheet of paper and carry it to the form to be printed. (2) Tweezers used by compositors to draw types out of a form in the operation of correcting. (*d*) In *wire-drawing*, a tool used to pull the wire through the plate. (*e*) In *hydraul. engin.*, two serrated jaws attached to geared sectors, used to cut off piles under water by a reciprocating movement. (*f*) An instrument for squeezing and twisting the nose of a refractory horse or mule. (*g*) A latch to hold lines in fishing. (*h*) Oyster-tongs with few teeth or only one, used in picking up single oysters. [Chesapeake Bay.] (*i*) An instrument used by fish-culturists for removing dead eggs from hatching-troughs. It is made of wire bent into the shape of the letter U, and flattened at the ends so that the extremities may be about an eighth of an inch wide, and rounded off at the corners. (*j*) Handcuffs or leg-shackles; police-nippers. (*k*) In *rope-making*, a machine for pressing the tar from the yarn. It consists of two steel plates, with a semi-oval hole in each, one sliding over the other so as to enlarge or contract the aperture according to the amount of tar to be left in the yarn.



Nippers.
A, cutting nippers or pliers; *B*, combined cutting pliers and ordinary flat-bitted pliers, the cutting bits being formed on the sides of the flat bits.

6. An incisor tooth; especially, one of the incisors or fore teeth of a horse.—**7.** One of the great claws or chelæ of a crustacean, as a crab or lobster.—**8.** *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or selvage used to bind the cable to the messenger in heaving up an anchor. Iron clamps have been used for the same purpose with chain cables. Nippers are now no longer used, the chain cable being applied directly to the capstan.

Nipper, def. 8.

9. A hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings. [Eng.]—**10.** The cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus:* so called from the way in which it nips or nibbles the hook. Also *nibbler*. See cut under *cunner*. [New Eng.]—**11.** The young bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix:* so called by fishermen because it bites or nips pieces out of the menhaden, in the schools of which it is often found.

nipper[1] (nip′ėr), *v. t.* [< *nipper*[1], *n.*] *Naut.*, to fasten two parts of (a rope) together, in order to prevent it from rendering; also, to fasten nippers to.—**Nippering the cable**, fastening the nippers to the cable. See *nipper*[1], *n.*, 8.

nipper[2] (nip′ėr), *n.* [< *nip*[2], *v.*, or allied to *nipperkin* (?).] A dram; nip. [Slang, U. S.]

Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, be ye?
Step up an' take a *nipper*, sir: I'm dreffle glad to see ye.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

nipper-crab (nip′ėr-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Portunidæ*, *Polybius henslowi*.

nipper-gage (nip′ėr-gāj), *n.* In a power printing-press, an adjustable ledge on the tongue of the feedboard, for insuring the uniformity of the margin.

nipperkin (nip′ėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. < *nip*[2], with term. as in *kitderkin*.] A small measure or quantity of beer or liquor.

[Beer] was of different qualities, from the "penny *Nipperkin* of Molassas Ale" to "a pint of Ale cost me fivepence."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 197.

William III., who only snoozed over a *nipperkin* of Schiedam with a few Dutch favourites.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

nipper-men (nip′ėr-men), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, persons formerly employed to bind the nippers about the cable and messenger.

nipperty-tipperty (nip′ėr-ti-tip′ėr-ti), *a.* [A varied redupl. of syllables vaguely descriptive of lightness. Cf. *niminy-piminy*.] Light-headed; silly; foolish; frivolous. [Scotch.]

He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his *nipperty-tipperty* poetry nonsense. *Scott.*

nippingly (nip′ing-li), *adv.* [< *nipping*, ppr. of *nip*[2], + *-ly*[2].] In a nipping manner; with bitter sarcasm; sarcastically. *Johnson.*

nippitate† (nip′i-tāt), *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *nippy, nip*[1], *v.*, + *-it-ate*.] Good and strong: applied to ale or other liquors.

'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.
Chapman, Alphonsus Emperor of Germany, iii. 1.

Well fares England, where the poor may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firm ale, nappy ale, *nippitate* ale.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 2.

nippitatum†, **nipitato**† (nip-i-tā′tum, -tā′tō), *n.* [Also *nippitato, nippitati*, a quasi L. or Sp. form of *nippitate*.] Nippitate liquor; strong liquor.

Pomp. My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.
Ralph. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

nipple (nip′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *neple, nypil, *neble;* origin uncertain; referred by some to *nib*[1], *neb*.] **1.** A protuberance of the breast where, in the female, the galactophorous ducts discharge; a pap; a teat.—**2.** The papilla by which any animal secretion is discharged.

In most other birds [except geese] . . . there is only one gland; in which are divers little cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil-bag.
Derham, Physico-Theology, VII. i. 2.

3. Anything that projects like a nipple, as the projecting piece in a gun or a cartridge upon which the percussion-cap is placed to be struck by the hammer, the mouthpiece of a nursing-bottle, a nipple-shield, etc.

A little cocke, end, or *nipple* perced, or that hath an hole after the maner of a breast, which is put at the end of the chanels of a fountaine, wher-through the water runneth forth. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

A *nipple* for attachment [of the button] to the garment is made by a press. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 558.

4. A reducing-coupling for hose or for joining a hose to a pipe. It is often threaded or grooved on the outside to facilitate the making of a tight joint by means of a wire binding, compressing the hose into the indentations.

5. A hollow piece projecting from and forming a passage connecting with the interior of a metal pipe, used for the attachment of a faucet or cock.—**Soldering nipple**, a nipple for the attachment of a faucet, cock, or other appliance to a pipe by soldering.

nipple (nip′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nippled*, ppr. *nippling*. [< *nipple, n.*] To furnish with a nipple or nipples; cover with nipple-like protuberances.

nipple-cactus (nip′l-kak″tus), *n.* A cactus of the genus *Mamillaria*. These cactuses are common in hothouses.

nippleless (nip′l-les), *a.* [< *nipple* + *-less*.] Having no nipples; amastous; specifically said of the monotremes or *Amasta*.

nipple-line (nip′l-līn), *n.* A vertical line drawn on the surface of the chest through the nipple.

nipple-piece (nip′l-pēs), *n.* A supporting piece into which a nipple is screwed or riveted, or upon which (in a single piece) the nipple is formed.

nipple-pin (nip′l-pin), *n.* A pin the outer end of which is left projecting, after the pin has been inserted, to form a nipple for the attachment of another part, or for some other purpose. The nipple is commonly provided with a male-screw thread.

nipple-seat (nip′l-sēt), *n.* A perforated protuberance or hump on the barrel of a firearm, upon which the nipple is screwed.

nipple-shield (nip′l-shēld), *n.* A defense for the nipple worn by nursing women.

nipplewort (nip′l-wėrt), *n.* [< *nipple* + *wort*[1].] A plant, *Lapsana communis:* so called from its remedial use. See *Lapsana* and *cress.*—**Dwarf nipplewort.** Same as *swine's-succory* (which see, under *succory*).

nippy (nip′i), *a.* [< *nip*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Biting; sharp; acid: as, ginger has a *nippy* taste.—**2.** Curt in manner; snappy or snappish. [Colloq. in both senses.]—**3.** Parsimonious; niggardly. [Scotch.]

I'll get but little penny-fee, for his uncle, auld *Nippie* Milnwood, has as close a grip as the deil himsell.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

nipter (nip′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *νιπτήρ*, a wash-basin, in MGr. the washing of the feet of the disciples, the pedilavium, < *νίπτειν*, wash.] *Eccles.*, the ceremony of washing the feet, practised in the Greek Church and some other churches on Thursday of Holy Week. Equivalent to *maundy* or *feet-washing*.

nirls, nirles (nėrlz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of skin-disease; herpes.

Yes, mem, I've had the sma' pox, the *nirls*, the blabs, the scaw, etc.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 115.

nirt†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A cut; a wound; a hurt.

The *nirt* in the nek he naked hem schewed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2498.

Nirvana (nir-vä′nä), *n.* [Skt., blowing out (as of a light), extinction, < *nis*, out, + *vāna*, blowing, < √ *vā*, blow, with abstr. noun-suffix *-ana*.] In *Buddhism*, the condition of a Buddha; the state to which the Buddhist saint is to aspire as the highest aim and highest good. Originally, doubtless, this was extinction of existence, Buddha's attempt being to show the way of escape from the miseries inseparably attached to life, and especially to life everlastingly renewed by transmigration, as held in India. But in later times this negation has naturally taken on other forms, and is explained as extinction of desire, passion, unrest, etc.

What then is *Nirvana*, which means simply going out, extinction; it being quite clear, from what has gone before, that this cannot be the extinction of a soul? It is the extinction of that sinful, grasping condition of mind and heart which would otherwise, according to the great mystery of Karma, be the cause of renewed individual existence. That extinction is to be brought about by, and runs parallel with, the growth of the opposite condition of mind and heart; and it is complete when that opposite condition of mind and heart is reached. *Nirvana* is therefore the same thing as a sinless, calm state of mind; and, if translated at all, may best, perhaps, be rendered holiness—holiness, that is, in the Buddhist sense, perfect peace, goodness, and wisdom. *Rhys Davids.*

Buddhism does not acknowledge the existence of a soul as a thing distinct from the parts and powers of man which are dissolved at death, and the *Nirvâna* of Buddhism is simply Extinction. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 434.

nis[1]†. A contraction of *ne is*, is not.

nis[2] (nis), *n.* [< Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, a brownie: see *nix*[1].] Same as *nix*[1].

In vain he called on the Elle-maids shy,
And the Neck and the *Nix* gave no reply.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

An echo of the song of *nyxes* and water-fays we seem to hear again in this singer of dreams and regrets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 417.

Nisæan (nī-sē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *Νισαῖον πεδίον*, the Nisæan Plain; *Νισαῖος* (or *Νησαῖος*) *ἵππος*, a Nisæan horse: see def.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a plain located in Media or Khorasan, formerly noted for its choice breed of horses.

II. *n.* A horse reared in the Nisæan Plain.

A charming team of white *Nisæans*.
Kingsley, Hypatia, vii.

Nisaëtus (ni-sā′e-tus), *n.* [NL., < *Nisus*, q. v., + Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle.] A genus of diurnal birds of prey of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as Bonelli's eagle, *N. fasciatus*. Also *Nisaëtos*. *B. H. Hodgson*, 1836.

Nisan (nī′san), *n.* [LL. *Nisan*, < Gr. *Νισάν*, *Νισᾶν* = Turk. Ar. *Nīsan* = Pers. *Naisan*, < Heb. *Nīsān*, for **Nitsān*, < *nēts*, a flower.] The month of Abib: so named by the Jews after the Babylonian captivity. See *Abib*.

nisberry (niz′ber′i), *n.* Same as *naseberry*.

niseyt (niz′i), *n.* [Also *nizey*, *nizy*, *nizzy*; appar. dim. of *nice*, foolish: see *nice*.] A fool; a simpleton.

So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizies*.
The Galloper (1710), p. 1. (*Nares*.)

nisi (nī′sī), *conj.* [L., < *ni*, not, + *si*, if.] Unless.—**Decree nisi**, in *law*. See *decree*.

nisi prius (nī′sī prī′us). [L., unless before: *nisi*, unless (see *nisi*); *prius*, before, acc. of *prius*, neut. of *prior*, before: see *prior*.] A phrase occurring originally in a writ by which the sheriff of a county was commanded to bring the men impaneled as jurors in a civil action to the court at Westminster on a certain day, 'unless before' that day the justices came to the county in question to hold the assizes, which they were always sure to do. From this the writ, as well as the commission, received the name of *nisi prius;* and the judges of assize were said to sit at *nisi prius*, and the courts were called *courts of nisi prius*, or *nisi prius courts*. *Trial at nisi prius* is hence a common phrase for a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record.—**Nisi prius record**, a document containing the pleadings that have taken place in a civil action for the use of the judge who is to try the case.

nistet. Contracted from *ne wiste*, knew not. Also *neste*. *Chaucer*.

nistest. A contraction of *ne wistest*, knowest not.

nisus[1] (nī′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *nisus*, effort, < *niti*, pp. *nisus*, *nixus*, strive.] 1. Effort; endeavor; conatus.

The same phenomenon had manifested itself, and more than once, in the history of Roman intellect; the same strong *nisus* of great wits to gather and crystallize about a common nucleus. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

The follaceous center of Theloschistes is itself conditioned by the same *nisus* to ascend which marks the whole group. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. (20).

Nisus formativus, in *biol.*, formative effort; the tendency of a germ to assume a given form in developing, supposed to be a matter of strife, stress, or effort on the part of the incipient individual.

Nisus[2] (nī′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Nisus*, < Gr. *Νῖσος*, father of Scylla, changed into a sparrow-hawk.] A genus of small hawks of the family *Falconidæ*, containing such as are called in Great Britain sparrow-hawks. See *Accipiter*.

nit[1] (nit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *neet;* < ME. *nitte*, *nite*, *nete*, < AS. *hnitu* = D. *neet* = MLG. *nete*, *nit* = OHG. MHG. *niz*, G. *niss* = Russ. *gnida* = Pol. *gnida* = Bohem. *hnida* = (prob.) Gr. *κονίς* (*κονιδ-*), a nit; prob. < AS. *hnītan* (= Icel. *hnīta*), gore, strike. The Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nit* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, nit, seem to depend rather on the form cognate with E. *gnat*[1].] 1. The egg of a louse or some similar insect.

Zecche [It.], *neets* [var. *nits*] in the sic lids. Also tikes that breed in dogs. *Florio*, 1598 (ed. 1611).

2. A small spot, speck, or protuberance.

nit[2], *n.* In *mining*. See *knit*, 3.

nitch (nich), *n.* Same as *knitch*.

nitet, *v. t.* [< ME. *niten*, *nyten*, < Icel. *nīta*, deny; cf. *neita*, deny: see *nait*[1].] To refuse; deny.

A-nother kinge gaine the sal rise,
that sal make the to grise,
and do the suffer sa mykil shame,
At thou sal *nite* thesu name.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Nitella (nī-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (C. A. Agardh, 1824), < L. *nitere*, shine.] A genus of cellular cryptogamous aquatic plants, of the class *Characeæ* and type of the order *Nitelleæ*. They are delicate plants, growing, like those of the genus *Chara*, in ponds and streams, and are rarely more than a few centimeters in height. About 80 species are known, of which number more than 30 are North American.

Nitelleæ (nī-tel′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitella* + *-eæ*.] An order of cellular cryptogamous plants belonging to the class *Characeæ*, typified by the genus *Nitella*. They are characterized by having the stem and leaves always naked, the leaves in whorls of five or six, developing from one to three nodes bearing leaflets. The sporophylla arise directly from the nodes of the leaves, and are often clustered; the coronula is ten-celled, small, and colorless, and the spore-capsule without inner calcareous layer. The order contains 2 genera, *Nitella* with 80 species, and *Tolypella* with 13 species.

nitency[1] (nī′tẹn-si), *n.* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *nitere*, shine) + *-cy*.] Brightness; luster. [Rare.]

nitency[2] (nī′tẹn-si), *n.* [< **nitent* (< L. *niten(t-)s*, ppr. of *niti*, strive) + *-cy*.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [Rare.]

These zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open.
Boyle, Works, I. 179.

niter, nitre (nī′tėr), *n.* [< F. *nitre* = Sp. Pg. It. *nitro*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, saltpeter, < L. *nitrum*, < Gr. *νίτρον*, in Herodotus and in Attic use *λίτρον*, native soda, natron: of Eastern origin (Heb. *nether*), but the Ar. *nitrūn*, *natrūn*, natron, is from the Gr. *νίτρον*: see *natron*.] A salt (KNO_3), also called *saltpeter*, and in the nomenclature of chemistry *potassium nitrate*. It is formed in the soil from nitrogenous organic bodies by the action of microbes, and crystallizes upon the surface in several parts of the world, and especially in the East Indies. In some localities where the conditions are favorable it is prepared artificially from a mixture of common mold, or porous calcareous earth containing potash, with animal and vegetable remains containing nitrogen. Under proper conditions of heat and moisture the nitrogen of the decaying organic matter is oxidized to nitric acid, which combines with potash and lime, forming niter and calcium nitrate. This is afterward dissolved in water and purified. At present it is chiefly prepared from sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid by double decomposition. It is a colorless salt, with a saline taste, and crystallizes in six-sided prisms. It is used somewhat as an antiseptic and as an oxidizing agent, but its most common use in the arts is in the making of gunpowder; it also enters into the composition of fluxes, is extensively employed in metallurgy, and is used in dyeing. In medicine it is prescribed as diaphoretic and diuretic. The substance called *niter* by the ancients was not potassium nitrate, but either sodium carbonate, more or less mixed with salt and other impurities, or potassium carbonate, chiefly the former, since niter is usually spoken of as having been obtained from the beds of salt lakes, where the alkali must have been soda, this being a mode of occurrence peculiar to soda and not to potash. But the niter which the ancients speak of as having been obtained by leaching wood-ashes was more or less pure potassium carbonate. It was not until the early part of the eighteenth century that soda and potash began to be clearly recognized as distinct substances; and it was considerably later in the century before the chemical relations of the two alkalis were understood. See *saltpeter*, *soda*, and *potash*.—**Cubic niter**. Same as *sodium nitrate*.—**Sweet spirit of niter**. See *spirit of nitrous ether*, under *nitrous*.

niter-bush (nī′tėr-bůsh), *n.* Any shrub of the genus *Nitraria*.

niter-cake (nī′tėr-kāk), *n.* Crude sodium sulphate, a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid from sodium nitrate, the main feature of which is the reaction of sulphuric acid upon crude sodium nitrate, wherein nitric acid is set free and sodium sulphate is produced.

nitery, nitry (nī′tėr-i, -tri), *a.* [< *niter*, *nitre*, + *-y*[1].] Nitrous; producing niter.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 319.

nit-grass (nit′gras), *n.* An annual grass, *Gastridium australe*.

nithet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *nīth* = OS. *nīth*, *nīdh* = OFries. *nith*, *nīd* = MD. *nīd*, D. *nijd* = MLG. *nit* = OHG. *nīd*, MHG. *nît*, G. *neid* = Icel. *nīdh* = Sw. Dan. *nid* = Goth. *neith*, hatred, envy.] Wickedness.

In pride and tricchery,
In *nythe* and onde and lecchery.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*.)

nithert, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nether*[1].

nithing† (nī′ŦHing), *n.* and *a.* [Also *niding;* < ME. *nithing*, < AS. *nīthing* (= MHG. *nīdinc*, *nīdunc*, G. *neiding* = Icel. *nīdhingr* = Sw. Dan. *niding*), a wicked person, a villain, < *nīth*, envy, hatred: see *nithe*. Hence *niderling*, *nidering*.] I. *n.* A wicked man.

Thanne spak the goda kyng.
I-wis he has no *Nithing*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, . . . who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his [God's] temple.
Howell, Forraine Travell, p. 79.

II. *a.* Wicked; mean; sparing; parsimonious.

The King and the army publicly declared the murderer to be *Nithing*. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 67.

nithsdale (niths′dāl), *n.* [So called in allusion to the escape of the Earl of *Nithsdale* from the Tower of London about 1715 in a woman's

Nithsdale.
(From "A Harlot's Progress — Morning," by William Hogarth.)

cloak and hood brought by his wife.] A hood made so that it can cover and conceal the face. *Fairholt*.

nitid (nit′id), *a.* [= Sp. *nítido* = Pg. It. *nitido*, < L. *nitidus*, shining, bright, < *nitere*, shine. Cf. *neat*[2] and *net*[2], ult. < L. *nitidus*.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [Rare.]

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow. *Boyle*, Works, I. 685.

2. Gay; spruce; fine: applied to persons. [Rare.]—3. In *bot.*, having a smooth, shining, polished surface, as many leaves and seeds.

nitidiflorous (nit′i-di-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having brilliant flowers; characterized by the luster or polished appearance of its flowers, as a plant.

nitidifolious (nit′i-di-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, + *folium*, leaf: see *folious*.] Having shining leaves; characterized by lustrous or polished leaves.

nitidous (nit′i-dus), *a.* [< L. *nitidus*, shining, bright: see *nitid*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; nitid.

Nitidula (nī-tid′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nitidulus*, somewhat spruce, rather trim, dim. of L. *nitidus*, bright, spruce, trim: see *nitid*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Nitidulidæ*, established by Fabricius in 1775. The species are wide-spread, but not numerous, and are found chiefly on carrion.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Indian flycatchers, containing *N. hodgsoni*. *E. Blyth*, 1861.

Nitidulidæ (nit-i-dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nitidula* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Nitidula*. The family was founded by Leach in 1817. These beetles and their larvæ feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances, and are found in rotten wood, on fungi, and in various other situations, as on pollen, and an Australian species eats wax in bees' nests. The family is a large and wide-spread one. More than 30 genera and upward of 100 species are North American. They are popularly known as *sap-beetles*, and sometimes as *bone-beetles*.

Nititelæ (nit-i-tē′lē), *n. pl.* [NL., contr. < L. *nitidus*, bright, + *tela*, a web.] A group of spiders, so called from the glistening silken webs they throw out from their nests to entangle their prey. Also *Nitelariæ*.

nititelous (nit-i-tē′lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nititelæ*.

nitort (nī′tor), *n.* [Formerly *nitour;* < L. *nitor*, < *nitere*, shine: see *nitid*.] Brightness.

That *nitour* and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]. *Topsell's Beasts* (1607), p. 681. (*Halliwell*.)

nitr-. See *nitro-*.

nitramidin (nī-tram′i-din), *n.* [< *nitr(ic)* + *amidin*.] An explosive substance produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch.

nitran (nī′tran), *n.* [< *nitr(ic)* + *-an*.] Graham's name for the radical NO_3, which must be supposed to exist in the nitrates, when they are regarded as formed on the type of the chlorids, as nitric acid (NO_3H). *Watts*.

Nitraria (nī-trā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1741), < L. *nitraria*, a place where natron was found: see *nitriary*.] A genus of dicotyledonous shrubs of the polypetalous order *Zygophylleæ*, known by the single ovules; the niter-bush. There are 5 or 6 species, of northern Africa, western Asia, and Australia. They are rigid, sometimes thorny bushes, with alternate or clustered somewhat fleshy leaves, white flowers in

cymes, black or red drupes, and seeds sometimes with three seed-leaves. See *damouch* and *lotus-tree*, 3.

nitrate (nī′trāt), *n.* [< NL. *nitratum*, nitrate (prop. neut. of *nitratus*), < L. *nitratus*, mixed with natron, < *nitrum*, natron, NL. niter: see *niter*, *nitric*.] A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are generally soluble in water, and easily decomposed by heat. They are much employed as oxidizing agents, and may be prepared by the action of nitric acid on metals or on metallic oxids.—**Barium nitrate.** See *barium*.—**Glyceryl nitrate.** Same as *nitroglycerin*.—**Nitrate of potash,** niter.—**Nitrate of silver,** silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, forming a solution which yields transparent tabular crystals on cooling, these crystals constituting the ordinary commercial silver nitrate. When fused the nitrate is of a grayish-brown color, and may be cast into small sticks in a mold; these sticks form the *lapis infernalis* or *lunar caustic* employed by surgeons as a cautery. It is sometimes employed for giving a black color to the hair, and is the basis of the indelible ink used for marking linen. It is also very largely used in photography. Also called *argentic nitrate*.—**Nitrate of soda,** sodium nitrate, a salt analogous in its chemical properties to potassium nitrate or niter. It commonly crystallizes in obtuse rhombohedrons. It is found native in enormous quantities in the rainless district on the borders of Chili, whence the world's supply is obtained. Its chief uses are as a fertilizer, and for the production of nitric acid and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). It cannot be directly used for the manufacture of gunpowder, on account of its hygroscopic quality. See *saltpeter*.

nitrate (nī′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrated*, ppr. *nitrating*. [< *nitrate*, *n.*] **1.** To treat or prepare with nitric acid: as, *nitrated* guncotton.—**2.** To convert (a base) into a salt by combination with nitric acid.

nitratin (nī′trā-tin), *n.* [< *nitrate* + *-in*².] Native sodium nitrate. Also called *soda niter*. See *niter* and *nitrate*.

nitration (nī-trā′shọn), *n.* The process or act of introducing into a compound by substitution the radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitre, *n.* See *niter*.

Nitrian (nit′ri-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. Νιτρία, a town in Lower Egypt, pl. Νιτρίαι, Νίτραιαι, Νίτριαι, the Natron Lakes, < *νίτρον*, natron: see *niter*, *natron*.] Of or pertaining to the valley of the Natron Lakes (Nitriæ), southwest of the delta of the Nile, at one time a chief seat of the worship of Serapis and afterward celebrated for its Christian monasteries and ascetics.

Those fierce bands of *Nitrian* and Syrian ascetics who, reared in the narrowest of schools, treated any divergence from their own standard of opinion as a crime which they were entitled to punish in their own riotous fashion.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 701.

nitriary (nī′tri-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *nitriaries* (-riz). [Irreg. for **nitrary*, < L. *nitraria*, a place where natron was found (cf. Gr. *νιτρία*, in same sense), < *nitrum*, natron: see *niter*.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of niter; a place where niter is refined.

nitric (nī′trik), *a.* [= F. *nitrique* = Sp. *nítrico* = Pg. *nitrico*, < NL. *niticus*, < *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied in chemistry to oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain more oxygen than those other compounds to which the epithet *nitrous* is applied. See *nitrous*.—**Nitric acid,** HNO_3, an acid prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate. When pure it is a colorless liquid, but it is usually yellowish, owing to a small admixture of oxids of nitrogen. Its smell is very strong and disagreeable, and it is intensely acrid. Applied to the skin it cauterizes and destroys it. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and acts with great energy on most combustible substances, simple or compound, and upon most of the metals. It exists in combination with the bases potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, in both the vegetable and the mineral kingdom. It is employed in etching on steel or copper; as a solvent of tin to form with that metal a mordant for some of the finest dyes; in metallurgy and assaying; also in medicine, in a diluted state, as a tonic, and in affections of the alimentary tract and of the liver; and in concentrated form as a caustic. In the arts it is known by the name of *aqua fortis*. Also called *azotic acid*.—**Nitric-acid furnace,** in acid-works, a small furnace where sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid are roasted to supply nitrous fumes for the oxidation of sulphurous acid to sulphuric acid.—**Nitric oxid,** N_2O_2 or NO, a gaseous compound of nitrogen and oxygen, produced by the action of dilute nitric acid upon copper.

nitride (nī′trid or -trīd), *n.* [< *niter* (NL. *nitrum*) + *-ide*¹.] A compound of nitrogen with any other element or radical, particularly a compound of nitrogen with phosphorus, boron, silicon, or a metal.

nitriferous (nī-trif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Niter-bearing: as, *nitriferous* strata.

nitrifiable (nī′tri-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Capable of nitrification. See *nitrification*.

nitrification (nī″tri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *nitrification* = Pg. *nitrificação*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, + *-ficatio*(*n-*): see *-fication*.] The process, induced by certain microbes, by which the nitrogen of organic material in the soil is oxidized to nitric acid. A certain degree of heat and the presence of moisture, air, and a base which may combine with the acid are necessary conditions of nitrification.

The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*.
Playfair, tr. of Liebig's Chemistry, ii. 8. (*Latham*.)

nitrify (nī′tri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nitrified*, ppr. *nitrifying*. [= F. *nitrifier* = Pg. *nitrificar*, < NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into niter.

Nitrogen that may be present [in germinating plants] in a *nitrified* form, or in a form easily *nitrified*, may escape assimilation by being set free by the denitrifying ferment described by Gayon and Dupetit and Springer.
Science, IX. 111.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into niter.

nitrine (nī′trin), *n.* [< *nitrum* + *-ine*².] A kind of nitroglycerin patented by Nobel, a Swedish engineer, in 1866.

nitrite (nī′trīt), *n.* [= F. *nitrite;* as *nitrum* + *-ite*².] A salt of nitrous acid. *Azotite* is a synonym.—**Nitrite of amyl.** See *amyl*².

nitro-, nitr-. [< NL. *nitrum*, niter (see *niter*); in comp. referring to *nitryl*, *nitric*, or *nitrogen*.] An element in some compounds, meaning 'niter,' and usually implying 'nitrogen' or 'nitric acid'; specifically, as a prefix in chemical words, indicating the presence of the radical nitryl (NO_2) in certain compounds: as, *nitro*-aniline, *nitr*anisic acid, *nitro*-benzamide, *nitro*-benzoic acid.

nitro-aërial (nī″trō-ā-ē′ri-ạl), *a.* Consisting of or containing niter and air. *Ray*.

nitrobarite (nī-trō-bar′īt), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *bar*(*ium*) + *-ite*².] Native barium nitrate.

nitrobenzene (nī-trō-ben′zēn), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzene*.] Same as *nitrobenzol*.

nitrobenzol, nitrobenzole (nī-trō-ben′zōl), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *benzol*.] A liquid ($C_6H_5NO_2$) prepared by adding benzol drop by drop to fuming nitric acid. It closely resembles oil of bitter almonds in flavor, and, though it has taken a prominent place among the narcotic poisons, it is largely employed, as a substitute for that oil, in the manufacture of confectionery and in the preparation of perfumery. It is important as a source of aniline in the manufacture of dyes. It is known also as *essence of mirbane*, a fancy name given to it by M. Collas of Paris. See *aniline*. Also, more properly, called *nitrobenzene*.

nitrocalcite (nī-trō-kal′sīt), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *calcite*.] Native nitrate of calcium. It occurs as a pulverulent efflorescence on old walls and limestone rocks, has a sharp bitter taste, and is of a grayish-white color.

nitrocellulose (nī-trō-sel′ū-lōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *cellulose*.] A cellulose ether; a compound of nitric acid and cellulose. The name is given both to guncotton and to the substance from which collodion is made. See *guncotton* and *collodion*.

nitrochloroform (nī-trō-klō′rọ-fôrm), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *chloroform*.] Same as *chloropicrin*.

nitro-compound (nī′trō-kom″pound), *n.* A carbon compound which is formed from another by the substitution of the monatomic radical NO_2 for hydrogen, and in which the nitrogen atom is regarded as directly joined to a carbon atom.

nitrogelatin (nī-trọ-jel′ạ-tin), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *gelatin*.] An explosive consisting largely of nitroglycerin with smaller proportions of guncotton and camphor. At ordinary temperatures it is a thick semi-transparent jelly. It is less sensible to percussion than dynamite, and is less altered by submergence.

nitrogen (nī′trọ-jen), *n.* [= F. *nitrogène* = Sp. *nitrógeno* = Pg. *nitrogeno*, < NL. *nitrogenum*, < *nitrum*, niter (with ref. to nitric acid), + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol, N; atomic weight, 14. An element existing in nature as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, reducible to a liquid under extreme pressure and cold. Its specific gravity is .9674. It is neither combustible nor a supporter of combustion, nor does it enter readily into combination with any other element. At a high temperature it unites directly with magnesium, silicon, chromium, and other metals. It forms about 77 per cent. of the weight of the atmosphere, and is a necessary constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In combination with hydrogen it forms the strong base ammonium, and with hydrogen and oxygen a series of acids of which nitric acid is commercially the most important. It may be most readily prepared from atmospheric air. There are five known compounds of nitrogen and oxygen—viz., nitrous oxid or nitrogen monoxid, N_2O; nitric oxid, N_2O_2; nitrogen trioxid, N_2O_3; nitrogen tetroxid, N_2O_4; nitrogen pentoxid, N_2O_5. Formerly called *azote*.

nitrogeneous† (nī-trọ-jē′nẹ-us), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-eous*.] Same as *nitrogenous*. *Smart*.

nitrogenic (nī-trọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-ic*.] Same as *nitrogenous*.

He spoke further of the action of nitric acid on carbonic and *nitrogenic* compounds. *Nature*, XL. 312.

nitrogenize (nī-troj′e-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nitrogenized*, ppr. *nitrogenizing*. [< *nitrogen* + *-ize*.] To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen. *Hoblyn*. Also spelled *nitrogenise*.—**Nitrogenized foods,** nutritive substances containing nitrogen—principally proteids.—**Non-nitrogenized foods,** such foods as contain no nitrogen—principally carbohydrates and fats.

nitrogenous (nī-troj′e-nus), *a.* [< *nitrogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also *nitrogenic*.

A little meat, fish, eggs, milk, beans, pease, or other *nitrogenous* food. *The Century*, XXXVI. 260.

nitroglucose (nī-trọ-glō′kōs), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glucose*.] An organic substance produced by acting on finely powdered cane-sugar with nitrosulphuric acid. In photography it has been added in very small quantities to collodion, with the view of increasing the density of the negative. It renders the sensitized film less sensitive to light.

nitroglycerin, nitroglycerine (nī-trọ-glis′e-rin), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *glycerin*.] A compound ($C_3H_5N_3O_9$) produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin at low temperatures. It is a light-yellow, oily liquid, of specific gravity 1.6, and is a most powerful explosive agent, detonating when struck, or when heated quickly to 306° F. For use in blasting it is mixed with one fourth its weight of silicious earth, and is then called *dynamite*. Taken internally, it is a violent poison, but in minute doses is used in medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris and heart-failure. Also called *glonoin*, *nitroleum*, *blasting-oil*, *glyceryl nitrate*, *trinitrate of glyceryl*, and *trinitrin*.

nitrohydrochloric (nī-trọ-hī-drọ-klō′rik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *hydrochloric*.] A term used only in the following phrase.—**Nitrohydrochloric acid,** an acid composed of a mixture of concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used for the solution of many substances, more especially of the noble metals. Also called *nitromuriatic acid* and *aqua regia*.

nitroleum (nī-trō′lē-um), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + L. *oleum* = Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil.] Same as *nitroglycerin*. *E. H. Knight*.

nitromagnesite (nī-trọ-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum* + *magnesium* + *-ite*².] A native hydrated nitrate of magnesium found as an efflorescence with nitrocalcite in limestone caves.

nitrometer (nī-trom′e-tẹr), *n.* [< NL. *nitrum*, niter, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus used for collecting and measuring nitrogen gas, or for decomposing nitrogen oxids and subsequently measuring the residual or resulting gases.

nitromuriatic (nī-trọ-mū-ri-at′ik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *muriatic*.] The older term for *nitrohydrochloric*.

nitronaphthalene (nī-trọ-naf′thạ-lēn), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *naphthalene*.] A derivative from naphthalene produced by nitric acid. There are three of these nitronaphthalenes, arising from one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen being replaced by a corresponding quantity of nitryl.

nitroso-. A prefix denoting that the compound to which it is attached contains the univalent compound radical NO, or nitrosyl.

nitro-substitution (nī-trō-sub-sti-tū′shọn), *n.* The act of displacing an atom or a radical in a complex body by substituting for it the univalent radical nitryl, NO_2.

nitrosulphuric (nī″trọ-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *sulphuric*.] Consisting of a mixture of sulphuric acid and some nitrogen oxid: as, *nitrosulphuric* acid, formed by mixing one part of niter with eight or ten parts of sulphuric acid: a useful agent for separating the silver from the copper of old plated goods.

nitrosyl (nī′trọ-sil), *n.* [< NL. *nitrosus*, nitrous, + *-yl*.] A univalent radical consisting of an atom of nitrogen combined with one of oxygen. It cannot exist in the free state, but its bromide and iodide have been isolated, and the radical exists in many complex substances forming the so-called *nitroso-compounds*.

nitrous (nī′trus), *a.* [= F. *nitreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *nitroso*, < NL. *nitrosus*, nitrous, < L. *nitrosus*, full of natron, < *nitrum*, natron (NL. niter): see *niter*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or derived from niter: applied to an oxygen compound which contains less oxygen than those in which the epithet *nitric* is used: thus, *nitrous* oxid (N_2O), *nitric* oxid (N_2O_2); *nitrous* acid (HNO_2), *nitric* acid (HNO_3), etc.—**Nitrous acid,** HNO_2, an acid produced by decomposing nitrites: it very readily becomes oxidized to nitric acid.—**Nitrous ether,** ethyl nitrite, $C_2H_5NO_2$, a derivative of alcohol in which hydroxyl (OH) is replaced by the group NO_2. It is a very volatile liquid. When inhaled it acts very much as amyl nitrite does.—**Nitrous oxid gas,** N_2O, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, formerly called the *dephlogisticated nitrous gas*. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure this substance is gaseous; it has a sweet taste and a faint agreeable odor. When inhaled it produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain; hence it is used as an anesthetic during short surgical operations. When it is breathed diluted with air an exhilarating or intoxicating effect is produced, under the influence of which the

inhaler is irresistibly impelled to do all kinds of silly and extravagant acts; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*. Also called *nitrogen monoxid*.—**Spirit of nitrous ether**, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite containing about 5 per cent. of the crude ether. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also called *sweet spirit of niter*.

nitrum (nī′trum), *n.* [L., natron, NL., niter: see *niter*.] 1. Natron.—2. Niter.—**Nitrum flammans**, ammonium nitrate: so named from its property of exploding when heated to 600° F.

nitry, *a.* See *nitery*.

nitryl (nī′tril), *n.* [< *nitrum* (*nitric*) + *-yl*.] Nitric peroxid (NO_2), a univalent radical assumed to exist in nitric acid and in the so-called nitro-compounds.

nitta-tree (nit′ä-trē), *n.* [< African *nitta*, also *natta*, + E. *tree*.] A leguminous tree, *Parkia biglandulosa* (*P. Africana*), native in western Africa and parts of India. Its clustered pods contain an edible mealy pulp of which the negroes are fond; and in the Sudan the seeds (about fourteen in a pod), after a process of roasting, fermenting in water, etc., are made into a cake which serves as a sauce, though of offensive odor. The name *nitta-tree* perhaps covers more than one species. Also called *African locust*.

nitter (nit′ėr), *n.* [< *nit*[1] + *-er*[1].] An insect which deposits its nits on animals, as an œstrus or bot-fly. See cut under *bot-fly*.

nittily† (nit′i-li), *adv.* Lousily; with lice; filthily.

He was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous.
Sir J. Hayward.

nittings (nit′ingz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Small particles of lead ore. [North. Eng.]

nitty[1] (nit′i), *a.* [< *nit* + *-y*[1].] Full of nits; abounding with nits.

I'll know the poor, egregious, *nitty* rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

nitty[2]† (nit′i), *a.* [A var. of *netty*, now *natty*, perhaps simulating *nitid*, < L. *nitidus*, the ult. source of all these forms.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

O dapper, rare, compleate, sweet *nittie* youth!
Marston, Satires, iii.

nival (nī′val), *a.* [< L. *nivalis*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*, orig. **snighv-*), snow: see *snow*[1].] 1†. Abounding with snow; snowy. *Bailey.*—2. Growing amid snow, or flowering during winter: as, *nival* plants.

Monte Rosa contains the richest *nival* flora, although most of the species are distributed through the whole Alpine region. *Science*, IV. 475.

nivelt (niv′l), *v. i.* See *niffle*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.*

nivellator (niv′e-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *niveleur* = Sp. *nivelador*; as F. *niveler* (= Sp. *nivelar*), level (< *nivel*, level: see *level*[1]), + *-ator*.] A leveler.

There are in the Compte Rendus of the French Academy later papers containing developments of various points of the theory—the conception of *nivellators* may be referred to. *Nature*, XXXIX. 219.

nivellization (niv′e-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *niveler*, level (see *nivellator*), + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A leveling; a reduction to uniformity, as of originally different vowels or inflections. *Vigfusson and Powell*, Icelandic Reader, p. 489.

nivenite (niv′en-īt), *n.* [Named after William *Niven* of New York.] A hydrated uranate of thorium, yttrium, and lead, occurring in massive forms with a velvet-black color and high specific gravity. It is found in Llano county, Texas, associated with gadolinite, fergusonite, and other rare species.

niveous (nī′vē-us), *a.* [< L. *niveus*, snowy, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow: see *nival*.] Snowy; partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling snow; pure and brilliant white, as the wings of certain moths.

Cinnabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Nivernois hat. [F. *Nivernois*, now *Nivernais*, < *Nevers*, a city in France.] A hat worn in England by young men of fashion about 1765.

What with my *Nivernois hat* can compare?
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, p. 73.

nivicolous (nī-vik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *nix* (*niv-*), snow, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the snow; especially, living on mountains at or above the snow-line. [Rare.]

Nivôse (nē-vōz′), *n.* [< L. *nivosus*, abounding in snow, < *nix* (*niv-*), snow.] The fourth month of the French revolutionary calendar, beginning (in 1793–4) December 21st and ending January 19th.

nix[1] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nix* (MHG. *nickes*, *niches*, OHG. *nichus*, *nihhus*), a water-sprite (= Dan. *nisse*, a hobgoblin, brownie): see *nicker*[1]. Cf. *nixy* and *nis*[2].] In *Teut. myth.*, a water-spirit, good or bad. The Scotch water-kelpie is a wicked *nix*. Also written *nis*.

nix[2] (niks), *n.* [< G. *nichts* (= D. *niets*), nothing, prop. adv., orig. gen. of *nicht*, not, naught: see *naught*, *not*[1].] 1. Nothing; as an answer, nothing; also, by extension, as adverb, no. [Colloq., U. S.]—2. See the quotation.

Nixes is a term used in the railway mail service to denote matter of domestic origin, chiefly of the first and second class, which is unmailable because addressed to places which are not post-offices, or to States, etc., in which there is no such post-office as that indicated in the address.
U. S. Official P. O. Guide, Jan., 1885, p. 685.

nix[3] (niks), *interj.* [Prob. another application of *nix*[2], 1.] An exclamation of alarm used by thieves, street Arabs, and others: as, *nix*, the bobby! (policeman). [Slang, Eng.]

nixie, nixy[1] (nik′si), *n.*; pl. *nixies* (-siz). [Dim. of *nix*[1], or directly < G. *nixe* (OHG. *niechessa*), fem. of *nix*, a water-sprite: see *nix*[1].] Same as *nix*[1].

She who sits by haunted well
Is subject to the *Nixies'* spell.
Scott, Pirate, xxviii.

nixy[2] (nik′si), *n.* Same as *nix*[2], 2.

Nizam (ni-zam′), *n.* [Hind. *nizām*, < Ar. *nizām*, regulator, governor, < *nazama*, arrange, govern.] 1. The hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad, India, derived from Asaf Jah, the founder of the dynasty, who had been appointed by the Mogul emperor as Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), and subahdar of the Deccan in 1713, but who ultimately became independent.

I eased in Asia the *Nizam*
Of a monstrous brood of vampyre-bats.
Browning, The Pied Piper of Hamelin, vi.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* A soldier or the soldiers of the Turkish regular army.

The *Nizam*, or Regulars, had not been paid for seven months, and the Arnauts could scarcely sum up what was owing to them. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 487.

nizey†, **nizy**†, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

Nizzard (niz′ärd), *n.* [< It. *Nizza*, = F. *Nice*, Nice (see def.), + *-ard*.] An inhabitant of the city of Nice, or its territory, which formerly belonged to the kingdom of Sardinia, but was ceded in 1860 to France.

As it was, both Savoyards and *Nizzards* had no choice except to submit to the inevitable.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

nizzy†, *n.* Same as *nisey*.

N. L. An abbreviation of *New Latin*.

N. N. E. An abbreviation of *north-northeast*.

N. N. W. An abbreviation of *north-northwest*.

no[1] (nō), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *na*, in enclitic use; < ME. *no*, *nu*, < AS. *nā*, *nō* (= Icel. *nei*), not ever, no, < *ne*, not, + *ā*, aye, ever: see *ay*[1], *o*[3]. Cf. *nay*, another form of *no*, from the Scand.] 1. Not ever; never; not at all; not.

The were thai wounded so strong,
That thai *no* might doure long.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 350.

No gif thou of the self na tale,
Bot bring thi sawel out of bale.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 141.

[In this sense *no* is now confined to provincial use, in the form *no* or *na*, the Scottish form *na* being especially used enclitically, as *canna*, *isna*, *maunna*, *winno*, etc.]

2. Not so; nay; not: with implied, but not expressed, repetition of a preceding (or succeeding) statement denied or question answered in the negative, with change of person if necessary. This is practically equivalent to a complete sentence with its affirmation denied: as, "Was he here yesterday?" "*No*"—that is, "he was not here yesterday." It is therefore the negative categorematic particle, equivalent to *nay*, and opposed to *yes* or *yea*, the affirmative categorematic particles. The fine distinction alleged to have formerly existed between *no* and *nay*, according to which *no* answered questions negatively framed, as, "Will he not come? *No*," while *nay* answered those not including a negative, as, "Will he come? *Nay*," is hardly borne out by the records. *No* and *nay* are ultimately identical in origin, and their differences of use (*nay* being restricted in use and *no* now largely superseded by *not*) are accidental. (*a*) In answer to a question, whether by another person or asked (in echo or argument) by one's self.

Shall it availe that man to say he honours the Martyrs memory and treads in their steps? *No*; the Pharisees confest as much of the holy Prophets.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(*b*) In answer to a request (expressed or anticipated): in this use often repeated for emphasis: as, *no*, *no*, do not ask me. (*c*) Used parenthetically in iteration of another negative.

There is none righteous, *no*, *not* one. Rom. iii. 10.

And thus I leave it as a declared truth, that neither the feare of sects, *no*, *nor* rebellion, can be a fit plea to stay reformation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

(*d*) Used continuatively, in iteration and amplification of a previous negative, expressed or understood.

No, *Sir*. The devil himself could *not* pronounce a title More hateful to mine ear.
Macb.
No, nor more fearful.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7. 9.

Loss of thee
Would *never* from my heart: *no*, *no*! I feel
The link of nature draw me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 914.

No, not the bow, which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes.
Waller, On a Brede of Divers Colours.

No, in Old England nothing can be won
Without a Faction, Good or Ill be done.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Prol.

3. Not: used after *or*, at the end of a sentence or clause, as the representative of an independent negative sentence or clause, the first clause being often introduced by *whether* or *if*: as, he is uncertain *whether* to accept it *or no*; he may take it *or no*, as he pleases.

"I will," she sayde, "do as ye councell me;
Comforte *or no*, or haugh that euer it be."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2588.

Is it lawful for us to give tribute unto Cæsar, *or no*?
Luke xx. 22.

Whether they had thir Charges born by the Church *or no*, it need not be recorded. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

It is hard, indeed, to say *whether* he [Shakspere] had any religious belief *or no*. *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 7.

4. See *no*[2], *adv.*—**No!** **No!** (*naut.*), the answer to a sentry's hail, to indicate that a warrant officer is in the boat hailed.—**Whether or no**, in any case; certainly; surely: as, he will do it *whether or no*. [Colloq.]

no[1] (nō), *n.*; pl. *noes* (nōz). [< *no*[1], *adv.*] 1. A denial; the word of denial.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

I'm patience its very self! . . . but I do hate a *No* that means Yes. *J. H. Ewing*, A Very Ill-tempered Family, iv.

2. A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative: as, the *noes* have it.

The division was taken on the question whether Middleton's motion should be put. The *noes* were ordered by the speaker to go forth into the lobby.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The ayes and noes. See *aye*[3].

no[1] (nō), *conj.* [ME., < *no*, *adv.*; partly as a var. of *ne*, by confusion with *no*[1], *adv.*] Nor.

Neuther Gildas, *no* Bede, *no* Henry of Huntington,
No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlyntoun,
Writes not in ther bokes of no kyng Athelweld.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 25.

The cifre in the rithe side was first wryte, and yit he tokeneth nothinge, *no* the secunde, *no* the thridde, but thei maken that figure of 1 the more signyficatyf that comith after hem. *Rara Mathematica*, p. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

no[2] (nō), *a.* [< ME. *no*, an abbr. form, by mistaking the final *n* for an inflective suffix, of *non*, *noon*, earlier *nan*, < AS. *nān*, no, none: see *none*[1], which is the full form of *no*. *No* is to *none* as *a* (ME. *a*, *o*) to *one*.] Not any; not one; none.

As for the land of Perse, this will I saye,
It ought to paye *noo* tribute in *noo* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2004.

Thou shalt worship *no* other god. Ex. xxxiv. 14.

My cause is *no* man's but mine own.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

I lastly proceed from the *no* good it can do to the manifest hurt it causes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

By Heaven! it [a battle] is a splendid sight to see
(For one who hath *no* friend, *no* brother there).
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 40.

There were *no* houses inviting to repose; *no* fields ripening with corn; *no* cheerful hearths; *no* welcoming friends; *no* common altars.
Story, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1828.

No doubt, end, go, joke, etc. See the nouns. [Like other negatives, *no* is often used ironically, to suggest the opposite of what the negative expresses.

Here 's *no* knavery! See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together!
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 139.

This is *no* cunning queane! 'slight, she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again! *Massinger*, Bondman, i. 2.

No is used, like *not* in similar constructions, with a word of depreciation or diminution, to denote a certain degree of excellence, small or great according to circumstances.

But Paul said, I am . . . a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of *no* mean city. Acts xxi. 39.

I can avouch that half a century ago the beer of Flanders was *no* bad tap. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 396.]

no[2] (nō), *adv.* [< ME. *no*; a reduced form of *none*[1], *adv.*, as *no*[2], *a.*, is of *none*[1], *a.* It is therefore different from *no*[1], *adv.*, from which it is not distinguishable in form, and which it represents in all uses other than those given under *no*[1], *adv.*, 1, 2, 3.] Not in any degree; not at all; in no respect; not: used with a comparative: as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.

No sooner met, but they looked; *no* sooner looked, but they loved; *no* sooner loved, but they sighed; *no* sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 36.

But how compells he? doubtless *no* otherwise then he draws, without which no man can come to him.
Milton, Civil Power.

No. An abbreviation of the Latin *numero*, ablative of *numerus*, number: used for English *number*, and so as a plural *Nos.*: as, *No.* 2, and *Nos.* 9 and 10.

no-account (nō′ą-kount′), *a.* [A reduction of the phrase *of no account.*] Worthless. [Southern U. S.]

Noachian (nō-ā′ki-an), *a.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) (LL. *Noa*, *Noe*, < Gr. Νῶε, < Heb. *Nōach*) + *-ian.*] Of or relating to Noah the patriarch or his time: as, the *Noachian* deluge; *Noachian* laws or precepts.

Noachic (nō-ak′ik), *a.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*: see *Noachian*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Noah; Noachian.—**Noachic Laws,** or *Law of Holiness*, in *early Jewish hist.*, a code of laws relating to blasphemy, idolatry, etc., enforced on Israelites and foreigners dwelling in Palestine.

Noachid (nō′ą-kid), *n.* One of the Noachidæ.

In the tenth chapter of the book of Genesis, in the list of *Noachids*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 10.

Noachidæ (nō-ak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Noah* (**Noach*) + *-idæ.*] The descendants of Noah, especially as enumerated in the table of nations given in Gen. x.

Noah's ark. 1. The ark in which, according to the account in Genesis, Noah and his family, with many animals, were saved in the deluge. —2. A child's toy representing this ark with its occupants.

Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

3. Parallel streaks of cirrus cloud, appearing by the effect of perspective to converge toward the horizon: in some countries a sign of rain. Also called *polar bands.*—4. A bivalve mollusk, *Arca noæ*, an ark-shell: so named by Linnæus. —5. In *bot.*, the larger yellow lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium pubescens.*

Noah's gourd or **bottle.** See *gourd.*

nob[1] (nob), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knob*, in various dial. or slang applications not recognized in literary use. Cf. *nab*[2].] 1. The head. [Humorous.]

The *nob* of Charles the Fifth ached seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem.
Lamb, To Barton, Dec. 8, 1829.

2. In *gun.*, the plate under the swing-bed for the head of an elevating-screw. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Same as *knobstick*, 2.—**Black nob,** the bullfinch.—**One for his nob.** (*a*) A blow on the head delivered in a pugilistic fight. [Slang.] (*b*) A point counted in the game of cribbage for holding the knave of trumps.

nob[2] (nob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbed*, ppr. *nobbing.* [Prob. < *nob*[1], *n.* Cf. *jowl*, *v.*, < *jowl*, *n.*] To beat; strike. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nob[3] (nob), *n.* [Said to be an abbr. of *noble lord* or *nobleman.*] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]

"There 'a not any public dog-fights," I was told, and "very seldom any in a pit at a public-house; but there 's a good deal of it, I know, at the private houses of the *nobs*," . . . a common designation for the rich among these sporting people.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 64.

nob. An abbreviation of *nobis.*

nobbily (nob′i-li), *adv.* In a nobby manner; showily; smartly. [Slang.]

nobble (nob′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobbled*, ppr. *nobbling.* [Freq. of *nob*[2].] In sense 2 perhaps for **nabble*, freq. of *nab*[1].] 1. To strike; nob. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To get hold of dishonestly; nab; filch. [Slang.]

The old chap has *nobbled* the young fellow's money, almost every shilling of it, I hear. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

3. To frustrate; circumvent; get the better of; outdo. [Slang.]

It was never quite certain whether he [Palmerston] was going to *nobble* the Tories or "square" the Radicals.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 136.

4. To injure; destroy the chances of winning, as by maiming or poisoning: said of a horse. [Racing slang.]—5. To shingle. See *shingle* and *puddle.*

nobbler (nob′lėr), *n.* [Also *knobbler*; < *nobble* + *-er*[1].] 1. A finishing stroke; a blow on the head. [Slang.]—2. A thimble-rigger's confederate. [Slang.]—3. A dram of spirits. [Australia.]

He must drink a *nobbler* with Tom, and be prepared to shout for all hands at least once a day.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 213.

4. A shingler. See *puddle* and *puddler.* Sometimes spelled *knobbler.*

nobblin (nob′lin), *n.* [A dial. form of **nobbling*, verbal n. of *nobble*, *v.*, 5.] In certain furnaces of Yorkshire, England, plates of puddled iron as produced by the shingler or nobbler in a convenient form to be broken up so that the pieces may be carefully sorted for further treatment. The object is to produce a superior quality of manufactured iron, this superiority depending on the quality of the ore and fuel as well as on certain peculiarities in the methods of working. Also spelled *noblin.*

nobbut (nob′ut), *adv.* [A dial. fusion of *not but*, *none but.*] Only; no one but; nothing but. [Prov. Eng.]

nobby (nob′i), *a.* [< *nob*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having an aristocratic appearance; showy; elegant; fashionable; smart. [Slang.]—2. Good; capital. [Slang.]

I'll come back in the course of the evening, if agreeable to you, and endeavor to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet. *Dickens*, Bleak House, liv.

nobile officium (nob′i-lē o-fish′i-um). [L., lit. 'noble office': *nobile*, neut. of *nobilis*, noble; *officium*, office: see *office.*] In Scotland, an exceptional power possessed by the Court of Session to interpose in questions of equity, so as to modify or abate the rigor of the law, and to a certain extent to give aid where no strictly legal remedy can be obtained.

nobiliary (nō-bil′i-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *nobiliaire* = Sp. Pg. *nobiliario*, < L. *nobilis*, noble: see *noble.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the nobility.

Nobiliary, in such a phrase as "*nobiliary* roll," or "*nobiliary* element of Parliament," is a term of patent utility, and one to which we should try to habituate ourselves.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 377.

II. *n.*; pl. *nobiliaries* (-riz). A history of noble families.

nobilify (nō-bil′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilified*, ppr. *nobilifying.* [< L. *nobilis*, noble, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To nobilitate. *Holland.*

Nobili's rings. See *ring.*

nobilitate (nō-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nobilitated*, ppr. *nobilitating.* [< L. *nobilitatus*, pp. of *nobilitare*, make known, render famous, render excellent, make noble, ennoble, < *nobilis*, known, famous, noble: see *noble.*] To make noble; ennoble; dignify; exalt.

That, being nobly born, he might persever,
Enthron'd by fame, *nobilitated* ever.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

nobilitate (nō-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *nobilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Ennobled.

The branches of the principal family of Douglas which were *nobilitate*. *Nisbet*, Heraldry (1816), I. 74.

nobilitation (nō-bil-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *nobilitation*, < L. as if **nobilitātio(n-)*, < *nobilitare*, make noble: see *nobilitate.*] The act of nobilitating or making noble.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

nobility (nō-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *nobilite*, *nobilete*, *nobilited*, also *noblete*, *noblite*, F. *nobilité* = Pr. *nobilitat*, *nobletat* = It. *nobiltà*, < L. *nobilita(t-)s*, celebrity, excellence, nobility, < *nobilis*, known, celebrated, noble: see *noble.* The older nouns in E. are *noblesse* and *nobley.*] 1. The character of being noble; nobleness; dignity of mind; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of everything that dishonors character; loftiness of tone; greatness; grandeur.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Sweet mercy is *nobility's* true badge.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 119.

There is a *nobility* without heraldry, a natural dignity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

2. Social or political preëminence, usually accompanied by special hereditary privileges, founded on hereditary succession or descent; eminence or dignity derived by inheritance from illustrious ancestors, or specially conferred by sovereign authority. The Constitution of the United States provides (art. I, sec. ix.): "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States."

He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his *nobility*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 45.

New *nobility* is but the act of power, but ancient *nobility* is the act of time. *Bacon*, Nobility.

Nobility without an estate is as ridiculous as gold lace on a frieze coat. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

The great peculiarity of the baronial estate in England as compared with the continent is the absence of the idea of caste: the English lords do not answer to the nobles of France or to the princes and counts of Germany, because in our system the theory of *nobility* of blood as conveying political privilege has no legal recognition. English *nobility* is merely the *nobility* of the hereditary counsellors of the crown, the right to give counsel being involved at one time in the tenure of land, at another in the fact of summons, at another in the terms of a patent; it is the result rather than the cause of peerage. The nobleman is the person who for his life holds the hereditary office denoted or implied by his title. The law gives to his children and kinsmen no privilege which it does not give to the ordinary freeman, unless we regard certain acts of courtesy, which the law has recognised, as implying privilege. Such legal *nobility* does not of course preclude the existence of real *nobility*, socially privileged and defined by ancient purity of descent or even by connexion with the legal *nobility* of the peerage; but the English law does not regard the man of most ancient and purest descent as entitled thereby to any right or privilege which is not shared by every freeman. . . . *Nobility* of blood—that is, *nobility* which was shared by the whole kin alike—was a very ancient principle among the Germans, and was clearly recognized by the Anglo-Saxons in the common institution of wergild. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 188.

In England there is no *nobility.* The so-called noble family is not noble in the continental sense; privilege does not go on from generation to generation; titles and precedence are lost in the second or third generation.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 306.

3. A body of persons enjoying the privileges of nobility. Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the body of persons holding titles in virtue of which they are members of the peerage. See *peerage;* see also quotations from Stubbs and Freeman under def. 2. (*b*) In some European countries, as in Russia, a class holding a high rank and enjoying, besides social distinction, special privileges; the noblesse.=**Syn. 1.** *Nobility*, *Nobleness*, elevation, loftiness, dignity. In application to things *nobleness* is rather more appropriate than *nobility*, as the *nobleness* of architecture or one's English, while *nobility* is more likely to be applied to persons and their belongings, as *nobility* of character or of rank; but this distinction is no more than a tendency as yet. See *noble.*

nobis (nō′bis). [L., dat. of *nos*, we: see *nostrum.*] With us; for or on our part: in zoölogy affixed to the name of an animal to show that such name is that which the author himself has given or by which he calls the object. The plural form is like the editorial "we." The singular *mihi*, sometimes used, has the same signification. Usually abbreviated *nob.*

noble (nō′bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *noble*, < OF. *noble*, also *nobile*, F. *noble* = Pr. Sp. *noble* = Pg. *nobre* = It. *nobile*, < L. *nobilis* (OL. *gnobilis*), knowable, known, well-known, famous, celebrated, high-born, of noble birth, excellent, < *noscere*, *gnoscere*, know (= Gr. γιγνώσκειν), know: see *know*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Possessing or characterized by hereditary social or political preëminence, or belonging to the class which possesses such preëminence or dignity; distinguished by birth, rank, or title; of ancient and honorable lineage; illustrious: as, a *noble* personage; *noble* birth.

He was a *noble* knyght and an hardy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Come they of *noble* family?
Why, so didst thou. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 129.

The patricians of a Latin town admitted to the Roman franchise became plebeians at Rome. Thus, from the beginning, the Roman plebs contained families which, if the word *noble* has any real meaning, were fully as *noble* as any house of the three elder tribes.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

2. High in excellence or worth.

The *noble* army of Martyrs praise thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

The *noblest* mind the best contentment has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

(*a*) Great or lofty in character, or in the nature of one's achievements; magnanimous; above everything that is mean or dishonorable: applied to persons or the mind.

Noblest of men, woo't die? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 59.

He was my friend,
My *noble* friend; I will bewail his ashes.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lover's Progress, iv. 3.

Though King John had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of his Enemy, yet he had the Happiness to fall into the Hands of a *noble* Enemy. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 124.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a nobler song.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i., Prol.

(*b*) Proceeding from or characteristic or indicative of greatness of mind: as, *noble* courage; *noble* sentiments; *noble* thoughts.

Thus checked, the Bishop, looking round with a *noble* air, cried out, "We commit our cause then to Almighty God." *Latimer*, Life and Writings, p. xxxix.

For his entertainment,
Leave that to me; he shall find *noble* usage,
And from me a free welcome.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

The *noblest* service comes from nameless hands,
And the best servant does his work unseen.
O. W. Holmes, Ambition.

(*c*) Of the best kind; choice; excellent.

And amonges hem. Oyle of Olyve is fulle dere: for thei holden it for fulle *noble* medicyne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.

Yet I had planted thee a *noble* vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Hir garthes of *nobylt* sylke they were.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

My wife, who, poor wretch! sat . . . all day, till ten at night, altering and lacing of a *noble* petticoat.
Pepys, Diary, Dec. 25, 1668.

See that there be a *noble* supper provided in the saloon to-night—serve up my best wines, and let me have music, d'ye hear? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 1.

(*d*) In *mineral.*, excellent; pure in the highest degree: as, *noble* opal; *noble* hornblende; *noble* tourmalin. (*e*) Precious; valuable: applied to those metals which are not altered on exposure to the air, or which do not easily rust, and which are much scarcer and more valuable than the so-called useful metals. Though the epithet is applied chiefly to gold and silver, and sometimes to quicksilver, it might also with propriety be made use of in reference to platinum and the group of metals associated with it, since these are scarce and valuable, and are little acted on by ordinary reagents. (*f*) In *falconry*, noting long-winged falcons which swoop down upon the quarry.

3. Of magnificent proportions or appearance; magnificent; stately; splendid: as, a *noble* edifice.

Vne oppon the Auter was amyt to stond
An ymage full *noble* in the nome of god,
ffyftene cubettes by course all of clene lenght,
Shynyng of shene gold & of shap *nobill*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1681.

It is very well built, and has many *noble* roomes, but they are not very convenient. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

A *noble* library . . . looks down upon us with its ponderous and speaking volumes.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 551.

Most noble, the style of a duke.—**Noble hawks**, in *falconry*. See *hawk*[1].—**Noble laurel**, the bay-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. See *bay*[1], 2, and *laurel*, 1.—**Noble liverwort**, the common hepatica or liverleaf, *Anemone Hepatica*. See *Hepatica*.—**Noble metals**. See def. 2 (*e*).—**Noble parts of the body**†, the vital parts, as the heart, liver, lungs, brain, etc. *Dunglison*.—**The noble art**, the art of self-defense; boxing.=**Syn. 2.** *Noble*, *Generous*, *Magnanimous*, honorable, elevated, exalted, illustrious, eminent, grand, worthy. *Noble* and *generous* start from the idea of being high-born; in character and conduct they express that which is appropriate to exalted place. *Noble* is an absolute word in excluding its opposite completely; it admits no degree of the petty, mean, base, or dishonorable; it is one of the words selected for the expression of loftiness in spirit and life. With *generous* the idea of liberality in giving has somewhat overshadowed the earlier meaning, that of a *noble* nature and a free, warm heart going forth toward others: as, a *generous* foe disdains to take an unfair advantage. *Magnanimous* comes nearer to the meaning of *noble*; it notes or describes that largeness of mind that has breadth enough and height enough to take in large views, broad sympathies, exalted standards, etc. (See definition of *magnanimity*.) It generally implies superiority of position: as, a nation so great as the United States or Great Britain can afford to be *magnanimous* in its treatment of injuries or affronts from nations comparatively weak.

II. *n.* 1. A person of acknowledged social or political preëminence; a person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; specifically, in Great Britain and Ireland, a peer; a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron. See *nobility* and *peerage*.

I come to thee for charitable license . . .
To sort our *nobles* from our common men.
For many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 77.

Let us see these handsome houses,
Where the wealthy *nobles* dwell.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2. An old English gold coin, current for 6*s.* 8*d.*, first minted by Edward III., and afterward by Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., and also by Edward IV., under whom one variety of the noble was called the *ryal* or *rose noble* (see *ryal*). The obverse type of all these nobles was the king in a ship. The reverse inscription, "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat" (Luke iv. 30), was probably a charm against thieves. Ruding conjectures, though not with much probability, that the coins derived their name from the noble nature of the metal of which they were composed. The coin was much imitated in the Low Countries. See *George-noble*, *quarter-noble*.

Obverse.

Reverse.
Noble of Edward III. (Size of the original.)

Heo tolde him a tale and tok him a *noble*,
For to hen hire beodemon and hire baude after.
Piers Ploweman (A), [iii. 46.

Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
Than in the Tour the *noble* yforged newe.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 70.

Sayth master mony-taker, greasd i' th' fist,
"And if tho[u] comst in danger, for a *noble*
I'le stand thy friend, & healp thee out of trouble."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

3. The pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch.]—4†. *pl.* In *entom.*, the *Papilionidæ*.—**Farthing nobles**. See *farthing*.—**Lion noble**. See *lion*, 5.—**Mail noble**. See *mail*[3].—**To bring a noble to ninepence**†, to decay or degenerate.

En. Have you given over study then?
Fo. Altogether; I have *brought a noble to ninepence*, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 348.

noble† (nō′bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *noblen*; < *noble*, *a.* Cf. *ennoble*.] To ennoble.

Thou *nobledest* so forforth our nature,
That no desdeyn the maker hadde of kynde.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 40.

noble-ending (nō′bl-en′ding), *a.* Making a noble end. [Rare.]

And so, espoused to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of *noble-ending* love.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 27.

noble-finch (nō′bl-finch), *n.* A book-name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*, translating the German *edelfink*. See cut under *chaffinch*.

nobleiet, *n.* See *nobley*.

nobleman (nō′bl-man), *n.*; pl. *noblemen* (-men). [< *noble* + *man*.] One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 308.

Thus has it been said does society naturally divide itself into four classes—*noblemen*, gentlemen, gigmen, and men. *Carlyle*.

noble-minded (nō′bl-mīn′ded), *a.* Possessed of a noble mind; magnanimous.

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapp'd the *noble-minded* Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 37.

nobleness (nō′bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noble. (*a*) Preëminence or distinction obtained by birth, or derived from a noble ancestry; distinguished lineage or rank; nobility.

I hold it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than *nobleness* and riches. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 28.

(*b*) Greatness of excellence or worth; loftiness; excellence; magnanimity; elevation of mind; nobility.

The Body of K. Harold his Mother Thyra offered a great Sum to have it delivered to her; but the Duke, out of the *Nobleness* of his Mind, would take no Money, but deliver'd it freely. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 23.

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 557.

The king of *noblenesse* gave charge unto the friers of Leicester to see an honourable interrment to be giuen to it. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 2.

(*c*) Stateliness; grandeur; magnificence.

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England.
Ashmole, Berkshire, II. 341. (*Latham.*)

(*d*) Excellence; choiceness of quality.

We ate and drank,
And might—the wines being of such *nobleness*—
Have jested also.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, Golden Supper.

(*e*) Of metals, freedom from liability to rust.=**Syn.** See *nobility* and *noble*.

noblesse (nō-bles′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nobless* (now *noblesse*, spelled and accented after mod. F.); < ME. *noblesse*, *noblesce*, < OF. *noblesse*, *noblesce*, *noblece*, *noblaice*, F. *noblesse* = Pr. *nobleza*, *noblessa* = Sp. *nobleza* = Pg. *nobreza*, < ML. *nobilitia*, nobility (pl. *nobilitiæ*, privileges of nobility), < L. *nobilis*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth or condition; nobility; greatness; nobleness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Tullius Hostilius,
That out of poverte roos to heigh *noblesse*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 311.

"Grisild," quod he, "that day
That I you took out of your poure array,
And putte you in estaat of heigh *noblesse*,
Ye have nat that forgotten, as I gesse."
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 412.

As a Husbands *Nobless* doth illustre
A mean-born wife.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

All the bounds
Of manhood, *noblesse*, and religion.
Chapman, Busy d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; specifically, same as *nobility*, 3 (*b*).

It was evening, and the esnail where the *Noblesse* go to take the air, as in our Hidepark, was full of ladys and gentlemen. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

He has plainly enough pointed out the faults even of the French *noblesse*. *Brougham*.

Noblesse oblige [F.], literally, nobility obliges; noble birth or rank compels to noble acts; hence, the obligation of noble conduct imposed by nobility.

noblewoman (nō′bl-wụm′an), *n.*; pl. *noblewomen* (-wim′en). [< *noble* + *woman*.] A woman of noble rank.

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nobley†, *n.* [ME., also *nobleie*, < OF. *noblee*, nobleness, < *noble*, noble: see *noble*.] 1. Noble birth; rank; state; dignity.

Whyl that this king sit thus in his *nobleye*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 69.

Ne pomp, array, *nobley*, or ek richesse,
Ne made me to rew on youre distresse,
But moral virtu, grounded upon trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1070.

2. The body of nobles; the nobility.

Your princes erren, as your *nobley* doth.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 449.

noblin, *n.* See *nobblin*.

nobly (nō′bli), *adv.* [< *noble* + *-ly*[2].] In a noble manner. (*a*) Of ancient or noble lineage; from noble ancestors: as, *nobly* born or descended. (*b*) In a manner befitting a noble.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demesnes, youthful, and *nobly* train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 182.

(*c*) With magnanimity, bravery, generosity, etc.; heroically.

Was not that *nobly* done? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 6. 14.

Well beat, O my immortal Indignation!
Thou *nobly* swell'st my belking Soul.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 30.

(*d*) Splendidly; magnificently: as, he was *nobly* entertained.

In that Reme ben faire men, and thei gon fulle *nobely* arrayed in Clothes of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

Behold!
Where on the Ægean shore a city stands,
Built *nobly*; pure the air, and light the soil;
Athens, the eye of Greece. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 239.

=**Syn.** Illustriously, honorably, magnanimously, grandly, superbly, sublimely.

nobody (nō′bo̧-di), *n.*; pl. *nobodies* (-diz). [< ME. *no body*; rare in ME. (where, besides the ordinary *none*, *no man*, *noman*, and *no wight* were used); < *no*[1] + *body*.] 1. No person; no one.

This is the tuns of our catch, plaid by the picture of *No-body*. *Shak.*, Tempest (folio 1623), iii. 2. 136.

I care for *nobody*, no, not I,
If no one cares for me.
Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, i. 3 (song).

Hence—2. An unimportant or insignificant person; one who is not in fashionable society.

Oh, Mrs. Benson, the Peabodys were *nobodys* only a few years ago. I remember when they used to stay at one of the smaller hotels. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 92.

nobstick, *n.* See *knobstick*.

nob-thatcher (nob′thach′ėr), *n.* A wig-maker. *Halliwell.* [Slang.]

nocake (nō′kāk), *n.* [An accom., simulating E. *cake*[1], of the earlier *nokehick*, < Amer. Ind. *nookik*, meal.] Parched maize pounded into meal, formerly much used by the Indians of North America, especially when on the march. It was mixed with a little water when prepared for use. This article, usually with the addition of sugar, is still much used in Spanish-American countries under the name of *pinole*.

Nókehick, parch'd meal, which is a readie very wholesome food, which they eate with a little water.
Roger Williams, Key (1643) (Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., I. 33).

A little pounded parched corn or *no-cake* sufficed them [the Indians] on the march.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

nocent† (nō′sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, harm, hurt, injure.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt: as, *nocent* qualities.

The Earle of Devonshire, being interessed in the blod of Yorke, that was rather feared then *nocent*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 213.

The baneful schedule of her *nocent* charms.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

2. Guilty; criminal.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*.
Hewyt, Sermons (1658), Christmas Day, p. 74. (*Latham.*)

Afflicts both *nocent* and the innocent.
Greene, James IV., v.

The innocent might have been apprehended for the *nocent*. *Charnock*, Attributes, p. 595.

II. *n.* One who is guilty; one who is not innocent.

An innocent with a *nocent*, a man ungylty with a gylty, was pondered in an egall balaunce.
Hall, 1548, Hen. IV., f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 22.

nocently (nō′sent-li), *adv.* In a nocent manner; hurtfully; injuriously. [Rare.]

nocerine (nō-sē′rin), *n.* [< *Nocera* (see def.) + *-ine*².] A fluoride of calcium and magnesium occurring in white acicular crystals in volcanic bombs from the tufa of Nocera in Italy.

nochet, *n.* See *nouch*.

nochel, notchel (noch′el), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *nichel*, simulating *not*.] To repudiate. See the quotations. [Prov. Eng.]

It is the custom in Lancashire for a man to advertise that he will not be responsible for debts contracted by her [his wife] after that date. He is thus said to *notchel* her, and the advertisement is termed a notchel notice.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 268.

Will. The first I think on is the king's majesty (God bless him!), him they cried *nochell*.
Sam. What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife?
Will. I do not know what he did; but they voted that nobody should either borrow or lend, nor sell or buy with him, under pain of their displeasure.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament, 1681 (Harl. Misc., II. [114). (*Davies.*)

nocht (noċht), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *naught*.

nocivet (nō′siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nocivo*, < L. *nocivus*, hurtful, injurious, < *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*.] Hurtful; injurious.

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

nocivous†, *a.* [< L. *nocivus*, hurtful: see *nocive*.] Hurtful; harmful; evil.

Phisitions which prescribe a remedy, . . .
That know what is *nocivous*, & what good, . . .
Yet all their skill as follie I deride,
Vnlesa they rightly know Christ crucified.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

nock (nok), *n.* [< ME. *nocke* = MD. *nocke* = Dan. *nok* = Sw. *nock*, OSw. *nocka*, dial. *nokke*, *nokk*, a nock, notch; cf. It. *nocco*, *nocca*, a nock, of Teut. origin. Now assibilated *notch*, q. v. Cf. *nick*¹.] 1. A notch; specifically, in *archery*, the notch on the end of an arrow (or the notched end itself), which rests on the string when shooting, or either of the notches on the horns of the bow where the string is fastened.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 138.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 201. (*Narex.*)

2. In *sail-making*, the foremost upper corner of boom-sails, and of staysails cut with a square tack.—3†. The fundament; the breech.

So learned Taliacotius from
Tha brawny part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Wou'd last as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic snout.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 285.

Nock-earing, the rope which fastens the nock of a sail.

nock (nok), *v. t.* [< *nock*, *n.* Cf. *notch*.] 1. To notch; make a notch in.

They [arrows] were shaven wel and dight,
Nokked and fethered arlght.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 942.

2. To place the notch of (the shaft or arrow) upon the string ready for shooting.

Captaine Smith was led after him by three great Salvages, holding him fast by each arme: and on each side six went in fyle with their Arrowes *nocked*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 159.

A proper attention was to be paid to the *nocking*—that is, the application of the notch at the bottom of the arrow to the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

nockandro† (no-kan′drō), *n.* [Perhaps humorously formed from *nock* + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man. (*Nares*).] Same as *nock*, 3.

Bleat be Dulcinea, whoae favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 14. (*Nares.*)

nocking-point (nok′ing-point), *n.* In *archery*, that part of the string of a bow on which the arrow is placed preparatory to shooting.

noctambulation (nok-tam-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulatio(n-)*, a walking about: see *night* and *ambulation*.] Somnambulism; sleep-walking. [Rare.]

noctambulism (nok-tam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *noctambulisme* = Sp. Pg. *noctambulismo* = It. *nottambulismo*; as *noctambulo* + *-ism*.] Somnambulism. [Rare.]

noctambulist (nok-tam′bū-list), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk, + *-ist*.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist. [Rare.]

noctambulo (nok-tam′bū-lō), *n.* [< Sp. *noctámbulo* = Pg. *noctambulo* = It. *nottambulo* = F. *noctambule*, a sleep-walker, < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ambulare*, walk.] A sleep-walker; a somnambulist.

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos*?
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air. (*Latham.*)

noctambulon† (nok-tam′bū-lon), *n.* Same as *noctambulo*. *Dr. H. More.*

noctidial (nok-tid′i-al), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *dies*, a day: see *night* and *dial*.] Comprising a night and a day; consisting of twenty-four hours. [Rare.]

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

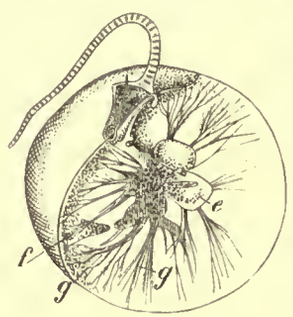
noctiferous† (nok-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *noctifer*, the evening star, lit. night-bringer, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *Lucifer*.] Bringing night. *Bailey.*

noctiflorous (nok-ti-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *flos* (*flor-*), blossom, flower.] In *bot.*, flowering at night.

Noctilio (nok-til′i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *-ilio*, as in L. *vespertilio*, a bat (< *vesper*, evening): see *Vespertilio*.] 1. A genus of Central American and South American emballonurine bats, the type of a family *Noctilionidæ*. *N. leporinus*, a bat of singular aspect, is the leading species.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Noctilionidæ (nok-til-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctilio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of bats, related to the *Emballonuridæ* and sometimes included in that family, represented by the single genus *Noctilio*. The ears are large, separate, and with well-developed tragus; there is no nose-leaf; the nostrils are oval and close together, and the snout projects over the lower lip; the short tail perforates the basal third of the large interfemoral membrane; and some peculiarities of the incisor teeth give the dentition an appearance like that of a rodent. These bats share with some others, as the molossids, the name of *bulldog bats*.

Noctiluca (nok-ti-lū′kạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *noctiluca*, that which shines by night (the moon, a lantern), < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] 1. A genus of free-swimming phosphorescent pelagic infusorial animalcules, typical of the family *Noctilucidæ*. It is sometimes regarded as representative of an order *Cystoflagellata* (or *Rhynchoflagellata*). They are ordinarily regarded as monomastigate or uniflagellate eustomatous infusorians, of subspheroidal form, strikingly like a peach in shape, and from $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch in diameter (thus of giant size among infusorians). There is only one species, *N. miliaris*, of almost cosmopolitan distribution, but most abundant in warm seas, where they are foremost among various phosphorescent pelagic organisms which make the water luminous.



Noctiluca miliaris.
e, gastric vacuole; *g*, radiating filaments; *f*, anal aperture. (Magnified.)

Noctiluca is extremely abundant in the superficial waters of the ocean, and is one of the most usual causes of the phosphorescence of the sea. The light is given out by the peripheral layer of protoplasm which lines the cuticle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 93.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

noctilucent (nok-ti-lū′sent), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*.] Shining by night or in the dark; noctilucid: as, the *noctilucent* eyes of a cat.

noctilucid¹ (nok-ti-lū′sid), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *lucidus*, shining: see *lucid*.] Shining by night; noctilucent.

noctilucid² (nok-ti-lū′sid), *n.* [< NL. *Noctilucidæ*.] A member of the family *Noctilucidæ*.

Noctilucidæ (nok-ti-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctiluca* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Noctiluca*.

noctilucin (nok-ti-lū′sin), *n.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-in*².] In phosphorescent animals, the semifluid substance which causes light. *Rossiter.*

noctilucous (nok-ti-lū′kus), *a.* [As *Noctiluca* + *-ous*.] Same as *noctilucent*. [Rare.]

Myriads of *noctilucous* nereids that inhabit the ocean.
Pennant.

noctivagant (nok-tiv′a-gant), *a.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Wandering in the night: as, a *noctivagant* animal.

The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping about our houses. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 347.

noctivagation (nok′ti-vā-gā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagatio(n-)*, a wandering, < *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Rambling or wandering in the night.

The Townsmen acknowledge 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid for *noctivagation*. *A. Wood*, Life of Himself, p. 274.

noctivagous (nok-tiv′a-gus), *a.* [= F. *noctivague* = Sp. *noctivago* = Pg. *noctivago* = It. *nottivago*, < L. *noctivagus*, that wanders by night, < *nox* (*noct-*), night, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] Noctivagant. *Buckland.*

noctograph (nok′tō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *nox* (*noct-*), night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A writing-frame for the blind.—2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their beats. *E. H. Knight.*

Noctua (nok′tū-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *noctua*, a night-owl, < *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) An old genus of mollusks. *Klein*, 1751. (*b*) In *entom.*, a genus of moths established by Fabricius in 1776. It gives name to the family *Noctuidæ* and to many corresponding groups of lepidopterous insects, with which it has been considered conterminous, though the old *Noctuæ* or *Noctuælites* have been divided into no fewer than twenty two families by some writers. The name is now restricted to moths having the following technical characters: antennæ with very short cilia, rarely demipectinate in the male, simple and filiform in the female; palpi little ascending, with long second and very short third joint; thorax hairy, subquadrate, with rounded, not very distinct collar; abdomen smooth, a little depressed, ending in a tuft cut squarely in the male, obtusely cylindroconic in the female; upper wings entire, obtuse at tip, slightly glistening with spots always distinct; and legs strong, moderately clothed, with the feet almost always spinulose. The larvæ are thick and cylindric, a little swollen behind, with a globular head of moderate size. They live upon low plants, and hide during the day under brush and dry leaves. They hibernate, and pupate in the spring underground without spinning any silk. Nine subgenera of *Noctua* as thus defined are recognized by Guenée, all erected into genera by many other authors. The genus *Noctua* in this sense is represented in Europe and America. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a genus of owls named by Savigny in 1809. It has been used for various generic types of *Strigidæ*, but is especially a synonym of *Athene*. The common small sparrow-owl is *Noctua passerina*, or *Athene noctua*.

noctuary (nok′tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *noctuaries* (-riz). [< L. *nox* (*noct-*) (collat. form of abl., *noctu*), night, + *-ary*. Cf. *diary*.] An account of what passes in the night: the converse of *diary*. [Rare.]

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with.
Addison, Spectator, No. 586.

noctuid (nok′tū-id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A noctuid moth; one of the *Noctuidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Noctuidæ*. Also *noctuidous*.

Noctuidæ (nok-tū′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctua* + *-idæ*.] 1. An extensive family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Noctua*, and corresponding to the Linnean section *Phalæna noctua*. It is a very large and universally distributed group, comprising over 1,500 species in the United States and 1,000 species in Europe. They are in general stout-bodied moths, with crested thorax, stout palpi, and simple antennæ. The larvæ are usually naked, and many species are noted pests to agriculture. By some authors this group has been made a superfamily, as *Noctuæ* or *Noctuites*, and divided into more than 50 families.

2. One of the many families into which the superfamily *Noctuæ* (see *Noctuidæ*) has been divided by some authors, notably by Guenée, containing the important genera *Agrotis*, *Tryphæna*, and *Noctua*. The characters of this group are not very marked, but most of the species bear spines upon the fore tibiæ.

noctuidous (nok-tū′i-dus), *a.* Noctuid. Also *noctuideous*.

noctuiform (nok′tū-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Noctua* + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form or characters of a noctuid moth; of or pertaining to the *Noctuidæ* in a broad sense.—2. Resembling a noctuid moth, as an owl-gnat (a dipterous insect).

Noctuiformes (nok-tū-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *noctuiform*.] A tribe of nemocerous dipterous insects; the owl-gnats. See *Psychodidæ*.

Noctuina (nok-tū-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Noctua* + *-ina*.] 1. In *entom.*, same as *Noctuidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a subfamily of *Strigidæ*, named from the genus *Noctua*. *Vigors*, 1825.

noctule (nok′tūl), *n.* [< F. *noctule*, dim., < L. *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night*.] 1. A bat of the genus *Noctilio* or family *Noctilionidæ*. *Cuvier.*—2. *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo noctula*, the largest British species of bat, being nearly 3 inches long without the tail, which is fully 1½ inches. It is found chiefly in the south of England, and is seen on the wing during only a short part of the year, retiring early in autumn to hollow trees, caves, or under the eaves of buildings, where many are sometimes found together.

nocturn (nok′tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *nocturne*, a., < OF. *nocturne*, F. *nocturne* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night, nightly, < *nox* (*noct-*),

night, *noctu*, by night: see *night*. Cf. *diurn.*] **I.**† *a.* Of the night; nightly. *Ancren Riwle.*

II. *n.* 1. In the *early Christian ch.*, one of several services recited at midnight or between midnight and dawn, and consisting chiefly of psalms and prayers. Later, in both the Greek and Latin churches, these were said just before daybreak, as one service, including both matins and lauds. In the Roman Catholic Church, matins consist sometimes of only one nocturn, and sometimes of three. See *matin*, 2.

2. The part of the psalter used at nocturns, or the division used at each nocturn.—3. Same as *nocturne*, 1.

Nocturna (nok-tėr′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night, of the night: see *nocturn*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the nocturnal lepidopters proper, or the moths corresponding to the Linnean genus *Phalæna*, or to the modern *Lepidoptera heterocera* exclusive of the sphinxes and zygænids (or *Crepuscularia*). The group was divided into six sections, *Bombycites*, *Noctuo-Bombycites*, *Noctuelites*, *Phalænites*, *Pyralites*, and *Pterophorites*.

Nocturnæ (nok-tėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturn*.] A section of raptorial birds, including but one family, the *Strigidæ*, or owls: contrasted with *Diurnæ*.

nocturnal (nok-tėr′nạl), *a.* [= Sp. *nocturnal*, < LL. *nocturnalis*, < L. *nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*. Cf. *diurnal*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the night; belonging to the night; used, done, or occurring at night: as, *nocturnal* cold; a *nocturnal* visit: opposed to *diurnal*.

> The virtuous Youth, of this Commission glad,
> Thought the *nocturnal* hours all clogg'd with lead.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 124.

2. Of or pertaining to a nocturn.—3. In *zoöl.*, active by night: as, *nocturnal* lepidopter.—**Nocturnal arc.** See *arc*.—**Nocturnal birds of prey**, the owls. See *Nocturnæ*.—**Nocturnal cognition**†, **dial**, etc. See the nouns.—**Nocturnal flowers**, flowers which open only in the night or twilight.—**Nocturnal Lepidoptera**, moths. See *Nocturna*.—**Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*.—**Syn. 1** and **3.** See *nightly*.

nocturnally (nok-tėr′nạl-i), *adv.* By night; nightly.

nocturne (nok′tėrn), *n.* [Also *nocturn*; < F. *nocturne* = Pr. *nocturn* = Sp. Pg. *nocturno* = It. *notturno*, < L. *nocturnus*, of the night: see *nocturn*.] 1. In *painting*, a night-piece; a painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night-light.

> The illumination of a *nocturne* differs in no respect from that of a day scene. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 111.

2. In *music*, a composition, properly instrumental, which is intended to embody the dreamy sentiments appropriate to the evening or the night; a pensive and sentimental melody; a reverie; a serenade. The style of composition and the term are peculiar to the romantic school. Also *notturno*.

nocturnograph (nok-tėr′nō-gràf), *n.* [< L. *nocturnus*, of the night, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument employed in factories, mines, etc., for recording events occurring in the night, such as the firing of boilers, opening and shutting of gates and doors, times of beginning or ending certain operations, etc., or as a check upon the performance of duty by watchmen or operatives left in charge of work. *The Engineer*, LXV. 207.

Nocua (nok′ū-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nocuus*, noxious: see *nocuous*.] Nocuous serpents as a division of *Ophidia:* contrasted with *Innocua*. Also called *Thanatophidia*.

nocument† (nok′ū-ment), *n.* [< ML. *nocumentum*, < L. *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*. For the form, cf. *document*.] Harm; injury. *Bp. Bale.*

> That he himselfe had no power to auert or alter, not to speake of his enigmaticall answers, snares, not instructions, *nocuments*, not documents vnto him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

nocuous (nok′ū-us), *a.* [= It. *nocuo*, < L. *nocuus*, injurious, noxious, < *nocere*, harm, hurt: see *nocent*.] 1. Noxious; hurtful.

> Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature.
> *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 487.

2. Specifically, venomous or poisonous, as a serpent; thanatophidian; of or pertaining to the *Nocua*.

nocuously (nok′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a nocuous manner; hurtfully; injuriously.

nod (nod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nodded*, ppr. *nodding*. [< ME. *nodden* (not in AS.); cf. G. dial. freq. *notteln*, shake, wag, jog, akin to OHG. *hnōtōn*, *nuotōn*, shake. Hence *nidnod*. The root seen in L. **nuere* (pp. **nutus*), nod (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), is appar. unrelated: see *nutant*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To incline or droop the head forward with a short, quick, involuntary motion, as when drowsy or sleepy; specifically, in *bot.*, to droop or curve downward by a short bend in the peduncle: said of flowers. See *nodding, p. a.*

> It is but dull business for a lonesome elderly man like me to be *nodding*, by the hour together, with no company but his air-tight stove. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2. Figuratively, to be guilty of a lapse or inadvertence, as when nodding with drowsiness.

> Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 180.
>
> Scientific reason, like Homer, sometimes *nods*.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 190.

3. To salute, beckon, or express assent by a slight, quick inclination of the head.

> Cassius is
> A wretched creature, and must bend his body
> If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 118.
>
> *Nod* to him, elves, and do him courtesies.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 177.

4. To bend or incline the top or part corresponding to the head with a quick jerky motion, simulating the nodding of a drowsy person.

> Sometime we see a . . . blue promontory
> With trees upon 't, that *nod* unto the world,
> And mock our eyes with air.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 6.
>
> Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
> And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvii. 672.
>
> Green hazels o'er his basnet *nod*. *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 25.

II. *trans.* 1. To incline or bend, as the head or top.—2. To signify by a nod: as, to *nod* assent.

> Craggy Cliffs, that strike the Sight with Pain,
> And *nod* impending Terrors o'er the Plain.
> *Congreve*, Taking of Namure.

3. To affect by a nod or nods in a manner expressed by a word or words connected: as, to *nod* one out of the room; to *nod* one's head off.

> Cleopatra
> Hath *nodded* him to her.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 66.

nod (nod), *n.* [< *nod*, *v.*] 1. A short, quick, forward and downward motion of the head, either voluntary, as when used as a familiar salutation, a sign of assent or approbation, or given as a signal, command, etc., or involuntary, as when one is drowsy or sleepy.

> They sometimes, from the private *nods* and ambiguous orders of their prince, perform some odious or execrable action. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi., Expl.
>
> A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them, when they do amiss. *Locke*, Education, § 77.
>
> A mighty King I am, an earthly God;
> Nations obey my Word, and wait my *Nod*.
> *Prior*, Solomon, ii.
>
> With a *nod* of his handsome head and a shake of the reins on black Bob, he is gone.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 292.

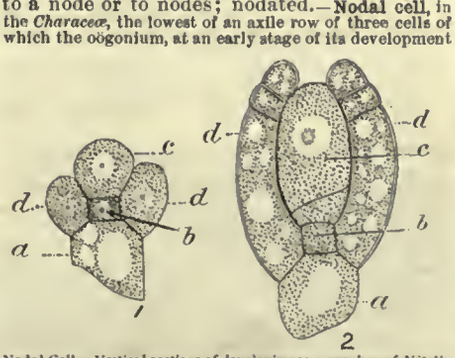
2. A quick forward or downward inclination of the upper part or top of anything.

> Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
> Ready, with every *nod*, to tumble down.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4. 102.

The land of nod, the state of sleep: a humorous allusion to "the land of Nod on the east of Eden" (Gen. iv. 16). [Colloq.]

Noda (nō′dạ), *n.* [NL. (Schellenberg, 1803), < Gr. *νωδός*, toothless, < *νη-* priv. + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Phora*. (*b*) A wide-spread and important genus of *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized by the shape of the scutellum, which is as broad as it is long and very obtuse, becoming almost circular.

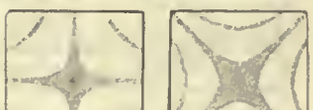
nodal (nō′dạl), *a.* [< *node* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a node or to nodes; nodated.—**Nodal cell**, in the *Characeæ*, the lowest of an axile row of three cells of which the oögonium, at an early stage of its development



Nodal Cell.—Vertical sections of developing carpogonium of *Nitella flexilis*, at different stages.

1. Very early stage: *a*, supporting cell; *b*, nodal cell; *c*, central cell; *d*, *d*, rudimentary enveloping cells. 2. Later stage (letters as above). In fig. 2 the enveloping cells *d*, *d* have almost completely inclosed the central cell *c*.

and fertilization, consists.—**Nodal cone**, the tangent cone of a surface, at a node.—**Nodal curve**, in *math.*, a curve upon a surface, upon which curve every section of the surface has a node, so that the surface has more than one tangent plane at every point of the nodal curve; a curve along which the surface cuts itself.—**Nodal figure**, a curve formed by the nodal lines of a plate.—**Nodal lines**, lines of absolute or comparative rest which exist on the surface of an elastic body, as a plate or membrane, whose parts are in a state of vibration. Their existence is shown by sprinkling sand on the vibrating plate. During its motion the sand is thrown off the vibrating parts and accumulates in the nodal lines. The figures thus produced were discovered and studied by Chladni, and are hence called *Chladni's figures;* they are always highly symmetrical, and the variety, according to the shape of the plate, the way it is supported and set vibrating, etc., is very great.—**Nodal locus.** See *locus*.—**Nodal points**, those points in a vibrating body (as a string



Nodal Lines.

Vibrating String, with nodes at *N*, *N'*, *N''*, and loops at *L*, *L'*, *L''*, *L'''*.

extended between two fixed objects) which remain at absolute or comparative rest during the vibration, the portions lying between the nodes being called *loops*.

nodated (nō′dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nodatus*, pp. of *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*, *knot*[1].] Knotted.—**Nodated hyperbola**, in *geom.*, a hyperbola of the third or a higher order with a node.

nodation (nō-dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *nodatio(n-)*, knottiness, < *nodare*, fill with knots, tie in knots: see *nodate*.] The act of making a knot; the state of being knotted. [Rare.]

noddary†, *n.* [Appar. for **noddery*, < *nod* (or *noddy*?) + *-ery*.] Foolishness. [Rare.]

> Peoples prostrations of [civil liberties], . . . when they may lawfully help it, are prophane prostitutions; ignorant Ideottisms, under naturall *noddaries*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 51.

nodden†, (nod′n), *a.* [Irreg. < *nod* + *-en*[1]; prop. *nodded*.] Bent; inclined.

> They neither plongh nor sow; ne, fit for flail,
> E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 10.

nodder (nod′ėr), *n.* [< *nod* + *-er*[1].] One who nods, in any sense of that word.

> A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers. *Pope*.

nodding (nod′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nod*, *v.*] The act of one who nods: also used attributively: as, a *nodding* acquaintance (an acquaintance involving no recognition other than a nod).

> I have met him ont at dinner, and have a *nodding* acquaintance with him. *E. Yates*, Castaway, II. 274.

nodding (nod′ing), *p. a.* Having a drooping position; bending with a quick motion: as, a *nodding* plume; specifically, in *bot.*, having a short bend in the peduncle below the flower, causing the latter to face downward; cernuous.

noddingly (nod′ing-li), *adv.* In a nodding manner; with a nod or nods.

noddipoll†, *n.* See *noddy-poll*.

noddle[1] (nod′l), *n.* [< ME. *nodle*, *nodyl*, prob. for orig. **knoddel*, dim. of **knod* = MD. *knodde*, a knot, knob, D. *knod*, a club, cudgel, = G. *knoten*, a knot, knob: see *knot*[1]. Cf. *knob* = *nob*[1], the head.] 1†. The back part of the head or neck; also, the cerebellum.

> Of that which ordeineth dooe procede—Imaginacion in the forhede, Reason in the braine, Remembrance in the *nodel*. *Sir T. Elyot*.
>
> After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke. *Barrough's Method of Physick* (1624). (*Nares.*)
>
> Occasion . . . turneth a bald *noddle* after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken.
> *Bacon*, Delays (ed. 1887).

2. The head.

> I could tell you how, not long before her Death, the late Queen of Spain took off one of her Chapines, and clowted Olivares about the *Noddle* with it. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.
>
> Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*.
>
> These reflections, in the writers of the transactions of the times, seize the *noddles* of such as were not born to have thoughts of their own. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

noddle[2] (nod′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noddled*, ppr. *noddling*. [Freq. and dim. form of *nod*. Cf. *niddle-noddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make light and frequent nods.

> He walked aplay, stooping and *noddling*.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 134. (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To nod or cause to nod frequently.

She *noddled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, v. 10.

noddock† (nod′ok), *n.* [Also *nodock;* appar. the same, with diff. dim. suffix *-ock*, as *noddle*.] Same as *noddle*.

noddy[1] (nod′i), *n.*; pl. *noddies* (-iz). [Prob. < *nod* + *-y*[1], as if 'sleepy-head'; cf. *noddy-poll*. Cf. also *noddle*[1].] 1. A simpleton; a fool.

Hum. What do you think I am?
Jasp. An arrant *noddy*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 4.

Nay, see; she will not understand him! gull, *noddy*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

2. A large dark-colored tern or sea-swallow of the subfamily *Sterninæ* and the group *Anoëæ* or genus *Anoüs*, found on most tropical and warm-temperate sea-coasts: so called from their apparent stupidity. The several species are much alike, having a sooty-brown or fuliginous plumage, with the top of the head white, the bill and feet black, large pointed wings, and long graduated tail. The common noddy is *Anoüs stolidus*, which abounds on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States and elsewhere. See cut under *Anoüs*. 3. The murre, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Massachusetts.]—4. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New Berne, North Carolina.]—5†. An old game of cards, supposed to have been played like cribbage.

I left her at cards: she'll sit up till you come, because she'll have you play a game at *noddy*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iii. 2.

Cran. Gentlemen, what shall our game be?
Wend. Master Frankford, you play best at *Noddy*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

6†. The knave in this game.—7. A kind of four-wheeled cab with the door at the back, formerly in use.

One morning early, Jean-Marie led forth the Doctor's *noddy*, opened the gate, and mounted to the driving-seat.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

noddy[1]† (nod′i), *v. t.* [< *noddy*[1], *n.*] To make a fool of. *Davies.*

If such an asse be *noddied* for the nonce,
I say but this to helpe his idle fit,
Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of wit.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 24.

noddy[2] (nod′i), *n.* [< *nod*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *noddy*[1].] A device designed to show the oscillation of the support of a pendulum. It consists of an inverted pendulum held in a vertical position by a reed or spring connecting it with its support. The force tending to restore the noddy to the vertical is the excess of the force of the spring over the moment of gravity, and its oscillation is therefore generally slow.

noddy-poll†, *n.* [Also *noddipoll, noddipol, nody-poll;* < *noddy*[1] + *poll*[1].] A simpleton.

Or els so foolyshe, that a verye *nodypoll* nydyote myght be ashamed to say it. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 709.

noddy-tern (nod′i-tėrn), *n.* Same as *noddy*[1], 2.

node (nōd), *n.* [< F. *node*, in vernacular uses *nœud*, OF. *nod, no, nou* = Sp. *nodo*, in vernacular uses *nudo* = Pg. It. *nodo*, < L. *nodus*, for **gnodus*, a knot, = E. *knot:* see *knot*[1].] 1. A knot, or what resembles one; a knob; a protuberance. Hence—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A hard swelling on a ligament, tendon, or bone. (*b*) A hard concretion or incrustation on a joint affected with gout or rheumatism. Specifically—3. In *anat.*, a joint, articulation, or condyle, as one of the knuckles of the hand, bones being usually enlarged at their articular ends, thus constituting nodes or knotted parts between slenderer portions technically called *internodes*.—4. In *entom.*, any knot-like part or organ. Specifically—(*a*) The basal segment of an insect's abdomen when it is short and strongly constricted before and behind, so as to be distinctly separated, not only from the thorax, but from the rest of the abdomen. The term is especially used in describing ants, some species of which have the second abdominal ring constricted in the same manner, forming a second node behind the first. (*b*) A notch in the anterior margin of the wing of a dragon-fly where the marginal and costal veins meet and appear to be knotted together.

5. In *bot.*, the definite part of a stem which normally bears a leaf, or a whorl of leaves, or in cryptogams, such as *Equisetum* and *Chara*, the points on the stem at which foliar organs of various kinds are borne. See cut in next column.—6. In *astron.*, one of the points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere, such as the ecliptic and equator, or the orbit of a planet and the ecliptic, intersect each other; especially, one of the points at which a celestial orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic. The node at which a heavenly body passes or appears to pass to the north of the plane of the orbit or great circle with which its own orbit or apparent orbit is compared is called the *ascending node;* that where it descends to the south is called the *descending node*. (See *dragon's head and tail*, under *dragon*.) At the vernal equinox the sun is in its ascending node, at the autumnal equinox in its descending

Stems, showing the nodes of (1) *Lolium perenne;* (2) *Equisetum arvense;* (3) *Polygonum nodosum;* (4) *Nerium Oleander*.

node. The straight line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*.

7. In *acoustics*, a point or line in a vibratile body, whether a stretched string or membrane, a solid rod, plate, or bell, or a column of air, which, when the body is thrown into vibration, remains either absolutely or relatively at rest: opposed to *loop*.—8. Figuratively, a knot; an entanglement. [Rare.]

There are characters which are continually creating collisions and *nodes* for themselves in dramas which nobody is prepared to act with them.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xix.

9. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow of or light through which either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, etc., in dials with furniture, are shown.—10. In *geom.*: (*a*) A point upon a curve such that any line passing through it cuts the curve at fewer distinct points than lines in general do. At a node a curve has two or more distinct tangents. If two of these are real, the curve appears to cross itself at this point; if they are all imaginary, the point is isolated from the rest of the real part of the curve. (*b*) A double point of a surface; a point where there are more than one tangent-plane; especially, a conical point where the form of the surface in the infinitesimally distant neighborhood is that of a double cone of any order. But there are other kinds of nodes of surfaces, as *trinodes, binodes*, and *unodes* (see these words), as well as nodal curves. See *nodal*. (*c*) A point of a surface: so called because it is a node of the curve of intersection of the surface with the tangent-plane at that point. *Cayley.*—**Lunar nodes**, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—**Nodes of Ranvier**, apparent constrictions in the peripheral medullated nerve-fibers, at regular intervals, where the white substance is interrupted.

node-and-flecnode (nōd′and-flek′nōd), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane which intersects the surface in a curve having a flecnode at one of the points of tangency.

node-and-spinode (nōd′and-spī′nōd), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a double tangent-plane having a parabolic contact at one of the points of tangency.

node-couple (nōd′kup′l), *n.* A pair of points on a surface at which one plane is tangent: so called because a point of tangency of two surfaces is always a node of their curve of intersection.—**Node-couple curve**, a curve on a surface the locus of all its node-couples.

node-cusp (nōd′kusp), *n.* A singularity of a plane curve produced by the union of a node, a cusp, an inflection, and a bitangent; a ramphoid cusp.

node-plane (nōd′plān), *n.* A tangent-plane to a surface. *Cayley.*

node-triplet (nōd′trip′let), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a plane which touches the surface in three points.

nodi, *n.* Plural of *nodus*.

nodiak (nō′di-ak), *n.* [Native name.] The Papuan spiny ant-eater, *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus bruijni*. It is of more robust form than the common Australian echidna, with a much longer decurved snout, three-clawed feet, and spiny tongue; the color is blackish with white spines. The animal lives in burrows, and subsists on insects. See cut under *Echidnidæ*.

nodical (nod′i-kal), *a.* [< *node* + *-ic-al*.] In *astron.*, of or pertaining to the nodes: applied to a revolution from a node to the same node again: as, the *nodical* revolutions of the moon.

nodicorn (nod′i-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having nodose antennæ, as certain hemipterous insects.

nodiferous (nō-dif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing nodes.

nodiform (nō′di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodus*, knot, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form of a knot or little swelling: specifically said of a tarsal joint when it is small and partly concealed by the contiguous joints.

Nodosaria (nō-dō-sā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *nodosus*, knotty (see *nodose*), + *-aria*.] A genus of polythalamic or multilocular foraminifers, typical of the *Nodosariidæ*. The cells are thrown out from the primitive spherule in linear series so as to form a shell composed of numerous chambers arranged in a straight or curved line. They occur fossil in Chalk, Tertiary, and recent formations.

nodosarian (nō-dō-sā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Nodosaria:* applied especially to a stage of development resembling *Nodosaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Nodosaria*.

Nodosariidæ (nō′dō-sā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nodosaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, typified by the genus *Nodosaria*.

nodosarine (nō-dō-sā′rin), *a.* [< *Nodosaria* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to *Nodosaria* or the *Nodosariidæ*, or having their characters.

nodose (nō′dōs), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nodoso*, < L. *nodosus*, knotty, < *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] 1. In *bot.*, knotty or knobby; provided with knots or internal transverse partitions, as the leaves of some species of *Juncus*.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a node or nodes: said of a longitudinal body which is swollen or dilated at one or more points. (*b*) Having knot-like swellings on the surface.—**Nodose antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ having one, two, or more enlarged and knot-like joints, the others being slender.

nodosity (nō-dos′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nodosities* (-tiz). [= F. *nodosité* = It. *nodosità*, < LL. *nodositas*, nodosity, < L. *nodosus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] 1. The state or quality of being nodose or knotty; knottiness.—2. A knotty swelling or protuberance; a knot.

No, no; . . . it [Croft's Life of Young] is not a good imitation of Johnson; it has all his pomp without his force; it has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength; it has all the contortions of the sibyl without the inspiration. *Burke*, in Prior, xvi.

nodous (nō′dus), *a.* [< L. *nodosus*, knotty: see *nodose*.] Knotty; full of knots. [Rare.]

This [the ring-finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

nodular (nod′ū-lär), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule or knot; consisting of nodules.—**Nodular iron ore.** Same as *eaglestone*.

nodularious (nod-ū-lā′ri-us), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-arious*.] Having nodules; characterized by small knots or lumps.

nodulated (nod′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having nodules; nodose.

On the hard palate . . . was an irregularly raised patch of *nodulated* character. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1119.

nodulation (nod-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *nodule* + *-ation*.] The state of being nodulated; also, the process of becoming nodulated.

The *nodulation* of the material may go on in that position. *Science*, XIII. 146.

nodule (nod′ūl), *n.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, dim. of *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] A little knot or lump. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, the anterior end of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, projecting into the fourth ventricle, in front of the uvula. Also called *laminated tubercle* and *nodulus*. (*b*) In *entom.*, a small rounded elevation on a surface; a tubercle. (*c*) In *bot.*, the strongly refractive thickening to be observed on the valval side of many diatom frustules, occurring in the middle and at the end of the central clear space not occupied by the transverse striæ. (*d*) In *geol.*, a rounded, variously shaped mineral mass: a form of concretionary structure frequently seen, especially in clay and argillaceous limestones. The earthy carbonate of iron (clay-ironstone), an important ore, very commonly occurs in the nodular form. The common clay-stones called *fairy-stones* in Scotland furnish a good illustration of this mode of occurrence of mineral matter. The nucleus of all these is generally some organized substance, as a piece of sponge, a shell, a leaf, a fish, or the excrement of fishes or other animals; but sometimes an inorganic fragment serves as the center. Nodules, as of troilite, graphite, etc., often occur in masses of meteoric iron. See *meteorite*.—**Lymphoid nodules.** See *lymphoid*.—**Nodules of Arantius.** See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*.

noduled (nod′ūld), *a.* [< *nodule* + *-ed*[2].] Having little knots or lumps.

Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock, the *nodul'd* flint calcine.
Dr. E. Darwin, Botanical Garden, i. 2. 298. (*Latham.*)

noduli, *n.* Plural of *nodulus*.

noduliferous (nod-ū-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or bearing nodules.

noduliform (nod'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nodulus*, a little knot, + *forma*, form.] In the form of a nodule; bearing nodules or knots.

nodulose, nodulous (nod'ū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. *nodulosus*, < L. *nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In *bot.*, having little knots; knotty.

nodulus (nod'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *noduli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nodulus*, a little knot: see *nodule*.] In *anat.*, a nodule. For specific use as the name of part of the cerebellum, see *nodule* (*a*).

nodus (nō'dus), *n.*; pl. *nodi* (-dī). [L., a knot, node: see *node*.] 1. A knot.—2. In *music*, an enigmatical canon.—**Nodus cursorius**, a name given by Nothnagel to a part of the caudate nucleus lying at about the middle of its length. The mechanical or chemical stimulation of this point is stated by him to produce forced movements of leaping and running either straight forward or in a circle.

Noeggerathia (neg-e-rā'thi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after J. *Nöggerath*, a German mining engineer and geologist (1788–1877).] A genus of fossil plants described by Sternberg (1820), found in the European coal-measures, but only rarely, and in regard to the affinities of which there have been much doubt and discussion. Some of the latest authorities place it among the *Cycadaceæ*. The nervation of the leaves bears considerable resemblance to that of the gingko-tree, a conifer. Lesquereux describes certain fossil plants occurring in the coal-measures of Ohio and Alabama, which more nearly resemble *Noeggerathia* than do any others found in the United States, under the generic name of *Whittleseya*.

Noël, *n.* See *Nowel*[1].

noematic (nō-e-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νόημα*, a perception, a thought, understanding, < *νοεῖν*, see, perceive, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, mind: see *nous*.] Of or pertaining to the understanding; mental; intellectual.

noematical (nō-e-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *noematic* + *-al*.] Same as *noematic*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 3.

noematically (nō-e-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the understanding or mind. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2.

noemics (nō-em'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *νόημα*, a perception (see *noematic*), + *-ics*.] The science of the understanding; intellectual science. [Rare.]

Noëtian (nō-ē'shiạn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *Νοητός*, Noëtus (see def.), + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Noëtus or Noëtianism.

II. *n.* A follower of Noëtus of Smyrna in Asia Minor, who about A. D. 200 founded a Monarchian sect or school, and taught a form of Patripassianism.

Noëtianism (nō-ē'shiạn-izm), *n.* [< *Noëtian* + *-ism*.] The teachings of Noëtus or of the Noëtians. See *Noëtian*.

noëtic (nō-et'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νοητικός*, quick of perception, < *νόησις*, a perception, *νοητός*, perceivable, also perceiving, < *νοεῖν*, perceive, see, < *νόος*, *νοῦς*, perception, understanding, mind: see *nous*.] Relating to, performed by, or originating in the intellect.

> I would employ the word *noetic* . . . to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

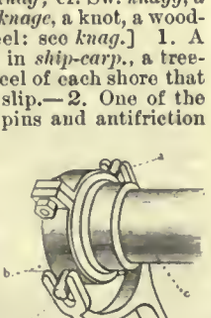
Noëtic world, the archetypal world of Plato.

noëtical (nō-et'i-kạl), *a.* [< *noëtic* + *-al*.] Same as *noëtic*.

no-eye pea (nō'ī pē). A variety of pulse produced by the shrub *Cajanus Indicus*. [Jamaica.]

nof†. A contraction of *ne of*, not of or nor of.

nog[1] (nog), *n.* [A var. of *knag*; cf. Sw. *knagg*, a knot, knag, = Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a knot, a wooden peg, the cog of a wheel: see *knag*.] 1. A wooden pin; specifically, in *ship-carp.*, a treenail driven through the heel of each shore that supports the ship on the slip.—2. One of the pins or combinations of pins and antifriction rollers in the lever of a clutch-coupling, attached to the inner sides of the bifurcations of the clutch-lever, and working in a groove turned in and entirely around the movable part of the clutch, for sliding the latter along the feather of the rotating shaft to engage it with its counterpart on the shaft to be rotated.—3. A brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in an internal wall; a timber-brick.—4. In *mining*, a cog; a square block of wood used to build up a chock or cog-pack for supporting the roof in a coal-mine.—5. *pl.* The shank-bones. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]



a a, nogs; *b*, collar; *c*, shaft; *d*, lever.

nog[1] (nog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nogged*, ppr. *nogging*. [< *nog*[1], *n.*] 1. In *ship-carp.*, to secure by a nog or treenail.—2. To fill with brickwork. See *nogging*.

nog[2] (nog), *n.* [Abbr. of *noggin*.] 1. A little pot; a mug; a noggin.—2. A kind of strong ale.

> Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on 't
> He 'd either make a hog or dog on 't.
> *Swift*, Upon the Horrid Plot.

Norfolk nog, a strong kind of ale brewed in Norfolk, England.

> Here's *Norfolk nog* to be had at next door.
> *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, i. 2.

noggen (nog'n), *a.* [< *nog-s* + *-en*[2].] 1. Made of nogs or hemp. Hence—2. Thick; clumsy; rough. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

noggin (nog'in), *n.* [Also *naggin*, formerly sometimes *knoggin*; < Ir. *noigin* = Gael. *noigean*, a wooden cup; cf. Gael. *cnogan*, an earthen pipkin; Ir. *cnagaire*, a noggin; < Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob, peg, knock, etc.: see *knag*. Cf. *noy*[1].] 1. A vessel of wood; also, a mug or similar vessel of any material.

> The furniture of this Caravansera consisted of a large iron Pot, two oaken Tables, two Benches, two Chairs, and a Potheen *Noggin*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 196.

2. The contents of such a vessel; a small amount of liquor, as much as might suffice for one person.

> The sergeant . . . brought up his own mug of beer, into which a *noggin* of gin had been put.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

3. One end of a keg that has been sawn into halves, used for various purposes on shipboard.—4. The head; the noddle. [Colloq.]

nogging (nog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nog*[1], *v.*] 1. In *building*, brickwork serving to fill the interstices between wooden quarters, especially in partitions.—2. In *ship-carp.*, the act of securing the heels of the shores with treenails. See *nog*[1].—**Nogging-pieces**, horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the quarters in brick-nogging and nailed to them, for the purpose of strengthening the brickwork. Also *noggin*.

noggle (nog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *noggled*, ppr. *noggling*. [Cf. *naggle*.] To walk awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

noggler (nog'lẽr), *n.* An awkward or bungling person. [Prov. Eng.]

noggy (nog'i), *a.* [Appar. < *nog*[2] + *-y*[1].] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Prov. Eng.]

noght†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *naught*, *not*[1].

nogs (nogz), *n.* [Origin obscure. Hence *noggen*.] Hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

nohow (nō'how), *adv.* [< *no*[2], *adv.*, + *how*[1].] 1. In no manner; not in any way; not at all. [Colloq.]—2. Out of one's ordinary way; out of sorts. [Slang.]—**To look nohow**, to be out of countenance or embarrassed. *Davies*. [Slang.]

> I could not speak a word; I dare say I *looked no-how*.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 161.

Then, struck with the peculiar expression of the young man's face, she added "Ain't Mr. B. so well this morning? you *look* all *nohow*."
In *Dickens*, Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions.

noiance†, *n.* See *noyance*.

noiet, *v.* and *n.* See *noy*.

noil (noil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *noyle*; < OF. *noiel*, *noyel*, *nuiel*, *noel*, *nouyau*, a button, buckle; appar. same as *noiel*, etc., a kernel (see *newel*[1], *newel*[2]), but perhaps dim. of *nou*, < L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node*.] One of the short pieces and knots of wool taken from the long staple in the process of combing. These are used for felting purposes, or are made into inferior yarns, which are put into cloth to increase its thickness. The name is also given to waste silk.

> No person shall put any *noyles*, thrums, etc., or other deceivable thing, into any broad woolen cloth.
> *Stat. Jac. I.*, c. 18, quoted in Notes and Queries, 6th ser., [X. 86.

It is the function of the various forms of combing machine now in use to separate the "top" or long fibre from the *noil* or short and broken wool. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 660.

noil-yarn (noil'yärn), *n.* An inferior quality of yarn spun from the combings of waste silk or wool.

noint† (noint), *v. t.* [Also dial. *nint*; < ME. *nointen*, by apheresis from *anoint*: see *anoint*.] Same as *anoint*.

> *Noynt* hem ther-wyth ay when thow may.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 218.

She fetched to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Bears still about it; which she *nointed* round
Our either nostrills, and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale-smell. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iv. 595.

noisance† (noi'zạns), *n.* An obsolete form of *nuisance*.

> And yef ye take eny of owres, thei shull helpe yow to oure *noysaunce*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 456.
> Much *noisance* they have every where by wolves.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 63. (*Davies*.)

noisant† (noi'zant), *a.* [ME. *noisaunt*, < OF. *nuisant*, ppr. of *nuisir*, F. *nuire*, < L. *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*. Cf. *noisance*.] Harmful; troublesome.

> Iff it be, ye shall haue gretly to doo
> Huge *noisaunt* pannes with aduersite,
> And desherite be wretchedly also.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1045.

noise (noiz), *n.* [< ME. *noise*, *noyse*, < OF. *noise*, *noyse*, *noisse*, *nose*, *noxe*, *nocc*, F. *noise* = Pr. *nausa*, *noysa*, *nueiza* = OSp. *noxa*, a dispute, wrangle, strife, noise; origin uncertain; according to some, < L. *nausea*, disgust, nausea (see *nausea*); according to others, < L. *noxia*, hurt, harm, damage, injury (see *noxious*); but neither explanation is satisfactory in regard to either form or sense. Confusion of form and sense with some other words, as those represented by *noisance*, *noisant*, and *annoy*, *noy*, *noysome*, *noisome*, etc., seems to have occurred.] 1. A sound of any kind and proceeding from any source; especially, an annoying or disagreeable sound, or a mixture of confused sounds; a din: as, the *noise* of falling water; the *noise* of battle. In acoustics a *noise*, as opposed to a *tone*, is a sound produced by confused, irregular, and practically unanalyzable vibrations.

> Ther sholde ye haue herde grete brekinge of speres, and grete *noyse* of swerdes vpon helmes and vpon sheldes, that the swonde was herde in to the Citee clerly.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There is very little *noise* in this City of Publick Cries of things to be sold, or any Disturbance from Pamphlets and Hawkers. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

> Standing on the polished marble floor,
> Leave all the *noises* of the square behind.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk: as, to make a great *noise* about trifles.—3. Frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion; stir.

> Though ther were a *noyse* among the prese,
> Yet wist he wele as for fayre Clarionas,
> That he was no thing gilty in that ease.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1517.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator*.

Adventurers, like prophets, though they make great *noise* abroad, have seldom much celebrity in their own countries. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 105.

4†. Report; rumor.

> Cleopatra, catching but the least *noise* of this, dies instantly. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 145.
> They say you are bountiful;
> I like the *noise* well, and I come to try it.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger* ?), Lover's Progress, i. 2.
> But, in pure earnest,
> How trolls the common *noise*?
> *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

5†. A set or company of musicians; a band.

> And see if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*; Mistress Tearsheet would fain hear some music.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 13.
> Proclaim his idol lordship,
> More than ten criers, or six *noise* of trumpets!
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 8.

Were 't not a rare jest, if they should come sneaking upon us, like a horrible *noise* of fiddlers?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 3.

Canst thou hear this stuff, Freeman? I cou'd as soon suffer a whole *Noise* of Flatterers at a great Man's Levee in a Morning. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

6†. Offense; offensive savor.

> He enfecte the firmament with his felle *noise*.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 936.

To make a noise in the world, to be much talked of; attain such notoriety or renown as to be a subject of frequent talk or of public comment or discussion.

> The mighty Empires which have *made* the greatest *noise in the world* have taken up but an inconsiderable part of the whole earth. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Tone*, etc. (see *sound*, *n.*, 2 and 3); din, clatter, blare, hubbub, racket, uproar.

noise (noiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noised*, ppr. *noising*. [< ME. *noisen*, *noysen*; from the noun.] I.† *intrans.* To sound.

> Other harm
> Those terrours which thou speak'st of did me none;
> I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 488.

II. *trans.* 1. To spread by rumor or report; report: often with *abroad*.

Ryght thus the peple merily ioyng
As off the good rule *noysed* of thaim to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1556.

All these sayings were *noised abroad*. Luke i. 65.

It is *noised* he hath a mass of treasure.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 404.

2†. To report of; spread rumors concerning; accuse publicly.

The wydow *noysyth* you, Sir Thómas, that ye sold a wey salt but for xxs. that she might hafe had xls. for every wey; I pray you aunswer that for your acquytalle.
Paston Letters, I. 228.

And for as mech as I am credybilly informyd how that Sir Myle Stapylton, knyght, with other yll dysposed persones, defame and falsly *noyse* me in morderyng of Thomas Denys, the Crowner, . . . and the seyd Stapylton ferthermore *noyseth* me with gret robries. *Paston Letters*, II. 27.

3†. To disturb with noise. *Dryden.*

noiseful (noiz'fûl), *a.* [< *noise* + *-ful.*] Noisy; loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk.

He sought for quiet, and content of mind,
Which *noiseful* towns and courts can never know.
Dryden, Epil. Spoken at Oxford (1674), l. 5.

noiseless (noiz'les), *a.* [< *noise* + *-less.*] Making no noise or bustle; silent.

On our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of Time
Steals ere we can effect them.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 41.

Along the cool sequestered vale of life
They kept the *noiseless* tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

noiselessly (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner; without noise; silently.

noiselessness (noiz'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noiseless or silent; absence of noise; silence.

noisette (nwo-zet'), *n.* [F., < *Noisette*, a proper name, < *noisette*, dim. of *noix*, a nut, < L. *nux*, a nut: see *nucleus*.] A variety of rose.

The great yellow *noisette* swings its canes across the window. *Kingsley.*

noisily (noi'zi-li), *adv.* In a noisy manner; with noise; with noisiness.

noisiness (noi'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

noisome (noi'sum), *a.* [Formerly also *noysome*, *noisom*; < *noy* + *-some*. Not connected with *noise*.] **1†.** Hurtful; mischievous; noxious: as, a *noisome* pestilence.

I send my four sore judgments upon Jerusalem, the sword, and the famine, and the *noisome* beast, and the pestilence. Ezek. xiv. 21.

Sir John Forster, I dare well say,
Made us this *noisome* afternoon.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 139).

They became *noysome* euen to the very persons of men.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 140.

2. Offensive to sight or smell, especially to the latter; producing loathing or disgust; disgusting; specifically, ill-smelling.

Foul words is but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 53.

Under the Conventicle Act his goods had been distrained, and he had been flung into one *noisome* jail after another, among highwaymen and housebreakers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. Disagreeable, in a general sense; extremely offensive. [Rare.]

She was a horrid little girl, . . . and had a slow, crablike way of going along, without looking at what she was about, which was very *noisome* and detestable.
Dickens, Message from the Sea, iii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Pernicious*, etc. See *noxious*.

noisomely (noi'sum-li), *adv.* Offensively to sight or smell; with noxious or offensive odors.

noisomeness (noi'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being noisome, hurtful, unwholesome, or offensive; noxiousness; offensiveness.

Foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

There was not a touch of anything wholesome, or pleasant, or attractive, to relieve the *noisomeness* of the Ghetto to its visitors. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiv.

noisy (noi'zi), *a.* [< *noise* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd. *Swift.*

2. Full of noise; characterized by noise; attended with noise: as, a *noisy* place; a *noisy* quarrel.

O leave the *noisy* town! O come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me!
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 35.

Noisy duck. See *duck*[2]. =**Syn.** Vociferous, blatant, brawling, uproarious, boisterous.

noke†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nock*.

noket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nook*.

nokes (nōks), *n.* [Prob. from the surname *Nokes*, which is due to ME. *okes*, oaks.] A ninny; a simpleton.

nokett†, *n.* [A dim. of *noke*, *nook*.] A nook of ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nokta (nok'tä), *n.* A rhomboidal mark in a table of logarithms to mark a change of the figure in a certain place of decimals.

Nola (nō'lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Nolidæ*, founded by Leach in 1819, by him placed in *Pyrales*, by others referred to *Bombyces*. The fore wings are short, much widened behind, with moderately pointed tips and a slightly curved hind border; there are patches of raised scales below the costa, in variable number; the hind wings are short, rounded, and unmarked; nervures 3 and 4, 6 and 7 rise on long stalks, or 4 is wanting; and the male antennæ are strongly ciliated or pectinated. The larvæ are broad and flat, with 14 legs and hairy warts. It is a wide-spread genus, rather northern. *N. sorghiella* feeds on sorghum in the United States.

Nolana (nō-lā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < LL. *nola*, a little bell (for a dog); a doubtful word, occurring but once, with a var. *nota*, a mark, sign, prob. the right form.] A genus of plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, type of the tribe *Nolaneæ*, and known by the broadly bell-shaped angled corolla and basilar style. There are about 7 species, of Chili and Peru, mainly maritime. They are prostrate or spreading plants with undivided leaves and bluish flowers in the axils. They are sometimes called *Chilian bell-flower*. *N. atriplicifolia*, with sky-blue flowers having white and yellow center, is the most frequently cultivated.

Nolaneæ (nō-lā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. Don, 1838), < *Nolana* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nolana*, and distinguished by the plicate corolla and fruit divided into nutlet-like lobes. Five genera and 26 species are known, all natives of South America. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves without stipules. Lindley gave to the group the rank of an order (*Nolanaceæ*).

nold†. A contraction of *ne wolde*, would not.

nolet†, *n.* See *noll*.

nolens volens (nō'lenz vō'lenz). [L.: *nolens*, ppr. of *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *volens*, ppr. of *velle*, be willing: see *volition*.] Unwilling (or) willing; willy-nilly.

Nolidæ (nol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nola* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths named from the genus *Nola*.

noli-me-tangere (nō'lī-mē-tan'jē-rē), *n.* [< L. *noli me tangere*, touch me not; *noli*, 2d pers. impv. of *nolle*, not wish, be unwilling (see *nolition*); *me* = E. *me*; *tangere*, touch (see *tangent*). Cf. *touch-me-not*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A plant, *Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*. (*b*) A plant of the genus *Echallium*, the wild or squirting cucumber. —**2.** In *med.*, a lupus or epithelioma or other eroding ulcer of the face; more especially, lupus of the nose. —**3.** A picture representing Jesus appearing to St. Mary Magdalene after his resurrection, as related in John xx.

nolition (nō-lish'on), *n.* [= F. *nolition* = Sp. *nolicion* = Pg. *nolição*; < L. *nolle* (1st pers. sing. pres. ind. *nolo*), be unwilling (< *ne*, not, + *velle*, will), + *-ition*. Cf. *volition*. Cf. LL. *nolentia*, unwillingness.] Unwillingness: the opposite of *volition*. [Rare.]

There are many that pray against a temptation for a month together, and so long as the prayer is fervent, so long the man hath a *nolition*, and a direct enmity against the lust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

noll† (nol), *n.* [Also *nole*, *nowl*, *noul*, *noule*; < ME. *nol*, *noll*, *nolle*, the head, neck, < AS. *hnol*, (*hnoll-*) = OHG. *hnol*, *nollo* = MHG. *nol*, the top of the head.] **1.** The head.

Though this be derklich endited ffor a duil *nolle*,
Miche nede is it not to mwse there-on.
Richard the Redeless, i. 20.

Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must,
Which he was treading in the wine-fats see.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 39.

2. Head-work; hard study.

Then I would desire Mr. Dean and Mr. Leaver to remit the scholars a day of *noule* and punishment, that they might remember me.
Ascham, To the Fellows of St. John's, Oct., 1551.

nolle (nol'e), *v. i.* [< *nolle* (*prosequi*).] To enter a nolle prosequi.

nolleity (no-lē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *nolle*, be unwilling (see *nolition*), + *-eity*.] Unwillingness; nolition. *Roget.* [Rare.]

nolle prosequi (nol'e pros'e-kwī). [L.: *nolle*, be unwilling; *prosequi*, follow after, prosecute: see *nolition* and *prosequi*.] In *law*: (*a*) in civil actions, an acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit, as to the whole or a part of the cause of action, or against some or one of several defendants (*Bingham*); (*b*) in criminal cases, a declaration of record from the legal representative of the government that he will no further prosecute the particular indictment or some designated part thereof (*Bishop*). Abbreviated *nol. pros.*

nolo contendere (nō'lō kon-ten'de-rē). [L.: *nolo*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *nolle*, be unwilling; *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] In *criminal law*, a plea equivalent, as against the prosecution, to that of "guilty." It submits to the punishment, but does not admit the facts alleged.

nolpet†, *v.* [ME.; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To strike.

And another, anon, he *nolpit* to ground,
Shent of tho shalkes, shudrit hom Itwyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6580.

II. *intrans.* To strike.

nolpet†, *n.* [ME., < *nolpe*, *v.*] A blow.

Eneas also auntrid to sle
Amphymak the fuerse, with a fyne speire;
And Neron the noble with a *nolpe* alse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 14037.

nol. pros. An abbreviation of *nolle prosequi*.

nolt (nōlt), *n.* A variant of *nout*, *neat*[1].

noltherd (nōlt'hêrd), *n.* [A var. of *noutherd*, *neatherd*.] A neatherd. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Noltherds* attend to the cows on the Town Moors, on which the freemen and their widows have a right of depasturing cattle. *Municip. Corp. Report* (1835), p. 1646.

nom1†. A preterit of *nim*[1].

nom2 (nôṁ), *n.* [F., < L. *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*.] Name.—**Nom de guerre.** [F., lit. a war-name.] (*a*) Formerly, in France, a name taken by a soldier on entering the service. Hence—(*b*) A fictitious name temporarily assumed for any purpose.

Jane Clifford was her name, as books aver;
Fair Rosamond was but her *nom de guerre*.
Dryden, Epil. to Henry II., l. 6.

Nom de plume. [F., lit. a pen-name; a phrase invented in England, in imitation of *nom de guerre*, and not used in France.] A pseudonym used by a writer instead of his real name; a signature assumed by an author.

nom. An abbreviation of *nominative*.

noma (nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *nomæ* (-mē). [NL., < Gr. *νομή*, a spreading, a corroding sore: see *nome*[6].] In *med.*, a gangrenous ulceration of the mouth or of the pudendal labia in children; when affecting the mouth, called also *gangrenous stomatitis*, or *cancrum oris*. Also *nome*.

nomad (nom'ad), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nomade*; = G. Dan. *nomade* = Sw. *nomad* = F. *nomade* = Sp. *nómada*, *nómade* = Pg. It. *nomade*, < L. *nomas* (*nomad-*), < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), roaming or roving (like herds of cattle), grazing, feeding, < *νέμειν*, pasture, drive to pasture, distribute: see *nome*[4].] **I.** *a.* Wandering: same as *nomadic*.

II. *n.* A wanderer; specifically, one of a wandering tribe; one of a pastoral tribe of people who have no fixed place of abode, but move about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage; hence, a member of any roving race.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of chaunging their pasture, who carrie their cottages or sheddes (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, v. 3.

Nomada (nom'a-dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), nomad: see *nomad*.] A genus of naked bees or cuckoo-bees of the family *Apidæ* and the subfamily *Cuculinæ*. It is of large extent, over 70 species occurring in North America alone. The body is of graceful form, almost entirely naked, and ornamented with pale markings; the abdomen is subsessile; the legs are sparsely pubescent, if at all so; the scutellum is often obtusely bituberculate, but has no lateral teeth; and the stigma is well developed and lanceolate. The female places her eggs in the cells of *Andrena*.

nomade (nom'ād), *a.* and *n.* Same as *nomad*.

nomadian (nō-mā'di-an), *n.* [< *nomad* + *-ian*.] A nomad. *North Brit. Rev.* [Rare.]

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νομαδικός*, belonging to pasturage or to the life of a herdsman, pastoral, < *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), nomad: see *nomad*.] **1.** Wandering; roving; leading the life of a nomad: specifically applied to pastoral tribes that have no fixed abode, but wander about from place to place according to the state of the pasturage.

The *Nomadic* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Physiol. (1853), § 1040.

2. Figuratively, wandering; changeable; unsettled.

The American is *nomadic* in religion, in ideas, in morals, and leaves his faith and opinions with as much indifference as the house in which he was born.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 97.

nomadically (nō-mad'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *nomadic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] In a nomadic manner: as, to live *nomadically*.

nomadise, *v. i.* See *nomadize*.

nomadism (nom'a-dizm), *n.* [= F. *nomadisme;* as *nomad* + *-ism.*] The state of being a nomad; nomadic habits or tendencies.

The struggles which anciently arose between *nomadism* and the immature civilizations exposed to its encroachments. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 17.

nomadize (nom'a-diz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *nomadized*, ppr. *nomadizing.* [= F. *nomadiser;* as *nomad* + *-ize.*] To live a nomadic life; wander about from place to place with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth. Also spelled *nomadise.*

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke.*

A separate tribe, the Filmans, i. e. Finnmans, *nomadize* about the Pazyets, Motoff, and Petchenga tundras. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 306.

nomancy† (nō'man-si), *n.* [< F. *nomancie* (= Sp. *nomancia*), abbr. from *onomancie* (see *onomancy*), appar. by confusion with F. *nom*, name.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Johnson.*

no-man's-land (nō'manz-land), *n.* 1. A tract or district to which no one can lay a recognized or established claim; a region which is the subject of dispute between two parties; debatable land. See *debatable.*

Some observers have established an intermediate kingdom, a sort of *no-man's-land*, for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely and positively classed either amongst vegetables or amongst animals. *H. A. Nicholson.*

2. Same as *Jack's land* (which see, under *Jack*[1]). —3. A fog-bank.

nomarch (nom'ärk), *n.* [= F. *nomarque*, < Gr. *νομάρχης*, the chief or governor of a province, < *νομός*, a province, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] The governor or prefect of a nome or department in modern Greece.

nomarchy (nom'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *nomarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *νομαρχία*, the office or government of a nomarch, < *νομάρχης*, a nomarch: see *nomarch.*] A government or department under a nomarch, as in modern Greece; the jurisdiction of a nomarch.

nomarthral (nō-mär'thral), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint: see *arthral.*] Normally articulated; not having the dorsolumbar vertebral joints peculiar: applied to the edentates of the Old World, in distinction from those of the New World, which are xenarthral. *T. Gill*, Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 66.

nomblest, *n.* See *numbles.*

nombre†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number.*

nombril (nom'bril), *n.* [< F. *nombril*, < L. *umbilicus*, navel: see *numbles* and *umbilicus.*] In *her.*, same as *navel point* (which see, under *navel*).

E, fesse-point; *F*, nombril; *G*, base-point.

nome[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *name.*

nome[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *numb* (original past participle of *nim*[1]).

nome[3] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nôme* (in alg.), < L. *nomen*, a name: see *nomen, name*[1].] In *alg.*, a term.

nome[4] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nome* = Pg. *nomo*, < L. *nomus, nomos*, < Gr. *νομός*, a district, department, province, < *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, have and hold, use, dwell in, pasture, graze, etc.: see *nim*[1].] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece and ancient Egypt.

Coins of the *nomes* of Egypt were struck only by Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 651.

nome[5] (nōm), *n.* [< F. *nome* = Pg. *nomo;* < Gr. *νόμος*, a usage, custom, law, ordinance, a musical strain, a kind of song or ode, < *νέμειν*, distribute, have and hold, possess, use, etc.: see *nome*[4].] In *anc. Gr. music*, a rule or form of melodic composition; hence, a song or melody conforming to such an artistic standard. Also *nomos.*

Of the choric songs Westphal held that the real model was the old Terpandrian *nome.* *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 163.

nome[6] (nō'mē), *n.* [< L. *nome*, usually in pl. *nomæ*, < Gr. *νομή*, a spreading (*νομαὶ ἑλκῶν*, spreading sores), lit. a grazing, < *νέμειν*, graze: see *nome*[4].] In *pathol.*, same as *noma.*

nomen (nō'men), *n.*; pl. *nomina* (nom'i-nä). [L., a name: see *name*[1].] A name; specifically, a name distinguishing the gens or clan, being the middle one of the three names generally borne by an ancient Roman of good birth: as, Caius *Julius* Cæsar, of the gens of the Julii; Marcus *Tullius* Cicero, of the gens of the Tullii. See *name.* In natural history *nomen* has specific uses: (*a*) The technical name of any organism — that is, the name which is tenable according to recognized laws of zoölogical and botanical nomenclature; an onym. (See *onym.*) (*b*) Any word which enters into the usual binomial designation of a species of animals or plants; a generic or specific name. In the Linnean nomenclature, the basis of the present systematic nomenclature in zoölogy and botany, nomina were distinguished as the *nomen genericum* and the *nomen triviale.*—**Nomen genericum**, the generic name. See *genus.*—**Nomen nudum**, a bare or mere name, unaccompanied by any description, and therefore not entitled to recognition.—**Nomen specificum, nomen triviale**, the specific or trivial name which, coupled with and following the nomen genericum, completes the technical designation of an animal or a plant. See *species.*

nomenclative (nō'men-klā-tiv), *a.* [< *nomenclat(ure)* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to naming. *Whitney.*

nomenclator (nō'men-klā-tor), *n.* [= F. *nomenclateur* = Sp. *nomenclator* = Pg. *nomenclador* = It. *nomenclatore*, < L. *nomenclator*, sometimes *nomenculator*, one who calls by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *calare*, call: see *calends.*] 1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In ancient Rome candidates canvassing for office, when appearing in public, were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, thus enabling him to address them by name.

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator*, and cry them? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Their names are knowne to the all-knowing power above, and in the meane while doubtlesse they wreck not whether you or your *Nomenclator* know them or not. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. One who or that which gives names, or applies individual or teehnieal names.

Needs must that Name infallible Success
Assert, where God the *Nomenclator* is.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 86.

3. A list of names arranged alphabetically or in some other system; a glossary; a vocabulary; especially, a list of scientific names so arranged.

nomenclatorial (nō'men-klā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *nomenclator* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a nomenclator or to the act of naming; nomenclatory.

It may be advisable to remark that *nomenclatorial* purists, objecting to the names Pitta and Philepitta as "barbarous," call the former Colobnris and the latter Paictes. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 149.

nomenclatory (nō'men-klā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *nomenclator* + *-y.*] Of or pertaining to naming; naming.

Every conceptual act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a *nomenclatory* one. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Language, p. 139.

nomenclatress (nō'men-klā-tres), *n.* [< *nomenclator* + *-ess.*] A female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *Nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies. *Guardian*, No. 107.

nomenclatural (nō'men-klā-tū-ral), *a.* [< *nomenclature* + *-al.*] Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *nomenclature* = Sp. Pg. It. *nomenclatura*, < L. *nomenclatura*, a calling by name, a list of names, < *nomen*, name, + *calare*, call: see *nomenclator.*] 1†. A name.

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; specifically, the names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or teehnieal terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science: as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry. Compare *terminology.*

If I could envy any man for successful ill-nature, I should envy Lord Byron for his skill in satirical *nomenclature.* *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

The purposes of natural science require that its *nomenclature* shall be capable of exact definition, and that every descriptive technical term be rigorously limited to the expression of the precise quality or mode of action to the designation of which it is applied. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

3†. A glossary, vocabulary, or dictionary.

There was at the end of the grammar a little *nomenclature*, called "The Christian Man's Vocabulary," which gave new appellations or (if you will) Christian names to almost everything in life. *Addison*, Religious in Waxwork.

Binary, binomial, polynomial nomenclature. See the adjectives. = Syn. 3. *Dictionary, Glossary*, etc. See *vocabulary.*

Nomia (nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *νόμιος*, of shepherds, pastoral, < *νομεύς*, a shepherd, < *νέμειν*, pasture: see *nome*[4], *nomad.*] 1. A genus of bees of the family *Andrenidæ.* The second submarginal cell is quadrate or nearly so, and not narrowed toward the marginal cell; the body is large; the hind legs of the male are more or less deformed; and the apical antennal joint of the male is elongate and not dilated. The curious curvature, dilatation, and spinosity of the male's hind legs distinguish this genus and *Eunomia* from all other andrenids. There are two North American species, from Nevada and Texas.

2. A genus of tineid moths founded by Clemens in May, 1860, and changed in August of that year to *Chrysopora*, the only species being now called *C. lingulacella.*

nomial (nō'mi-al), *n.* [< *nome*[3] + *-ial.*] In *alg.*, a single name or term.

nomic[1] (nom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *νομικός*, pertaining to the law, conventional, < *νόμος*, a law, usage, custom: see *nome*[4].] I. *a.* Customary or conventional: applied to the present mode of English spelling: opposed to *Glossic* or *phonetic.* *A. J. Ellis.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The customary or conventional English spelling. See *Glossic.* *A. J. Ellis.*

nomic[2] (nom'ik), *a.* [< *nome*[5] + *-ic.* Cf. *nomic*[1].] Of or pertaining to a nome. See *nome*[5].

Prof. Mezger has pointed out many cases in which Pindar thus employs a recurrent word to guide the hearer to the proper apprehension of the *nomic* march in his poems. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 167.

nomina, *n.* Plural of *nomen.*

nominal (nom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominal* = Sp. Pg. *nominal* = It. *nominale*, < L. *nominalis*, pertaining to a name or to names, < *nomen*, a name: see *nomen, name*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name or term; giving the meaning of a word; verbal: as, a *nominal* definition.

The *nominal* definition or derivation of a word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it. *Bp. Pearson.*

2. Of or pertaining to a noun or substantive. —3. Existing in name only; not real; ostensible; merely so called: as, a *nominal* distinction or difference; a *nominal* Christian; *nominal* assets; a *nominal* price.

Thus the mind has three sorts of abstract ideas, or *nominal* essences. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxi, 12.

You must have been long enough in this house to see that I am but a *nominal* mistress of it, that my real power is nothing. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 183.

In numerous savage tribes the judicial function of the chief does not exist, or is *nominal.* *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 46.

4. Nominalistic.—**Nominal consideration**, a consideration so trivial in comparison with the real value as to be substantially equivalent to nothing, and usually named only as a form, without intending payment, as a consideration of one dollar in a deed of lands.—**Nominal damages.** See *damage.*—**Nominal division, exchange, horse-power, mode**, etc. See the nouns.—**Nominal party**, in *law*, one named as a party on the record of an action, but having no interest in the action.

II. *n.* 1†. A nominalist.

Thomists, Reals, *Nominals. Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

2. A verb formed from a noun; a denominative.

nominalism (nom'i-nal-izm), *n.* [= F. *nominalisme;* as *nominal* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that nothing is general but names; more specifically, the doctrine that common nouns, as *man, horse*, represent in their generality nothing in the real things, but are mere conveniences for speaking of many things at once, or at most necessities of human thought; individualism. Medieval thinkers, especially those of the twelfth century, are classified as being either nominalists or realists; modern philosophers have generally joined in the condemnation of medieval realism, but have nevertheless been mostly rather realists than nominalists. The following are the most important varieties of nominalism: (*a*) That of the Stoics, who held that the only sort of thing that is not universal, and indeed the only sort that is not corporeal, is the meaning of a word (Gr. *λεκτόν*, L. *dictio*) as something different from the actual thought and distinct for each language. (*b*) That of Roscellin, condemned by the Church in 1092, which, though regarded as novel doctrine by his contemporaries, so that he has often been called the inventor of nominalism, had in substance been taught for two hundred years without attracting any particular attention. His views, so far as we can gather them from the reports of malicious adversaries, in the light of other nominalistic texts, were as follows. Various relations, usually considered as real, such as the relation of a wall to a house as a part of it, have no existence in the things themselves, but are due to the way we think about the things. Colors are nothing over and above the colored bodies. He held that nothing exists but individuals, and according to St. Anselm was "buried in corporal images." His opinion concerning universals was not called *nominalism*, but the *sententia rocum*, or *vocalism.* Anselm states that he held universals to be nothing but the breath of the voice (*flatus vocis*). This statement should not be hastily put aside as an enemy's misrepresentation, for the authorities agree that he made universals to be, not words, but vocal sounds; and since the breath was in his time and long after hardly regarded as a material thing, he may quite probably have been so "buried in corporal images" as to have confounded the breath of the voice with an incorporeal form, which agrees with a report that he was a follower of the pantheist

Scotus Erigena. (c) That of Peter Abelard (born 1079, died 1142), which consisted in holding that universality resides only in judgments or predications. Yet he not only admits that general propositions may be true of real things by virtue of the similarities of the latter, but also holds to a Platonist doctrine of ideas. Various other kinds of nominalism are allied to that of Abelard, especially the vague modern doctrine called *conceptualism* (which see). (d) The terminism of the "Venerable Inceptor," William of Occam (lived in the fourteenth century), who held that nothing except individuals exists, whether in or out of the mind, but that concepts (whether existing substantively or only objectively in the mind he does not decide) are natural signs of many things, and in that sense are universal. (e) That of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (born 1588, died 1679), who added to the doctrine of Occam that there are no general concepts, but only images, so that the only universality lies in the association of ideas. This doctrine, followed by Berkeley, Hume, James Mill, and others, is specifically known as *nominalism* in moderu English philosophy, as contradistinguished from *conceptualism*. (f) That of modern science, which merely denies the validity of the "substantial forms" of the schoolmen, or abstractions not based on any inductive inquiry; but which, far from regarding the uniformities of nature as mere fortuitous similarities between individual events, maintains that they extend beyond the region of observed facts. Properly speaking, this is not nominalism. (g) That of Kant, who maintained that all unity in thought depends upon the nature of the human mind, not belonging to the thing in itself.

nominalist (nom′i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *nominaliste;* as *nominal* + *-ist*.] A believer in nominalism.

nominalistic (nom′i-na-lis′tik), *a.* [< *nominalist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of nominalism or the nominalists.

nominalize (nom′i-nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominalized*, ppr. *nominalizing*. [< *nominal* + *-ize*.] To convert into a noun. *Instructions for Orators* (1682), p. 32.

nominally (nom′i-nal-i), *adv.* In a nominal manner; by or as regards name; in name; only in name; ostensibly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes. *Burke*, Late State of the Nation.

Nominally all powerful, he was really less free than a subject. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

In another half-century Canada might if she chose stand as a *nominally* independent, as she is now a really independent, state. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 45.

nominate (nom′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nominated*, ppr. *nominating*. [< L. *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare* (> It. *nominare* = Sp. *nombrar* = Pg. *nomear* = OF. *nomer*, *nommer*, F. *nommer*), name, call by name, give a name to, < *nomen*, a name: see *nomen*, and cf. *name*[1], *v.*] 1. To name; mention by name.

Sight may distinguish of colours; but suddenly to *nominate* them all, it is impossible. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 130.

I have not doubted to single forth more than once such of them as were thought the chiefe and most *nominated* opposers on the other side. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To call; entitle; denominate.

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may *nominate* tender. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 16.

Boldly *nominate* a spade a spade. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; appoint: as, to nominate an heir or an executor.

It is not to be thought that he which as it were from heaven hath *nominated* and designed them unto holiness by special privitege of their very birth will himself deprive them of regeneration and inward grace, only because necessity depriveth them of outward sacraments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 60.

The Earl of Leicester is *nominated* by his Majesty to go Ambassador Extraordinary to that King and other Princes of Germany. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 40.

4. To name for election, choice, or appointment; propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate, especially for an elective office. See *nomination*.—5†. To set down in express terms; express.

Is it so *nominated* in the bond? *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 259.

In order unto that which I have *nominated* in this behalf and more principally intend, let us take notice. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 291.

Nominating convention. See *convention*.

nominate (nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name: see the verb.] 1. Nominated; of an executor, appointed by the will.

Executor in Scotch law is a more extensive term than in English. He is either *nominate* or dative, the latter appointed by the court, and corresponding in most respects to the English administrator. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 573.

2. Possessing a nomen juris or legal name or designation; characterized or distinguished by a particular name.—**Nominate right**, in *Scots law*, a right that is known and recognized in law, or possesses a nomen juris, which serves to determine its legal character and consequences. Of this sort are those contracts termed *loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale*, etc. *Nominate rights* are opposed to *innominate rights*, or those in which the obligation depends upon the terms of the express agreement of the parties.

nominately (nom′i-nāt-li), *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman.*

nomination (nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *nomination* = Sp. *nominacion* = Pg. *nominação* = It. *nominazione*, < L. *nominatio(n-)*, a naming, < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus:* see *nominate*.] 1. The act of nominating or naming; the act of proposing by name for an office; specifically, the act or ceremony of bringing forward and submitting the name of a candidate, especially for an elective office, according to certain prescribed forms.

I have so far forborne making *nominations* to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 170.

2. The state of being nominated: as, he is in *nomination* for the post.—3. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion. (*Latham.*)

4. In *Eng. eccles. law*, the appointment or presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by the patron.—5†. Denomination; name.

And as these reioysings tend to diuers effects, so do they also carry diuerse formes and *nominations*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*, as Jacob is called Israel, and Abraham the friend of God. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iii. 3 § 4.

6†. Mention by name; express mention.

I will look again on the intellect of the letter, for the *nomination* of the party writing to the person written unto. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 138.

nominatival (nom′i-nā-tī′val or nom′i-nā-ti-val), *a.* [< *nominative* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

nominative (nom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nominatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nominativo*, < L. *nominativus*, serving to name, of or belonging to naming; *casus nominativus* or simply *nominativus*, the nominative case; < *nominare*, pp. *nominatus*, name: see *nominate*.] **I.** *a.* Noting the subject: applied to that form of a noun or other word having case-inflection which is used when the word is the subject of a sentence, or to the word itself when it stands in that relation: as, the *nominative* case of a Latin word; the *nominative* word in a sentence.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the nominative case; also, a nominative word. Abbreviated *nom.*

The *nominative* hath no other noat but the particle of determination; as, the peple is a beast with manie heades; a horse serves man to manie uses; men in auctoritie sould be lanternes of light. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Nominative absolute. See *absolute*, 11.

nominatively (nom′i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a nominative; as a nominative.

nominator (nom′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *nominateur* = Sp. *nombrador*, *nominador* = Pg. *nomeador* = It. *nominatore*, < L. *nominator*, one who names, < *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] One who nominates, in any sense of that word; especially, one who has the power of nominating or appointing, as to a church living.

The arrangement actually made in Ireland is that every layman who sits in our synods, or who, as a *nominator*, takes part in the election of incumbents, must be a communicant. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 308.

nominee (nom-i-nē′), *n.* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-ee*[1].] 1. One who is nominated, named, or designated, as to an office.—2. In *Eng. common law*, the person who is named to receive a copyhold estate on surrender of it to the lord; the cestui que use, sometimes called the *surrenderee*.—3. A person on whose life an annuity depends.

nominor (nom′i-nor), *n.* [< L. *nominare*, name, + *-or*. Cf. *nominator*.] In *law*, one who nominates.

The terms of connection . . . between a *nominor* and a nominee. *Bentham*, Works (ed. 1843), X. 229.

nomistic (nō-mis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, a law (see *nome*[4], *nomic*[1]), + *-ist-ic*.] Founded on or acknowledging a law or system of laws embodied in a sacred book: as, *nomistic* religions or communities.

With regard to the ethical religions the question has been mooted—and a rather puzzling question it is—What right have we to divide them into *nomistic* or nomothetic communities, founded on a law or Holy Scripture, and universal or world religions, which start from principles and maxims, the latter being only three—Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism? *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 368.

nommert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number*.

nomocanon (nō-mok′a-non), *n.* [< LGr. *νομοκάνων* (MGr. also *νομοκάνονον*), < Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *κανών*, rule, canon: see *canon*[1].] In the *Eastern Ch.*, a body of canon law with the addition of imperial laws bearing upon ecclesiastical matters. Such a digest was made from previous collections by Johannes Scholasticus, patriarch of Constantinople (564), and afterward by Photius, patriarch of the same see (883), whose collection consists chiefly of the canons recognized or passed by the Quinisext (692) and subsequent councils, and the ecclesiastical legislation of Justinian. The Quinisext council accepted eighty-five apostolic canons, the decrees of the first Nicene and other councils, and the decisions of a number of Eastern prelates of the third, fourth, and fifth centuries.

nomocracy (nō-mok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] A system of government established and carried out in accordance with a code of laws: as, the *nomocracy* of the ancient Hebrew commonwealth. *Milman.*

nomogenist (nō-moj′e-nist), *n.* [< *nomogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who upholds or believes in nomogeny: opposed to *thaumatogenist*. *Owen.*

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Nomogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable. *Owen*, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 817.

nomogeny (nō-moj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The origination of life under the operation of existing natural law, and not by miracle: opposed to *thaumatogeny*. The word was introduced by Owen in the quotation here given, as nearly synonymous with *epigenesis*.

§ 428. *Nomogeny* or Thaumatogeny?—The French Academy of Sciences was the field of discussion and debate from 1861 to 1864, between the "Evolutionists," holding the doctrine of primary life by miracle, and the "Epigenesists," who try to show that the phenomena are due to the operation of existing law. *Owen*, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 814.

nomographer (nō-mog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *nomograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who writes on or is versed in the subject of nomography.

nomography (nō-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nomographie* = Sp. *nomografía*, < Gr. *νομογραφία*, a writing of laws, written legislation, < *νομογράφος*, one who writes or gives laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws; that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of a law. *Bentham*, Nomography, or the Art of Inditing Laws.

nomological (nom-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *nomolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Or or pertaining to nomology, in any of its meanings.

It would take too long in this place to analyze in *nomological* terms this remarkably opaque utterance. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 126.

Nomological psychology, the nomology of mind; the science of the laws by which the mental faculties are governed.

nomologist (nō-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *nomolog-y* + *-ist*.] A specialist in nomology; one who is versed in the science of law.

Parental love is a fact which *nomologists* must accept as a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 135.

nomology (nō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of law and legislation.

Rather what may be termed *nomology*, or the inductive science of law. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 143.

2. The science of the laws of the mind, especially of the fundamental laws of thinking.

It leaves to the proper *Nomology* of the Presentative Faculties—the *Nomology* of Perception, the *Nomology* of the Regulative and Intuitive Faculty—to prescribe the conditions of a perfect cognition of the matter which it appertains to them to apprehend. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 137.

3. That part of botany which relates to the laws which govern the variations of organs.

nomopelmous (nom-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, law, + *πέλμα*, sole.] In *ornith.*, having the normal or usual arrangement of the flexor tendons of the foot, the tendon of the flexor hallucis being entirely separate from that of the common flexor of the other toes. The arrangement is also called *schizopelmous*, and is contrasted with the *sympelmous, antiopelmous*, and *heteropelmous* dispositions of these tendons.

nomophylax (nō-mof′i-laks), *n.*; pl. *nomophylaces* (nom-ō-phil′a-sēz). [< Gr. *νομοφύλαξ*, a guardian of the laws, < *νόμος*, law, + *φύλαξ*, a guardian.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a guardian of the laws; specifically, one of a board of seven magistrates which, during the age of Pericles, sat in presence of the popular assembly of Athens, and adjourned the meeting if it apprehended that the

people were about to be carried away into taking unlawful action, and also watched the observance and enforcement of the laws. There were magistrates bearing the same name at Sparta also, and in other Greek states.

nomos[1] (nō′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *νομός*, a district, nome: see *nome*[4].] In modern Greece, a nome; a nomarchy.

It (Ithaca) forms an eparchy of the *nomos* of Cephalonia in the kingdom of Greece. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 517.

nomos[2] (nō′mos), *n.* [< Gr. *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, a musical mode or strain: see *nome*[5].] In *anc. Gr. music*, same as *nome*[5].

nomothesia (nom-ō-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *nomothesy*.] 1. Law-giving; legislation; a code of laws.—2. The institution, functions, authority, etc., of the nomothetes.

If the foregoing hypotheses be sound, then the permanent institution of the *Nomothesia* in the archonship of Eukleides was an innovation of cardinal significance. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 82.

nomothesy (nom′ō-thes-i), *n.* [< NL. *nomothesia*, Gr. *νομοθεσία*, lawgiving, legislation (cf. *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver: see *nomothete*), < *νόμος*, law, + *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put: see *thesis*.] Same as *nomothesia*. [Rare.]

nomotheta (nō-moth′e-tä), *n.*; pl. *nomothetæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *nomothete*.] Same as *nomothete*.

If one should choose to suppose that the first and second of the measures just cited were formally ratified by the *Nomothetæ*, it would be hard to disprove it, though there is nothing in the record to favor the supposition. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 83.

nomothete (nom′ō-thēt), *n.* [< NL. *nomotheta*, < Gr. *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *νόμος*, usage, custom, law, + *τιθέναι*, place, set, cause: see *thesis*.] In ancient Athens, after the archonship of Eukleides (403–2 B. C.), one of a panel of heliasts or jurors intrusted with the decision as to any proposed change in legislation. It was provided that all motions to repeal or amend an existing law should be brought before the ecclesia or general meeting of citizens, at the beginning of the year. They might be then and there rejected; but if a motion was received favorably, the ecclesia appointed a body of nomothetes, sometimes as many as a thousand in number, before whom the proposed was put on trial according to the regular forms of Athenian judicial procedure. A majority vote of the nomothetes was decisive for acceptance or rejection. See quotation under *nomotheta*.

nomothetic (nom-ō-thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νομοθετικός*, pertaining to a lawgiver or to legislation, < *νομοθέτης*, a lawgiver: see *nomothete*.] 1. Legislative; enacting laws.—2. Pertaining to a nomothete, or to the body of nomothetes.—3. Founded on a system of law or by a lawgiver; nomistic: as, *nomothetic* religions.

nomothetical (nom-ō-thet′i-kal), *a.* [< *nomothetic* + *-al*.] Same as *nomothetic*.

A supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 126.

nomperet†, *n.* Same as *umpire*.

non[1]†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *adv.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

non[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*[1].

non[3]†, *adv.* [ME. *non*, *noon*, < OF. (and F.) *non* = Sp. *no* = Pg. *não* = It. *no*, < L. *non*, OL. *nenum*, *nenu*, *nocnum*, *noenu*, not, orig. *ne oinom* (*ne ūnum*), < *ne*, not, + *oinom*, *ūnum*, acc. of *oinos*, *ūnus* = E. *one*. See *none*[1], which is cognate with L. *non*, and with which rare ME. *non*, *adv.*, seems to have merged.] Not.

Lerneth to suffre, or elles so moot I goon,
Ye shul it lerne, wherso ye wole or *noon*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 50.

non-. [L., not: see *non*[3].] Not; a prefix freely used in English to give a negative sense to words. It is applicable to any word. It differs from *un-* in that it denotes mere negation or absence of the thing or quality, while *un-* often denotes the opposite of the thing or quality. Examples are *non*-residence, *non*-performance, *non*-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-contagious, *non*-emphatic, *non*-fossiliferous. The compounds with this prefix are often arbitrary and as a rule self-explaining. Only the most important of them are given below.

non-ability (non-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff that he has not legal capacity to commence a suit.

non-acceptance (non-ak-sep′tạns), *n.* Refusal to accept.

non-access (non-ak′ses), *n.* In *law*, impossibility of access for sexual intercourse, as in the case of a husband at sea or in a foreign country. A child born under such circumstances is a bastard. *Wharton*.

non-admission (non-ad-mish′ọn), *n.* The refusal of admission.

The reason of this *non-admission* is its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

non-adult (non-ạ-dult′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not arrived at adult age; in a state of pupilage; immature.

II. *n.* One who has not arrived at adult age; a youth.

nonage[1] (non′āj), *n.* [< ME. **nonage*, *nounage*, < OF. (AF.) *nonage*, *nonaage*, minority, < *non*, not, + *aage*, age: see *non*[3] and *age*.] 1. The period of legal infancy, during which a person is, in the eyes of the law, unable to manage his own affairs; minority. See *age*, *n.*, 3.

A toy of mine own, in my *nonage*; the infancy of my muses. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

You were a young sinner, and in your *nonage*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

2. The period of immaturity in general.

Ne the *nownagis* that newed him euere.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 6.

It is without Controversy that in the *nonage* of the World Men and Beasts had but one Buttery, which was the Fountain and River. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

We may congratulate ourselves that the period of *nonage*, of follies, of blunders, and of shame, is passed in solitude. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

nonage[2] (nō′nāj), *n.* [< OF. *nonage*, *nonaige* (ML. *nonagium*), a ninth part, the sum of nine, < L. *nonus*, ninth: see *nones*[2].] A ninth part of movables, which in former times was paid to the English clergy on the death of persons in their parish, and claimed on pretense of being devoted to pious uses. *Imp. Dict.*

nonaged (non′ājd), *a.* [< *nonage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pertaining to nonage or minority; immature.

My *non-ag'd* day already points to noon.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

nonagenarian (non′ạ-je-nā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *nonogenarian*; = F. *nonagénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *nonagenario*, < L. *nonagenarius*, containing or consisting of ninety; as a noun, a commander of ninety men; < *nonageni*, ninety each, < *nonaginta*, ninety: see *ninety*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or pertaining to ninety.

II. *n.* A person who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal (non-ạ-jes′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth, < *nonaginta*, ninety: see *nonagenarian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the number 90; pertaining to a nonagesimal.

II. *n.* In *astron.*, one (generally the upper) of the two points on the ecliptic which are 90 degrees from the intersections of that circle by the horizon.

nonagon (non′ạ-gon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *nonus*, ninth, + Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle. The proper form (Gr.) is *enneagon*.] A figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-alienation (non-āl-ye-nā′shọn), *n.* 1. The state of not being alienated.—2. Failure to alienate. *Blackstone*.

nonan (nō′nạn), *a.* [< L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-an*.] Occurring on the ninth day.—**Nonan fever.** See *fever*[1].

non-appearance (non-ạ-pēr′ạns), *n.* Failure or neglect to make an appearance; default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

non assumpsit (non a-sump′sit). [L., he did not undertake: *non*, not; *assumpsit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *assumere*, accept, undertake: see *assume*.] In *law*, a general plea in a personal action, by which a man denies that he has made any promise.

non-attendance (non-ạ-ten′dạns), *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance; personal absence.

Non-attendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it. *Lord Halifax*.

non-attention (non-ạ-ten′shọn), *n.* Inattention.

The consequence of *non-attention* so fatal. *Swift*.

nonce (nons), *adv.* [Only in the phrases *for the nonce*, < ME. *for the nanes*, *for the nonest*, prop. *for then ones*, lit. for the once, i. e. for that (time) only; and ME. *with the nones*, prop. *with then ones*, lit. with the once, i. e. on that condition only: *for*, for; *with*, with; *then*, < AS. *tham*, dat. of *se*, neut. *thæt*, the, that; *ones*, once, < AS. *ānes*, adv. gen. of *ān*, one: see *once*. The initial *n* in *nonce* thus arose by misdivision, as in *nale*, *nawl*, *newt*, etc.] A word of no independent status, used only in the following phrases.—**For the nonce**, for once; for the one time; for the occasion; for the present or immediate purpose.

Who now most may bere on his bak et ons
Off cloth and furrour, hath a fressh renoun;
He is "A lusty man" clepyd *for the nones*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 107.

I haue messangers with me, made *for the nonest*,
That ffor perell ar purpos shall pas vs betwene.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6260.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice *for the nonce*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 161.

I think that the New England of the seventeenth century can afford to allow me, *for the nonce* at least, to extend its name to all the independent English-speaking lands on its own side of Ocean. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 9.

With the nones that†, on condition that; provided that.

Here I wol ensuren the
Wyth the nones that thou wolt do so,
That I shal never fro the go.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2099.

non cepit (non sē′pit). [L., he took not: *non*, not; *cepit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *capere*: see *capable*.] At *common law*, a plea by way of traverse used in the action of replevin.

nonce-word (nons′wėrd), *n.* A word coined and used only for the nonce, or for the particular occasion. Nonce-words, suggested by the context or arising out of momentary caprice, are numerous in English. They are usually indicated as such by the context. Some are admitted into this dictionary for historical or literary reasons, but most of them require or deserve no serious notice.

Words apparently employed only for the nonce are, when inserted in the Dictionary, marked *nonce-wd.*
J. A. H. Murray, New. Eng. Dict., General Explanations, p. x.

nonchalance (non′shạ-lạns; F. pron. noṅ-sha-loṅs′), *n.* [< F. *nonchalance*, < *nonchalant*, careless, nonchalant: see *nonchalant*.] Coolness; indifference; unconcern: as, he heard of his loss with great *nonchalance*.

The *nonchalance* of boys who are sure of a dinner, and would disdain as much as a lord to do or say aught to conciliate one, is the healthy attitude of human nature. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 42.

He reviews with as much *nonchalance* as he whistles. *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

nonchalant (non′shạ-lạnt; F. pron. noṅ-sha-loṅ′), *a.* [< F. *nonchalant*, careless, indifferent, ppr. of OF. *nonchaloir*, *nonchaler*, care little about, neglect, < *non*, not, + *chaloir*, ppr. *chalant*, care for, concern oneself with, < L. *calere*, be warm: see *calid*.] Indifferent; unconcerned; careless; cool: as, he replied with a *nonchalant* air.

The *nonchalant* merchants that went with faction, scarce knowing why. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 463. (*Davies*.)

The old soldiers were as merry, *nonchalant*, and indifferent to the coming fight as if it was a daily occupation. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

nonchalantly (non′shạ-lạnt-li), *adv.* In a nonchalant manner; with apparent coolness or unconcern; with indifference: as, to answer an accusation *nonchalantly*.

non-claim (non′klām), *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Wharton*.—**Plea of non-claim**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea setting up in defense against the levy of a fine that the year allowed in which to make it had elapsed.—**Statute of non-claim**, an English statute of 1360–1, which declared that a plea of non-claim should not bar fines thereafter levied.

non-com. An abbreviation of *non-commissioned*.

non-combatant (non-kom′ba-tant), *n.* 1. One who is connected with a military or naval force in some other capacity than that of a fighter, as surgeons and their assistants, chaplains, members of the commissariat department, etc.—2. A civilian in time of war.

Yet any act of cruelty to the innocent, any act, especially, by which *non-combatants* are made to feel the stress of war, is what brave men shrink from, although they may feel obliged to threaten it. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 126.

Non-combatant officers. See *officer*, 3.

non-commissioned (non-ko-mish′ọnd), *a.* Not having a commission. Abbreviated *non-com.*—**Non-commissioned officer.** See *officer*, 3.

non-committal (non-ko-mit′al), *a.* [< *non-* + *commit* + *-al*.] 1. Disinclined to express an opinion one way or the other; unwilling to commit one's self to any particular view or course: as, he was entirely *non-committal*.—2. That does not commit or pledge one to any particular view or course; not involving an expression of opinion or preference for any particular course of action; free from pledge or entanglement of any kind: as, a *non-committal* answer or statement; *non-committal* behavior.

non-communicant (non-ko-mū′ni-kant), *n.* 1. One who does not receive the holy communion; one who habitually refrains from communicating, or who is present at a celebration of the eucharist without communicating.—2. One who has never communicated; one who has not made his first communion.

non-communion (non-ko-mū′nyọn), *n.* Failure or neglect of communion.

non compos mentis (non kom′pos men′tis). [L.: *non*, not; *compos*, having power (< *com-*.

together, + *-potis*, powerful); *mentis*, of the mind, gen. of *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mind*[1].] Not capable, mentally, of managing one's own affairs; not of sound mind; not having the normal use of reason. Often abbroviated *non compos* and *non comp.* See *insane.*

His Son is *Non compos mentis*, and thereby incapable of making any Conveyance in Law; so that all his Measures are disappointed. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iv. 12.

noncompounder (non-kŏm-poun'dėr), *n.* One who does not compound; specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, a member of that one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the Revolution which desired the restoration of the king without binding him to any conditions as to amnesty, guaranties of civil or religious liberty, etc. See *Compounder* (*g*).

non-con (non'kon), *n.* 1. An abbreviation of *non-conformist.*

One Rosewell, a *Non-Con* teacher convict of high treason. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 645. (*Davies.*)

2. An abbreviation of *non-content.*

non-concur (non-kŏn-kėr'), *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur or to agree.

non-concurrence (non-kŏn-kur'ens), *n.* A refusal to concur.

non-condensing (non-kŏn-den'sing), *a.* Not condensing.—**Non-condensing engine**, a steam-engine, usually high-pressure, in which the steam on the non-effective side of the piston is allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in contradistinction to a condensing engine, in which the steam in advance of the piston is condensed to create a partial vacuum, and thus add to the mean effective pressure of the steam which impels it.

non-conducting (non-kŏn-duk'ting), *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting: thus, with respect to electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

non-conduction (non-kŏn-duk'shŏn), *n.* The quality of not conducting or transmitting; absence of conducting or transmitting qualities; failure to conduct or transmit: as, the *non-conduction* of heat.

non-conductor (non-kŏn-duk'tŏr), *n.* A substance which does not conduct or transmit a particular form of energy (specifically, heat or electricity), or which transmits it with difficulty: thus, wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of electricity. See *conductor*, 6, *electricity*, and *heat.*

nonconforming (non-kŏn-fôr'ming), *a.* [< *non-* + *conforming.*] Failing or refusing to conform; specifically, refusing to comply with the requisitions of the Act of Uniformity, or to conform to the forms and regulations of the Church of England. See *nonconformist.*

The *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, . . . or place where they had been ministers, or had preached, after the act of uniformity. *Locke*, Letter from a Person of Quality.

nonconformist (non-kŏn-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *non-* + *conformist.*] 1. One who does not conform to some law or usage, especially to some ecclesiastical law.

Whoso would be a man must be a *nonconformist.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 43.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of those clergymen who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity passed in 1662, demanding "assent and consent" to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and by extension any one who refuses to conform to the order and liturgy of the Church of England. See *dissenter*, 2.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *Non-conformist*, and had a fanatic preacher to be his spiritual guide. *Swift.*

A *Nonconformist*, from the first, was not an opponent of the general system of Uniformity. He was a churchman who differed from other churchmen on certain matters touching Order, though agreeing with them in the rest of the discipline and government of the Church. . . . In the following generation it took wider ground, and came to involve the whole of Church government, and the difference between prelacy and presbyterianism. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Xylina zinckeni*: an English collectors' name, applied in distinction from *X. conformis.*—**Syn. 2.** *Dissenter*, etc. See *heretic.*

non-conformitancy† (non-kŏn-fôr'mi-tan-si), *n.* [< *non-conformitan*(*t*) + *-cy.*] Nonconformity.

Officers ecclesiastical did prosecute presentments, rather against *non-conformitancy* of ministers and people. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 44. (*Davies.*)

non-conformitant† (non-kŏn-fôr'mi-tant), *n.* [< *nonconformit*(*y*) + *-ant.*] A nonconformist.

They were of the old stock of *non-conformitants*, and among the seniors of his college. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

nonconformity (non-kŏn-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *non-* + *conformity.*] 1. Neglect or failure to conform, especially to some ecclesiastical law or requirement.

A conformity or *nonconformity* to it [the will of our Maker] determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts.*

Wherever there is disagreement with a current belief, no matter what its nature, there is *nonconformity.* *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., ix.

2. Specifically, in *eccles. usage:* (*a*) The refusal to conform to the rites, tenets, or polity of an established or state church, and especially of the Church of England.

Happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his [Watts's] verses or his prose to imitate him in all but his *non-conformity.* *Johnson*, Watts.

His scruples have gained for Hooper the title of father of *Nonconformity.* *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) The doctrines or usages of those English Protestants who do not conform to or unite with the Church of England.

The grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity.* *South.*

To the notions and practice of America, sprung out of the loins of *Nonconformity*, religious establishments are unfamiliar. *M. Arnold*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 660.

non constat (non kon'stat). [L.: *non*, not; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *constare*, stand together, agree: see *constant.*] It does not appear; it is not clear or plain: a phrase used in legal language by way of answer to or comment on a statement or an argument.

non-contagionist (non-kŏn-tā'jŏn-ist), *n.* One who holds that a disease is not propagated by contagion.

non-content (non'kŏn-tent′), *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure.

non-contradiction (non-kon-tra-dik'shŏn), *n.* The absence of contradiction.

The highest of all logical laws is what is called the principle of contradiction, or more correctly the principle of *non-contradiction.* *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

nonda (non'dä), *n.* [Australian.] A rosaceous tree, *Parinarium Nonda*, of northeastern Australia, which yields an edible mealy plum-like fruit.

Non-deciduata (non-dē-sid-ū-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *non-* + *Deciduata.*] One of the major divisions (the other being *Deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See *Deciduata.*

non-deciduate (non-dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* Same as *indeciduate.*

non decimando (non des-i-man'dō). [L.: *non*, not; *decimando*, dat. ger. of *decimare*, tithe, decimate: see *decimate.*] In *law*, a custom or prescription to be discharged of all tithes, etc.

non-delivery (non-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* Neglect or failure to deliver.

non demisit (non dē-mī'sit). [L.: *non*, not; *demisit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *demittere*, put down, let fall, demise: see *demise.*] In *law:* (*a*) A plea formerly resorted to where a plaintiff declared upon a demise without stating the indenture in an action of debt for rent. (*b*) A plea in bar, in replevin, to an avowry for arrears of rent, that the avowant did not demise. *Wharton.*

nondescript (non'dē-skript), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *non*, not, + *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe.*] I. *a.* 1. Not hitherto described or classed.—2. Not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; of no particular kind; odd; unclassifiable; indescribable.

We were just finishing a *nondescript* pastry which François found at a baker's. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

He [the winged lion] presides again over a loggia by the seashore, one of those buildings with *nondescript* columns, which may be of any date. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 211.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that has not been described.—2. A person or thing not easily described or classed: usually applied disparagingly.

A few ostlers and stable *nondescripts* were standing round. *Dickens*, Sketches.

The convention met—a nucleus of intelligent and high-minded men, with a fringe of *nondescripts* and adventurers. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 184.

non detinet (non det'i-net). [L.: *non*, not; *detinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain.*] In *law*, a plea, in the action of detinue, denying the alleged detainer.

non distringendo (non dis-trin-jen'dō). [L.: *non*, not; *distringendo*, dat. ger. of *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law*, a writ not to distrain.

nondo (non'dō), *n.* The plant *Ligusticum actæifolium.* See *angelico.*

none[1] (nun), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *non*, *noon*, *none*, earlier *nan* (> Sc. *nane*), < AS. *nān*, not one, not a, none, no, in pl. *nānc* (= OS. *nēn* = OFries. *nēn* = D. *neen* = MLG. *nēn*, *nein*, LG. *nēn*, *neen* = OHG. MHG. G. *nein* = L. *non* (for *ne unum*, *ne oinom*: see *non*[3]), acc. neut. as adv., not, no); < *ne*, not, + *ān*, one: see *ne* and *one*, *an*[1], *a*[2]. *None* is thus the negative of *one* and of *an*[1], *a*[2]. The final consonant became lost (as in the form *an*, *on*, reduced to *a*) before a following noun, the reduced form *no* (*no*[2]) being now used exclusively in that position: see *no*[2].] I. *a.* Not one; not any; not an; not a; no.

Yet is thare a way, alle by lande, unto Jerusalem, and passe *noon* See; that ys from Fraunce or Flaundres. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 128.

Thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of thy life. Deut. xxviii. 66.

He thought it would be laid to his charge that he had made the crosse of Christ to be of *none* effect. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

II. *pron.* 1. Not one; no one; often as a plural, no persons or no things.

I bydde thee awayte hem wele; let *non* of hem escape. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 182.

In al Rom that riche stede,
Suche ne was ther *nan*.
Legend of St. Alexander, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. Ps. xiv. 3.

None of these things move me. Acts xx. 24.

Thou shalt get kings, though thou be *none*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 67.

That which is a law to-day is *none* to-morrow. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 55.

None but the brave deserves the fair. *Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 15.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Catalonia is fed with Money from France, but for Portugal, she hath little or *none*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 18.

He had *none* of the vulgar pride founded on wealth or station. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Oh come, I say now, *none* of that; that won't do; let 's take a glass together. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 728.

3†. Nothing.

True eloquence I find to be *none* but the serious and hearty love of truth. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

none[1] (nun), *adv.* [< ME. *non*, *noon*, *none*, etc.; orig. acc. or instr. of the adj. *none:* see *none*[1], *a.* Cf. *no*[2], *adv.*] In no respect or degree; to no extent; not a whit; not; no: as, *none* the better.—**None the more, none the less,** not the more or not the less on that account.

His eager eye scanned Mr. D.'s downcast face *none the less* closely. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xiii.

none[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noon*[1].

non-effective (non-e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Having no power to produce an effect; causing no effect.—2. Unfitted for active service: applied to that portion of the personnel of an army or a navy that is not in a condition for active service, as superannuated and half-pay officers, pensioners, and the like.—3. Connected with non-effectives, their maintenance, etc.

The *non-effective* charge, which is now a heavy part of our public burdens, can hardly be said to have existed. *Macaulay.*

II. *n.* A member of a military force who is not in condition for active service, as through age, illness, etc.

non-efficient (non-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Not efficient, effectual, or competent.

II. *n.* One who is not efficient; specifically, in Great Britain, a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and shown a requisite degree of proficiency in shooting.

non-ego (non-ē'gō), *n.* In *metaph.*, all that is not the conscious self or ego; the object as opposed to the subject.

The ego, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are, in like manner, now in general use to denote the *non-ego*, its affections and properties, and in general the really existent, as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton* (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, § i. 6.

non-egoistical (non-ē-gō-is'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the non-ego.

This cruder form of egoistical representationism coincides with that finer form of the *non-egoistical* which views the vicarious object as spiritual. *Sir W. Hamilton* (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note C, § 1.

Non-egoistical idea, an idea which has a substantial existence distinct from its existence as a mode of the mind.—**Non-egoistical idealism**, the doctrine that non-egoistical ideas are concerned in external perception.

non-elastic (non-ē-las'tik), *a.* Not elastic; without the property of elasticity. Liquids were formerly termed *non-elastic fluids*, because they differ from gases in being non-expansible and nearly incompressible.

non-elect (non-ē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not elected or chosen.

II. *n.* One who is not elected or chosen; specifically, in *theol.*, a person not chosen or predestined to eternal life.

non-election (non-ē-lek'shon), *n.* The state of not being elected.

non-electric (non-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not electric; conducting electricity: now disused.

II. *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or one that transmits electricity, as metals.

non-electrical (non-ē-lek'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *non-electric*.

non-empirical (non-em-pir'i-kal), *a.* Not empirical; not presented in experience; transcendental.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *nonentities* (-tiz). [< *non-* + *entity*.] 1. Non-existence; the negation of being.—2. [Tr. of ML. *non-ens*.] A thing between being and nothing; a negation, relation, or ens rationis.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil when evil was a *non-entity*. *South.*

3. A figment; a nothing.

We are aware that mermaids do not exist; why speak of them as if they did? How can you find interest in speaking of a *nonentity*? *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xlii.

4. Nothingness; insignificance; futility.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations. *Brougham.*

5. A person or thing of no consequence or importance: as, he is a mere *nonentity*.

I mentally resolved to reduce myself to a *nonentity*, to go out of existence, as it were, to be nobody and nowhere, if only I might escape making trouble. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 283.

non-entry (non-en'tri), *n.* In *Scots law*, the casualty or advantage which formerly fell to the superior when the heir of a deceased vassal failed to renew the investiture, the superior being then entitled to the rent of the feu.

nonepower†, *n.* See *non-power*.

nones[1]†, *n.* See *nonce*.

nones[2] (nōnz), *n. pl.* [< F. *nones* = Sp. Pg. *nonas* = It. *none*, < L. *nonæ*, acc. *nonas*, the nones, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, fem. pl. of *nonus*, ninth, for **novimus*, < *novem* = E. *nine*: see *nine*. Cf. *noon*[1].] 1. In the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides, both days included: being in March, May, July, and October the 7th day of the month, and in the other months the 5th. See *ides*.

Given at Lincoln, on the *Nones* of September, A. D. 1337. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

2. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the ninth hour, originally said at the ninth hour of the day (about 3 P. M.), or between midday and that hour. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—**3**†. The ninth hour after sunrise; about three o'clock in the afternoon; the hour of dinner. *Chaucer.*

Ouer-sopede at my soper and som tyme at *nones*
Mere than my kynde myghte wel defye.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 429.

none-so-pretty (nun'sō-prit'i), *n.* See *London-pride*, and *St. Patrick's cabbage* (under *cabbage*).

none-sparing (nun'spār'ing), *a.* Sparing nobody or nothing; all-destroying. [Rare.]

Is't I
That chase thee from thy country, and expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *none-sparing* war?
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 108.

non-essential (non-e-sen'shal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not essential or necessary; not absolutely necessary.

II. *n.* A thing that is not essential, absolutely necessary, or of the utmost consequence.

non est (non est). An abbreviation of the legal phrase *non est inventus;* used adjectively, not there; absent: as, they found him *non est;* he was *non est*. [Colloq.]

non est factum (non est fak'tum). [L., it was not done: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make, do.] At *common law*, a plea denying that a bond or other deed sued on was made by the defendant.

non est inventus (non est in-ven'tus). [L., he has not been found: *non*, not; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be; *inventus*, pp. of *invenire*, find, invent: see *invent*.] In *law*, the answer made by the sheriff in the return of the writ when the defendant is not to be found in his bailiwick. *Wharton.*

nonesuch (nun'such), *n.* [< *none*[1] + *such*.] Formerly, a person or thing such as to have no parallel; an extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

Therefore did Plato from his *None-Such* banish
Base Poetasters. *Sylvester*, Urania, st. 42.

The Scripture . . . presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a *none-such* or peerless structure, admitting no equall, much less a superiour. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, III. viii. 1. (*Davies.*)

Specifically—(*a*) See *blackseed*, *medic*, and *Medicago*. (*b*) *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. (*c*) A variety of apple. Also spelled *nonsuch*.—**Nonesuch pottery**, pottery made within the bounds of Nonesuch Park at Ewell in Surrey, England; hence, hard and durable architectural ornaments and the like made of recent years.

nonet (nō-net'), *n.* [< L. *nonus*, ninth, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc.] In *music*, a composition for nine voices or instruments. Also *nonetto*.

nonett† (non'et), *n.* [< OF. and F. *nonnette*, a titmouse, also lit. a young nun, dim. of *nonne*, nun: see *nun*.] The titmouse. *Holland.*

nonetto (nō-net'ō), *n.* Same as *nonet*.

non-existence (non-eg-zis'tens), *n.* 1. Absence of existence; the negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence*! *A. Baxter*, Human Soul, I. 46.

2. A thing that has no existence or being.

Not only real virtues, but *non-existences*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

non-existent (non-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Not having existence.

nonfeasance (non-fē'zans), *n.* The omission of some act which ought to have been performed by the party: distinguished from *misfeasance*.

non-folium (non-fō'li-um), *n.* An oval having no depression in its contour and no bitangent.

non-forfeiting (non-fôr'fit-ing), *a.* Not liable to forfeiture: applied to a life-insurance policy which does not fail because of default in payment.

non-fulfilment (non-fûl-fil'ment), *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil: as, the *non-fulfilment* of a promise or bargain.

nonillion (nō-nil'yon), *n.* [< L. *nonus*, ninth, + (*m*)*illion*.] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power, denoted by unity with fifty-four ciphers annexed; or, according to the French and American system of numeration, the number denoted by unity with thirty ciphers annexed.

non-importation (non-im-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* A refraining from importing, or a failure to import.—**Non-importation agreement**, in *Amer. hist.* See *agreement*.

noninot, *n.* [Like *nonny*, repeated *nonny nonny*, a meaningless refrain, which was often used as a cover for obscene terms or allusions: see *nonny*[1].] A refrain in old songs and ballads.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3 (song).

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.
Drayton, Eclogues. (*Nares.*)

non-intercourse (non-in'tėr-kōrs), *n.* A refraining from intercourse.—**Non-intercourse Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1809, passed in retaliation for claims made by France and Great Britain affecting the commerce of the United States, and particularly the personal rights of United States seamen, continued 1809 and 1810, and against Great Britain 1811. It prohibited the entry of merchant vessels belonging to those countries into the ports of the United States, and the importation of goods grown or manufactured in those countries.

non-intervention (non-in-tėr-ven'shon), *n.* The act or policy of not intervening or not interfering; specifically, systematic non-interference by a nation in the affairs of other nations, or in the affairs of its own states, territories, or other parts.

Non-intervention with "Popular Sovereignty" was the original and established Democratic doctrine with regard to Slavery in the Territories. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 312.

non-intrusionist (non-in-trö'zhon-ist), *n.* In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one who was opposed to the forcible intrusion, by patrons, of unacceptable clergymen upon objecting congregations. The non-intrusionists formulated their doctrine in a resolution presented by Thomas Chalmers to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1833, and in 1843 withdrew in a body from the established church and founded the Free Church of Scotland. See *disruption*.

non-issuable (non-ish'ū-a-bl), *a.* 1. Not capable of being issued.—2. Not admitting of issue being taken upon it.—**Non-issuable plea**, in *law*, a plea which does not raise or allow an issue on the merits of the case. *Wharton.*

nonius (nō'ni-us), *n.* [A Latinized form of *Nuñez*, the name of a Portuguese mathematician (1492–1577), the inventor of an instrument on the principle of the vernier.] Same as *vernier*.

non-joinder (non-join'dėr), *n.* In *law*, the omission to join, as of a person as party to an action.

nonjurable (non-jö'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *non*, not, + **jurabilis*, < *jurare*, swear: see *jurant*.] Incapable of being sworn; unfit to take an oath; incapacitated from being a witness on oath.

A *nonjurable* rogue.
Roger North, Examen, p. 264. (*Davies.*)

nonjurant (non-jö'rant), *n.* [< *non-* + *jurant*.] One of a faction in the Church of Scotland, about 1712, which refused to take the oath of abjuration pledging them to the support of the house of Hanover.

nonjuring (non-jö'ring), *a.* [< *nonjur*(*ant*) + *-ing*[2].] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to those clergymen and prelates in England who would not swear allegiance to the government after the revolution of 1688.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

nonjuror (non-jö'ror), *n.* [< *non-* + *juror*.] In *Eng. hist.*, one who refuses to swear allegiance to the sovereign; specifically, one of those clergymen of the Church of England who in 1689 refused to swear allegiance to William, Prince of Orange, and the Princess Mary, as king and queen of England, holding that they were still bound by the former oath to King James II., his heirs and successors. Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, six bishops (among them Bishop Ken), and about four hundred other clergymen were deprived of their sees and livings by the new civil authority, and others put in their places. An episcopal succession was kept up by the nonjurors in both England and Scotland, but their numbers rapidly diminished, and their last bishop died in 1805. Part of the nonjuring bishops retained the use of the Prayer-book of 1662, others restored the communion office of 1549, and afterward (in 1718) introduced one founded on this, but largely conformed to primitive and Oriental liturgies. This exerted a strong influence on the various forms of the Scottish communion office till that of 1764, from which the prayer of consecration in the American Prayer-book is derived. According to their acceptance or rejection of certain ceremonies, called *the usages*, the nonjurors were divided into two parties, called *usagers* and *non-usagers*. In the years 1716–25 the nonjurors made an attempt to establish intercommunion with the Orthodox Eastern Church, but without success. The nonjurors are noted for the great learning and piety of some of their leaders, such as Ken, Collier, Brett, Nelson, Law, etc. Among the Presbyterians of Scotland there was also a party known as *nonjurors* or *nonjurants*, who refused the oath of abjuration (afterward altered) as involving recognition of episcopacy.

Every person refusing the same [oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration] who is properly called a *nonjuror* shall be adjudged a popish recusant convict. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. ix.

nonjurorism (non-jö'ror-izm), *n.* [< *nonjuror* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of nonjurors.

non liquet (non lī'kwet). [L.: *non*, not; *liquet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *liquere*, be clear or apparent: see *liquid*.] In *law*, a verdict given by a jury in cases of doubt, deferring the matter to another day of trial.

non-luminous (non-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Not luminous; not accompanied by or not producing incandescence.

In this case we found that, with *non-luminous* heat, and even with water below the boiling point, the polarizing effect was evident. *Whewell.*

non-marrying (non-mar'i-ing), *a.* Not disposed to marry; not matrimonially inclined.

A *non-marrying* man, as the slang goes. *Kingsley.*

non-metallic (non-me-tal'ik), *a.* Not metallic.

non-moral (non-mor'al), *a.* Unconnected with morals; having no relation to ethics or morals; not involving ethical or moral considerations.

For morality the world and the self remained both *non-moral* and immoral, yet each was real; for religion the world is alienated from God, and the self is sunk in sin; and that means that, against the whole reality, they are felt or known as what is not and is contrary to the all and the only real, and yet as things that exist. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 287.

non-mutual (non-mū'tū-al), *a.* Not mutual.—**Non-mutual essential distinction**, a distinction between whole and part: originally a Scotistic term.

nonnat (non'at), *n.* A fish, *Aphia minuta* or *pellucida*, of the family *Gobiidæ*, distinguished

by a diaphanous body covered with large and thin deciduous scales, common on some parts of the European coast, especially in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. It lives in innumerable schools, and serves as food for many fishes and sea-birds as well as other animals, and on the borders of the Mediterrancan is largely used by man. In the vicinity of Nice it is the object of a special fishery, particularly during the month of March, the small fishes being considered a very dainty dish. The fish rarely exceeds an inch and a half in length. It is believed to complete its cycle of life within a year. Under the name *nonnat* the young of other fishes, especially of the families *Clupeidæ* and *Atherinidæ*, are liable to be confounded.

non-natural (non-naṭ′ū-ral), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not natural; unnatural; strained or forced.

I refer to the doctrine there promulgated touching the subscription of religious articles in a *non-natural* sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* That which is not natural; specifically, something which does not enter into the composition of the body, but which is essential to animal life and health, and by accident or abuse often becomes a cause of disease. See the quotation.

The *non-naturals*, as he [Dr. Jackson] would sometimes call them, after the old physicians — namely, air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 307.

nonne†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nun*.

non-necessity (non-nē-ses′i-ti), *n.* Absence of necessity; the state or property of being unnecessary.

non-noble (non-nō′bl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Not noble; not of the nobility.

To levy from the *non-noble* class, as well as from the knightly. *Hewitt.*

II. *n.* A person not of noble birth; a citizen or peasant.

nonnock (non′ok), *n.* [< *nonn(y)* + *-ock.*] A whim. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonnock (non′ok), *v. i.* [< *nonnock*, *n.*] To trifle; idle away the time. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nonny[1] (non′i), *n.*; pl. *nonnies* (-iz). [An unmeaning refrain repeated *nonny-nonny*, *nony-nony*, *nonino*, which was also used (like other orig. unmeaning syllables) as a cover for indelicate allusions. Cf. *ninny.*] 1†. A meaningless burden in old English ballads and glees, generally "hey, *nonny*." It was similar to the *fa*, *la* of madrigals.

They bore him barefaced on the bier;
Hey non *nonny*, *nonny*, hey *nonny*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 165.

2. A whim. [Prov. Eng.]

nonny[2] (non′i), *n.* [Cf. *ninny.*] A ninny; a simpleton.

non-obedience (non-ō-bē′di-ens), *n.* Neglect of obedience.

non-observance (non-ob-zėr′vans), *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil.

non obstante (non ob-stan′tē). [L.: *non*, not; *obstante*, abl. of *obstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstare*, stand in the way, oppose: see *obstacle.*] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated or admitted or is to be stated or admitted. The most common use of the words is to denote a clause, formerly frequent in English statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the sovereign to do a thing which at common law might be lawfully done, but being restrained by act of Parliament could not be done without such license.—**Non obstante veredicto**, a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court for the plaintiff, notwithstanding the verdict for the defendant, or vice versa. See *judgment.*

nonogenarian, *a.* and *n.* See *nonagenarian*.

non-oscine (non-os′in), *a.* Not oscine; not belonging to the *Oscines*, or not conforming to normal oscine characters.

nonpairell†, *a.* See *nonpareil.*

Non-palliata (non-pal-i-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Palliata.*] A suborder of opisthobranchiate euthyneural gastropods having no mantle-flap nor shell in the adult: contrasted with *Palliata:* synonymous with *Nudibranchiata.*

nonpareil (non-pa-rel′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *nonpairell;* = Sp. *nomparel*, n.; < F. *nonpareil*, *nompareil*, not equal (fem. *nonpareille*, a kind of type, ribbon, pear, etc.), < *non*, not (see *non*[3]), + *pareil*, equal: see *pareil.*] **I.** *a.* Having no equal; peerless.

The most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People.

II. *n.* A person or thing of peerless excellence; a nonesuch; something regarded as unique in its kind.

O, such love
Could be but recompensed, though you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty! *Shak.*, T. N., I. 5. 273.

The paragon, the *nonpareil*
Of Seville, the most wealthy mine of Spain
For beauty and perfection.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*: (1) The painted finch or painted bunting, *Passerina* or *Cyanospiza ciris:* so called from its beauty. The top and sides of the head and neck are rich blue, the back golden-green, the rump and under parts vermilion-red. The female is greenish above, yellowish below. The bird is about 5½ inches long, and common in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, especially Louisiana, where it is sometimes called *pape* or *pope.* It is a near relative of the indigo-bird and the lazuli-finch. Also called *incomparable.*

A *nonpareil* hidden in the branches sat whistling plaintively to its mate. *F. R. Goulding*, Young Marooners, xxxvi.

(2) The rose- or rosella-parrakeet, *Platycercus eximius:* so called from its beauty. See cut under *rosella.* (*b*) In *conch.*, a gastropod of the genus *Clausilia.* (*c*) In *printing*, a size of type, forming about 12 lines to the inch. In the American system of sizes it is intermediate between minion (larger) and agate (smaller); in the English system it is between the sizes emerald (larger) and ruby (smaller). (The type of this paragraph is *nonpareil.*)

non-payment (non-pā′ment), *n.* Neglect or failure of payment.

non-performance (non-pėr-fôr′mans), *n.* A failure or neglect to perform.

They were justly charged with an actual *non-performance* of what the law requires. *South.*

non-placental (non-plą-sen′tal), *a.* Not having a placenta; aplacental, as the marsupials and monotremes. See *aplacental.*

nonplus (non′plus), *n.* [< L. *non plus*, not more: *non*, not; *plus*, more: see *non*[3] and *plus.*] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; a state of perplexity; a puzzled condition; inability to say or do more; puzzle: usually in the phrase *at* or *to a nonplus.*

It y perdit son Latin: He was there graveiled, plunged, or *at a Non-plus;* he knew not what to make of or what to say unto it. *Cotgrave.*

If he chance to be *at a nonplus*, he may help himself with his beard and handkerchief. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

They could not, if they would, undertake such a business, without danger of being questioned upon their lives the next parliament. This did put the Lords *to a* great *nonplus.* *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 118.

nonplus (non′plus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nonplussed*, ppr. *nonplussing.* [< *nonplus*, *n.*] To perplex; puzzle; confound; put to a standstill; stop by embarrassment.

Now *non-plust*, if to re-inforce thy Camp
Thou fly for succour to thine Ayery Damp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

In the Becket correspondence the reader is often *nonplussed* by finding a provoking etcetera, which marks the point at which the gossip, or even the serious news, was expunged by the editor. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

non possumus (non pos′ū-mus). [L., we cannot: *non*, not; *possumus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *posse*, can.] A plea of inability (to consider or do something): as, he simply interposed a *non possumus;* a papal *non possumus.*

non-power† (non-pou′ėr), *n.* [ME. *nonepower*, *nounpower*, < OF. *nonpooir*, *nonpoeir*, lack of power, < *non*, not, + *pooir*, etc., power: see *power.*] Lack of power; impotence.

And nat of the *nounpower* of god that he nys ful of myghte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 292.

Upon thilke side that power fayleth whych that make th fooik blysful, ryht on that same side *nonepower* entreth undyrnethe that maketh hem wrechches. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose v.

non-professional (non-prō-fesh′on-al), *a.* 1. Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men.—2. Hence, not proper to be done by a member of the profession concerned; unprofessional.

non-proficient (non-prō-fish′ent), *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

non pros. (non pros). An abbreviation of *non prosequitur:* sometimes used as a verb: to fail to prosecute; let drop: said of a suit.

non prosequitur (non prō-sek′wi-tėr). [L., he does not prosecute: *non*, not; *prosequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *prosequi*, follow up, prosecute: see *prosecute.*] In *law*, a common-law judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action.

non-recurrent (non-rē-kur′ent), *a.* 1. Not occurring again.—2. Not turning back: as, the recurrent and *non-recurrent* branches of the pneumogastric nerve.

non-recurring (non-rē-kėr′ing), *a.* Non-recurrent.

non-regardance (non-rē-gär′dans), *n.* Want of due regard; slight; disregard. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 124.

non-regent (non-rē′jent), *n.* In a medieval university, a master of arts whose regency has ceased.—**House of non-regents.** See *house*[1].

non-residence (non-rez′i-dens), *n.* 1. The fact of not residing or having one's abode within a particular jurisdiction: as, *non-residence* stands in the way of his appointment.—2. Failure to reside where official duties require one to reside; residing away from the place in which one is required by law or the duties of his office or station to reside, as a clergyman's living away from his pastorate or charge, or a landlord's not living on his own estate or in his own country, etc.

Hating that they who have preach'd out Bishops, Prelats, and Canonists, should, in what serves thir own ends, retain thir fals Opinions, thir Pharisaical Leven, thir Avarice, and closely, thir Ambition, thir Pluralities, thir *Non residences*, thir odious Fees. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

If the character of persons chosen into the Church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *non-residence.* *Swift.*

non-resident (non-rez′i-dent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Not residing within the jurisdiction.—2. Not residing on one's own estate, in one's pastorate, or in one's proper place: as, a *non-resident* clergyman or land-owner.

II. *n.* 1. One who does not reside within the jurisdiction.—2. One who does not reside on his own lands or in the place where his official duties require, as a clergyman who lives away from his cure.

As soon as the Bishops, and those Clergymen whom they daily inveighed against, and branded with the odious Names of Pluralists and *Non-residents*, were taken out of their way, they presently jump, some into two, some into three of their best Benefices. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, i. 29.

There are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who . . . can be termed *non-residents.* *Swift*, Against the Bishops.

non-resistance (non-rē-zis′tans), *n.* The absence of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, even if unjustly exercised, without physical opposition. In English history, this principle was strenuously upheld by many of the Tory and High-Church party about the end of the seventeenth century.

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before King James the first. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, viii.

The church might be awed or cajoled into any practical acceptation of its favourite doctrine of *non-resistance.* *C. Knight.*

non-resistant (non-rē-zis′tant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression; passively obedient.

This is that Œdipus whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* 1. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to sovereign authority, even when unjustly exercised.—2. One who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

non-resisting (non-rē-zis′ting), *a.* Making no resistance; offering no obstruction: as, a *non-resisting* medium.

Non-ruminantia (non-rö-mi-nan′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Ruminantia.*] Those artiodactyl quadrupeds which do not chew the cud, as swine and hippopotamuses.

non-sane (non-sān′), *a.* Unsound; not perfect: as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

nonsense (non′sens), *n.* [< *non-* + *sense.*] 1. Not sense; that which makes no sense or is lacking in sense; language or words without meaning, or conveying absurd or ridiculous ideas; absurd talk or senseless actions.

Away with it rather, because it will bee hardly supply'd with a more unprofitable *nonsence* then is in some passages of it to be seene. *Milton*, Animadversions.

I try'd if Books would cure my Love, but found
Love made them *Nonsense* all.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Incurable.

If a Man must endure the noise of Words without Sense, I think the Women have more Musical Voices, and become *Nonsense* better. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 1.

None but a man of extraordinary talents can write first-rate *nonsense.* *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What royal *Nonsence* is a Diadem
Abroad, for One who 's not at home supreme!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 1.

You sham stuff, there is an end of you — you must pack off, along with plenty of other *nonsense.* *W. Black.*

=Syn. Folly, stuff, twaddle, balderdash.

nonsense-name (non′sens-nām), *n.* A name having no meaning in itself; a "made" noun having no etymology. The number of such words in zoölogy is very considerable, since many naturalists have

coined numerous arbitrary new combinations of letters as names of genera which must be adopted according to accepted rules of zoölogical nomenclature. Anagrams, as *Dacelo* from *Alcedo*, and *Nilaus* from *Lanius*, are a class of nonsense-names, though they have a sort of etymology.

nonsense-verses (non'sens-vêr"sez), *n. pl.* Verses made by taking any words which may occur without reference to forming any connected sense — correct meter, pleasing rhythm, or a grotesque effect being all that is aimed at. In English schools Latin verse-composition often begins with nonsense-verses, the object being to familiarize the pupil with the quantity of syllables and the metrical forms on their mechanical side before aiming at expression of thought.

nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *nonsense* + *-ic-al.*] Of the nature of nonsense; having no sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

This was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of *nonsensical* contingencies.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 27.

nonsensicality (non-sen-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *nonsensical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being nonsensical, or without sense or meaning.

nonsensically (non-sen'si-kal-i), *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; absurdly; without meaning.

nonsensicalness (non-sen'si-kal-nes), *n.* Lack of meaning; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

non-sensitive (non-sen'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Not sensitive; not keenly alive to impressions from external objects. — 2†. Wanting sense or perception.

II. *n.* One having no sense or perception.

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *non-sensitive*. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 14.

non seq. An abbreviation of Latin *non sequitur*.

non sequitur (non sek'wi-tėr). [L., it does not follow: *non*, not; *sequitur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequitur*, *sequent.*] In *law* or *logic*, an inference or a conclusion which does not follow from the premises. — **Fallacy of non sequitur.** See *fallacies in things* (4), under *fallacy*.

non-sexual (non-sek'sū-al), *a.* 1. Having no sex; sexless; asexual. — 2. Done by or characteristic of sexless animals: as, the *non-sexual* conjugation of protozoans.

non-society (non-sō-sī'ē-ti), *a.* Not belonging to or connected with a society: specifically applied to a workman who is not a member of a trades-society or trades-union, or to an establishment in which such men are employed: as, a *non-society* man; a *non-society* workshop.

non-striated (non-strī'ā-ted), *a.* Not striate; unstriped, as muscular fiber. See *fiber*[1].

nonsubstantialism (non-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* The denial of substantial existence to phenomena; nihilism.

nonsubstantialist (non-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in nonsubstantialism.

Philosophers, as they affirm or deny the authority of consciousness in guaranteeing a substratum or substance to the manifestations of the ego and nonego, are divided into realists or substantialists and nihilists or *non-substantialists*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xvi.

nonsuch† (non'such), *n.* See *nonesuch*.

Non-suctoria (non-suk-tō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *non-* + *Suctoria.*] Those tentaculiferous infusorians which are not suctorial, having filiform prehensile tentacles not provided with suckers.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* [< OF. *non suit* (< L. *non sequitur*), he does not follow: *non*, not; *suit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *suivre*, < L. *sequi*, follow: see *non-* and *suit.*] 1. A judgment or decision against a plaintiff when he fails to show a cause of action at the trial: now often called *dismissal of complaint*. See *calling of the plaintiff*, under *calling*. The chief characteristic of this judgment is that it does not usually bar a new action on the same matter.

2. A judgment ordered for neglect to prosecute; a non pros.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *v. t.* [< *nonsuit*, *n.*] In *law*, to subject to a nonsuit; deprive of the benefit of a legal process, owing to failure to appear in court when called upon, or to prove a case.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, . . . overcomes the world, *nonsuits* the devil, and makes a man keep Hilary-term all his life. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 68.

Is it too much to tell the propounder of this project that he shall make out its necessity, or he shall be *nonsuited* on his own case? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 455.

nonsuit (non'sūt), *a.* [< OF. *non suit:* see *nonsuit*, *n.*] Nonsuited.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxi.

non-surety† (non-shör'ti), *n.* Absence of surety; want of safety; insecurity.

non tenuit (non ten'ū-it). [L., he did not hold: *non*, not; *tenuit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *tenere*, hold.] In *law*, a plea in bar to replevin to avowry for arrears of rent, that the plaintiff did not hold in manner and form as the avowry alleged. *Wharton.*

non-tenure (non-ten'ūr), *n.* In *law*, an obsolete plea in bar to a real action, by saying that he (the defendant) held not the land mentioned in the plaintiff's count or declaration, or at least some part thereof. *Wharton.*

non-term (non'tėrm), *n.* In *law*, a vacation between two terms of a court.

nontronite (non'trō-nīt), *n.* [< *Nontron* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Hydrated silicate of iron; a variety of chloropal occurring in small yellow nodules embedded in an ore of manganese. It is found in France in the arrondissement of Nontron, department of Dordogne.

non-union (non-ū'nyon), *a.* Not belonging to a trades-union: as, a *non-union* man.

nonuplet (non'ū-plet), *n.* [< F. *nonuple* (< L. *nonus*, ninth (see *nones*[2], *noon*[1]), + *-uple* as in *duple*, *quadruple*) + *-et.*] In *music*, a group of nine notes intended to take the place of six or eight.

non-usager (non-ū'sāj-ėr), *n.* One of those nonjurors who opposed the revival of the forms in the administration of the communion known as *the usages*. See *usager*.

non-usance† (non-ū'zans), *n.* Neglect of use. *Sir T. Browne.*

non-user (non-ū'zėr), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right: as, the *non-user* of a corporate franchise. (*b*) Neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by mis-user or *non-user*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. x.

non-viable (non-vī'ą-bl), *a.* Not viable: applied to a fetus too young to maintain independent life.

noodle[1] (nö'dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *noddy.*] A simpleton. [Colloq.]

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration, which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration. *Sydney Smith*, Review of Bentham on Fallacies.

noodle[2] (nö'dl), *n.* [Usually or always in plural. *noodles* (= F. *nouilles*), < G. *nudel*, macaroni, vermicelli; origin obscure.] Dough formed into long and thin narrow strips, or, sometimes, into other shapes, dried, and used in soup.

noodledom (nö'dl-dum), *n.* [< *noodle*[1] + *-dom.*] The region of simpletons; noodles or simpletons collectively.

noodle-soup (nö'dl-söp), *n.* [< *noodle*[2] + *soup.*] Soup prepared from meat-stock with noodles.

noögenism (nō-oj'e-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *νόος*, mind (see *nous*), + *γένος*, race, stock, family: see *genus.*] That which is generated or originated in the mind; a fact, theory, deduction, etc., springing from the mind.

But we are compelled, in order to save circumlocution, to coin a word to express those facts which spring from Mind, whether, as in moral philosophy, purely metaphysical, or, as in natural philosophy, generated by Mind from Matter, by Reason from Experience. Such facts we could beg to call *noögenisms* (*νόος*, mena, cogitatio, and *γένος*, natus, progenies); therein including all mental offsprings or deductions, whether called hypotheses, theories, systems, sciences, axioms, aphorisms, etc.
Eden Warwick, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 274.

nook (nůk), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *neuk;* < ME. *noke*, *nuk*, *nok*, < Ir. Gael. *niuc*, a corner, nook.] 1. A corner. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In every hand he took a *nook*
Of that great leathern meal [meal-bag].
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

2. A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Safely in harbour
Is the king's ship; in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2. 227.
This dark sequester'd *nook*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 500.
Thou shalt live with me,
Retired in some solitary *nook*,
The comfort of my age.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

For many a bein *nook* in many a braw house has been offered to my hinny Willie. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter x.

There is scarcely a *nook* of our ancient and medieval history which the Germans are not now exploring.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

Nook of land, a lot, piece, or parcel of land; the quarter of a yard-land. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

nook (nůk), *v. i.* [< *nook*, *n.*] To betake one's self to a recess or corner; ensconce one's self. [Rare.]

Hang. Shall the ambuscado lie in one place?
Cur. No; *nook* thou yonder.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 3.

nook-shotten† (nůk'shot"n), *a.* Having many nooks and corners; having a coast indented with gulfs, bays, friths, etc.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that *nook-shotten* isle of Albion.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 14.

nooky (nůk'i), *a.* [< *nook* + *-y*[1].] Being a nook; nook-like; full of nooks.

Joan has placed herself in a little *nooky* recess by an open window. *R. Broughton*, Joan, xxi.

noölogical (nō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *noölog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to noölogy. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

noölogist (nō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *noölog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in noölogy.

noölogy (nō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόος*, Attic *νοῦς*, the mind, the understanding (see *nous*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the understanding. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

noon[1] (nön), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *noon*, *none*, *nonene*, *noyne*, *non*, < AS. *nōn*, noon, nones (service), = OS. *nōn*, *nuon*, *nōna* = D. *noen* = MLG. *none* = OHG. *nōna*, MHG. *nône* = Icel. *nōn*, nones, = F. *none* = Sp. Pg. It. *nona*, < L. *nōna*, the ninth hour of the day, lit. ninth (sc. *hora*, hour), fem. of *nōnus*, ninth: see *nones*[2]. Applied orig. to the ninth hour, and later to the service then performed (nones), it came to mean loosely 'midday,' and, in exact use, 'twelve o'clock.'] **I.** *n.* 1. The ninth hour of the day according to Roman and ecclesiastical reckoning, namely the ninth hour from sunrise, or the middle hour between midday and sunset — that is, about 3 P. M.; later, the ecclesiastical hour of nones, at any time from midday till the ninth hour. — 2. Midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

The begane in Chyviat the hyla above,
Yerly on a Monuyn day;
Be that it drewe to the owre off *none*
A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay.
Ancient Ballad of Chevy Chase, Percy's Reliques, p. 53.

And hit neyhede ny the *noon* and with Neode ich mette,
That afroutede me foule and faitour me calde.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 4.

Passion Sonday, the xxix Day of Marche, abowte *none*, I departyd from Parys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

Who loves not more the night of June
Than dull December's gloomy *noon*?
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

3. The middle or culminating point of any course; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime.

I walk unseen
On the dry smooth-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest *noon*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4†. *pl.* The noonday meal. Compare *nones*[2], 2. *Piers Ploweman.* — **Apparent** or **real noon.** See *apparent.* — **Mean noon.** See *mean*[3]. — **Noon of night**, midnight.

Full before him at the *noon of night*
(The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light)
He saw a quire of ladies.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 213.

II. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

noon[1] (nön), *v. i.* [< *noon*[1], *n.*] To rest at noon or during the warm part of the day.

The third day of the journey the party *nooned* by the river Jabbok. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 459.

noon[2]†, *a.* and *pron.* A Middle English form of *none*[1].

noonday (nön'dā), *n.* and *a.* [< *noon*[1] + *day*[1].] **I.** *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

And yesterday the bird of night did sit
Even at *noon-day* upon the market-place.
Shak., J. C., I. 3. 27.

II. *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional: as, the *noonday* heat.

Moss-draped live-oaks, their *noonday* shadows a hundred feet across. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

noon-flower (nön'flou'ėr), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Also *noontide* and *noon-day-flower*. See *go-to-bed-at-noon.*

nooning (nö'ning), *n.* [< *noon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Repose at noon; rest at noon or during the heat of the day; sometimes, a repast at noon.

Is this more pleasant to you than the whir
Of meadow-lark, and her sweet roundelay,
Or twitter of little field-fares, as you take
Your *nooning* in the shade of bush and brake?
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

The men that mend our village ways,
Vexing Macadam's ghost with pounded slate,
Their *nooning* take. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

noon-mark (nön'märk), *n.* A mark so made (as on the floor of a farm-house or barn) that the sun will indicate by it the time of noon.

noonmeat† (nön'mēt), *n.* [< ME. *nonemete, nunmete,* < AS. *nōnmete,* an afternoon meal, < *nōn,* noon (afternoon), + *mete,* food, meat: see *noon*[1] and *meat.*] A meal at noon; a luncheon.

noonshunt†, *n.* See *nunchcon.*

noon-song† (nön'sông), *n.* Same as *nones*[2], 3.

noonstead (nön'sted), *n.* [< *noon*[1] + *stead.*] The station of the sun at noon.

> Whilst the main tree, still found
> Upright and sound,
> By this sun's *noonsted* 's made
> So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
> *B. Jonson,* Underwoods, xciv.

noontide (nön'tīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *nontid,* < AS. *nōntīd* (= MHG. *nōnczīt*), the ninth hour, < *nōn,* noon (the ninth hour), + *tīd,* tide.] **I.** *n.* 1. The time of noon; midday.—2. The time of culmination; the greatest height or depth: as, the *noontide* of prosperity.—3. Same as *noon-flower.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

> His look
> Drew audience and attention still as night
> Or summer's *noon-tide* air, while thus he spake.
> *Milton,* P. L., ii. 309.
>
> Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed,
> Murmured like a *noontide* bee.
> *Shelley,* To Night.

noops (nöps), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The cloudberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus.* [Prov. Eng.]

noory†, *n.* See *nurry.*

noose (nös), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nooze;* origin unknown, no early record (ME.) existing. If it existed in ME., it might have come from OF. **nous, nou, nod,* F. *nœud,* Languedoc *nous,* < L. *nodus,* a knot: see *node, knot*[1].] 1. A running knot or slip-knot. See *slip-knot.*

> The honest Farmer and his Wife . . .
> Had struggled with the Marrisge *Noose.*
> *Prior,* The Ladle.

2. A loop formed by or fastened with a running knot or slip-knot, as that in a hangman's halter, or in a lasso; hence, a snare; a gin.

> Have I professed to tame the pride of ladies,
> And make 'em bear all tests, and am I trick'd now?
> Caught in mine own *noose?*
> *Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iii. 4.
>
> Where the hangman does dispose
> To special friends the fatal *noose.*
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. ii. 116.
>
> And looked as if the *noose* were tied,
> And I the priest who left his side.
> *Scott,* Rokeby, vi. 17.

noose (nös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noosed,* ppr. *noosing.* [< *noose, n.*] 1. To knot; entangle in or as in a knot.

> He'll think some other lover's hand, among my tresses *noosed,*
> From the ears where he had placed them my rings of pearl unloosed. *Lockhart,* Zara's Earrings.

2. To catch or insnare by or as by a noose.

> To *noose* and entrap us. *Government of the Tongue,* p. 40.

3. To furnish with a noose or running knot.

> As we were looking at it, Bradford was suddenly caught by the leg in a *noosed* Rope, made as artificially as ours. *Capt. John Smith's Works,* II. 222.

4. To decorate with something resembling a noose.

> The sleeves of all are *noosed* and decorated with laces and clasps. *Athenæum,* No. 3044, p. 303.

Nootka dog. A large variety of dog domesticated by the natives of Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. It is chiefly remarkable for its long wool-like hair, which when shorn off holds together like a fleece, and is made into garments.

Nootka hummer. A humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus,* originally described from Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, notable as being by far the most northerly representative of its family.

noozle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle.*

nop†, *n.* An obsolete (the original) form of *nap*[2].

nopal (nō'pal), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *nopal,* < Mex. *nopalli.*] One of several cactaceous plants which support the cochineal-insect. See *cochineal, Nopalea,* and *Opuntia.*

> He had to contend with very superior numbers, intrenched behind fig trees and hedges of *nopals.*
> *Gayarré,* Hist. Louisiana, II. 285.

Nopalea (nō-pā'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, 1850), < Mex. *nopalnochotzli.*] A genus of cacti of the order *Cacteæ* and the tribe *Opuntieæ,* known by the erect petals and long-projecting stamens. There are 3 species, natives of Mexico and tropical South America. They are fleshy shrubs, with flat jointed branches, little scale-like leaves, and scarlet flowers. *N. cochinillifera,* one of the nopal-plants, is widely cultivated. Also called *cochineal fig.* See *cochineal* and *nopalry.*

nopalin (nō'pạ-lin), *n.* [< *nopal,* with ref. to cochineal, + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color, a mixture of eosin with dinitronaphthol, used in dyeing.

nopalry, nopalery (nō'pal-ri, -ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *nopalries, nopaleries* (-riz). [< *nopal* + *-ry, -ery.*] A plantation of nopals for rearing cochineal-insects. Such plantations often contain 50,000 plants.

nope (nōp), *n.* [Prob. due to *an ope,* misdivided *a nope,* **ope* being a var. of *alp*[1].] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* See *mawp.* [Prov. Eng.]

> The Red-sparrow, the *Nope,* the Red-breast, and the Wren.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xiii. 74.

no-popery (nō-pō'pėr-i), *a.* Expressing violent opposition to Roman Catholicism: as, a *no-popery* cry.—**No-popery riots,** in *Eng. hist.,* an outbreak, led by Lord George Gordon, in 1780, ostensibly for the repeal of the measures which had been passed for the relief of Roman Catholics, but actually directed against all Roman Catholics and their sympathizers. It was attended with considerable destruction of life and property in London. Also called the *Gordon riots.*

noppe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *nap*[2].

noppy† (nop'i), *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nappy*[2].

nopster† (nop'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *nopster* (= D. *nopster*), < *nop, nap*[2], + *-ster.*] A woman occupied in shearing or trimming the pile or nap of textile fabrics; hence, later, a person of either sex pursuing this occupation.

> The women by whom this [nipping off the knots on the surface of cloth] was done were formerly called *nopsters.*
> *Wedgwood,* Dict. Eng. Etymology, under Nap. (*Latham.*)

nor (nôr), *conj.* [< ME. *nor,* contr. of *nother* (var. of *neither*), as *or* of *other*[2]: see *nother, neither, ne,* and *or*[1].] 1. And not: generally used correlatively after a negative, introducing a second or a subsequent negative member of a clause or sentence. (*a*) Correlative to *neither.*

> *Neither* death, *nor* life, *nor* angels, *nor* principalities, *nor* powers, *nor* things present, *nor* things to come, *nor* height, *nor* depth, *nor* any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God. Rom. viii. 38, 39.
>
> And extreme fear can *neither* fight *nor* fly.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 230.

(*b*) Correlative to another *nor.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

> *Nor* voice was heard, *nor* wight was seene in bowre or hall.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. viii. 29.
>
> I send *nor* balms *nor* corsives to your wound.
> *B. Jonson,* Underwoods, xlv.
>
> Of Size, she is *nor* short, *nor* tall,
> And does to Fat incline. *Congreve,* Doris.
>
> *Nor* age, *nor* business, *nor* distress, can erase the dear image from my imagination. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 181.
>
> But *nor* the genial feast, *nor* flowing bowl,
> Could charm the cares of Nestor's watchful soul.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xiv. 1.
>
> Duty *nor* lifts her veil *nor* looks behind.
> *Lowell,* Parting of the Ways.

(*c*) With the omission of *neither* or *nor* in the first clause or part of the proposition. [Poetical.]

> Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there.
> *Dryden,* Æneid, vi. 135.
>
> Helm, *nor* hauberk's twisted mail,
> *Nor* e'en thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail.
> *Gray,* The Bard.

(*d*) Correlative to some other negative.

> Thay suld *nocht* be sbasit to preche,
> *Nor* for no kynde of fauour fleche.
> *Lauder,* Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.
>
> Eye hath *not* seen, *nor* ear heard. 1 Cor. ii. 9.
>
> Have you *no* wit, manners, *nor* honesty?
> *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 3. 94.
>
> You swore you lov'd me dearly;
> *No* few *nor* little oaths you swore, Aminta.
> *Fletcher,* Sea Voyage, iv. 2.
>
> There is *none* like her, *none.*
> *Nor* will be when our summers have deceased.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xviii.

2. And . . . not: not correlative, but merely continuative.

> The tale is long, *nor* have I heard it out. *Addison.*
>
> Fowls clucked and strutted in the stables. . . . *Nor* was it more retentive of its ancient state within. *Dickens.*
>
> Get thee hence, *nor* come again.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxvi.

[In this use formerly used with another negative, merely cumulative, *nor* being then equivalent, logically, to *and.*

> And no man dreads but he that cannot shift,
> *Nor none* serue God but only tongtide men.
> *Gascoigne,* Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 57.
>
> "I know not love," quoth he, "*nor* will *not* know it."
> *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 409.]

3. Than: after comparatives. Compare *or*[1] in like use. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Nae sailors mair for their lord coud do
> *Nor* my yonng men they did for me.
> *The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 212).
>
> She 's ten times fairer *nor* the bride,
> And all that 's in your compsnie.
> *Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, I. 7).

"Hev a dog, Miss!—they're better friends *nor* any Christian," said Bob. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

norate (nō'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *norated,* ppr. *norating.* [A back formation, < *noration.* The form *norate* could not arise from *orate.*] To rumor; spread by report. [Southern U. S.]

> Purty soon it was *norated* around that Ike was going to banter me for a rassel [wrestle], and shure enuff he did.
> Quoted in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 40.

noration (nō-rā'shọn), *n.* [An erroneous form, due to misdivision of *an oration.*] 1. A speech. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Rumor. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Norbertine (nôr'bėr-tin), *n.* [So called from their founder *Norbert.*] *Eccles.,* a member of the order of Pre-monstrants. See *Pre-monstrant.*

nordcaper (nôrd'kā"pėr), *n.* The Atlantic right whale. Also called *sletbag* and *sarde. Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIV. 24.

Nordenfelt machine-gun. See *machine-gun.*

nordenskiöldine (nôr'den-shėl-din), *n.* [From Baron N. A. E. *Nordenskiöld,* a Swedish explorer and geologist (born 1832).] A rare borate of tin and calcium occurring in rhombohedral crystals in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

nordenskiöldite (nôr'den-shėl-dīt), *n.* [< *Nordenskiöld* (see *nordenskiöldine*) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole or hornblende, near tremolite in composition: it was found near Lake Onega in Russia.

Nordhausen acid. See *acid.*

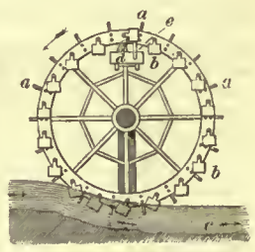
Norfolk capon, nog, etc. See *capon,* etc.

Norfolk Island pine. See *pine.*

Norgane†, *a.* [< *Norge,* Norway (see *Norwegian*), + *-ane* for *-an.*] Norwegian.

> Most gracious *Norgane* peeres.
> *Alb. Eng.,* B. iii., p. 71. (*Nares.*)

noria (nō'ri-ạ), *n.* [= F. *noria,* < Sp. *noria* (= Pg. *nora*), < Ar. *nā'ūra,* a noria.] A hydraulic machine of a kind used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, and other countries for raising water. It consists of a water-wheel with revolving buckets or earthen pitchers, like the Persian wheel, but its modes of construction and operation are various. These machines are generally worked by animal-power, though in some countries they are driven by the current of a stream acting on floats or paddles attached to the rim of the wheel. Also called *flush-wheel.*



Noria.

a, floats which receive the force of the flowing stream *c,* and turn the wheel as indicated by the arrows; *b,* buckets pivoted to the side of the wheel; *d,* a box or tank for receiving the raised water (the water is conveyed from this tank by a pipe or chute (not shown) to the point of delivery); *e,* upright attached rigidly to the tank, which, acting in conjunction with the motion of the wheel, successively empties the buckets into the tank.

norice†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse.*

norie†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *nurry.*

norie†, *v. t.* [ME. *norien,* < OF. *norir,* nourish: see *nourish.*] To nourish. *Gesta Rom.,* p. 215.

norimono, norimon (nor'i-mō"no, -mon), *n.* [Jap., < *nori,* ride, + *mono,* a thing.] A kind of palanquin or sedan-chair used in Japan. It is suspended from a pole or beam carried by two men, the traveler squatting on the floor. The entrance is at the side, and not in front as in the sedan.

norisch†, **norish**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *nourish.*

norisryet, noristry†, *n.* Middle English forms of *nursery.*

norite (nō'rīt), *n.* [< *Nor(way)* + *-ite*[2].] A rock which consists essentially of a mixture of a plagioclase feldspar with a rhombic pyroxene (enstatite, bronzite, hypersthene). See *gabbro.*

norriture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture.*

norland (nôr'land), *n.* and *a.* A reduced form of *northland.*

> When *Norland* winds pipe down the sea.
> *Tennyson,* Ballad of Oriana.
>
> Our noisy *norland.*
> *Swinburne,* Four Songs of Four Seasons, i.

norm (nôrm), *n.* [= F. *norme* = Sp. Pg. It. *norma,* < L. *norma,* a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern, a precept. Hence *normal, abnormal, enormous.*] 1. A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard.

> This Church [the Roman] has established its own artificial *norm,* the standard measure of all science.
> *Theodore Parker.*
>
> The ambon of S. Sophia was the general *norm* of all Byzantine ambons. *J. M. Neale,* Eastern Church, i. 204.
>
> But to us . . . the sentence, composed of subject and predicate, with a verb or special predicative word to signify the predication, is established as the *norm* of expression.
> *Whitney,* Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 771.

2. In *biol.*, a typical structural unit; a type.

Every living creature is formed in an egg, and grows up according to a pattern and a mode of development common to its type, and of these embryonic *norms* there are but four. *Agassiz.*

norma (nôr'mạ), *n.*; pl. *normæ* (-mē). [L.: see *norm.*] 1. A rule, measure, or norm.

There is no uniformity, no *norma*, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A square for measuring right angles, used by carpenters, masons, and other artificers to make their work rectangular.—3. A pattern; a gage; a templet; a model. *E. H. Knight.*—4. [*cap.*] The Square, a small southern constellation, introduced by Lacaille in the middle of the eighteenth century, between Vulpes and Ara. It was at first called *Norma et regula;* but the name is now abridged.—**Norma verticalis**, a line drawn from above perpendicular to the horizontal plane of the skull.

normal (nôr'mạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *normal* = It. *normale*, < L. *normalis*, according to the carpenters' square or rule, < *norma*, a carpenters' square, a rule, a pattern: see *norm.*] I. *a.* 1. According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming to established law, order, habit, or usage; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; natural.

The deviations from the *normal* type or decasyllable line would not justify us in concluding that it [rhythmical cadence] was disregarded. *Hallam.*

Glass affords us an instance in which the dispersion of colour thus obtained is *normal*—that is, in the order of wave-lengths. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 32.

Headship of the conquering chief has been a *normal* accompaniment of that political integration without which any high degree of social evolution would probably have been impossible. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 482.

2. Serving to fix a standard; intended to set the standard: as, a *normal* school (see below).—3. In *music*, standard or typical: as, *normal* pitch or tone, a pitch or tone of absolute acoustical value, which is used as a standard of comparison. See *key*[1], 7, and *natural key* (under *key*[1]).—4. In *geom.*, perpendicular: noting the position of a straight line drawn at right angles to the tangent-line of a curve, or to the tangent-plane of a surface, at the point of contact. The section of a surface by a plane containing a normal drawn from any point is called the *normal section* at that point.—**Diapason normal.** See *diapason.*—**Normal angle**, in *crystal.*, the angle between the normals to or poles of two planes of a crystal. It is the supplement of the actual interfacial angle.—**Normal equation, function, pitch, price**, etc. See the nouns.—**Normal school**, a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it; a training-college for teachers.—**Syn. 1.** *Regular, Ordinary, Normal.* That which is *regular* conforms to rule or habit, and is opposed to that which is *irregular*, fitful, or exceptional. That which is *ordinary* is of the usual sort and excites no surprise; it is opposed to the *uncommon* or the *extraordinary.* That which is *normal* conforms or may be figuratively viewed as conforming to nature or the principles of its own constitution: as, the *normal* action of the heart; the *normal* operation of social influences; the *normal* state of the market.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a perpendicular; the straight line drawn from any point in a curve in its plane at right angles to the tangent at that point; or the straight line drawn from any point in a surface at right angles to the tangent-plane at that point. See cut under *binomial.*

normalcy (nôr'mạl-si), *n.* [< *normal* + *-cy.*] In *geom.*, the state or fact of being normal. [Rare.]

The co-ordinates of the point of contact, and *normalcy.* *Davies and Peck*, Math. Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Normales (nôr-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *normalis*, normal: see *normal.*] 1. In Garrod's and Forbes's classification of birds, a division of *Passeres* including all *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* excepting the genera *Atrichia* and *Menura*, which are *Abnormales.*—2. One of several groups of macrurous crustaceans, exhibiting normal or typical structural characteristics.

normality (nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *normal* + *-ity.*] 1. The character or state of being normal, or in accord with a rule or standard.

In a condition of positive *normality* or rightfulness. *Poe*, Works (ed. 1864), II. 153.

2. In *geom.*, the property of being normal; normalcy.

normalization (nôr'mạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *normal* + *-ization.*] The act or process of making normal: in *biol.*, any process by which modified or morphologically abnormal forms and relations may be reduced, either actually or ideally, to their known primitive and presumed normal conditions; morphological rectification.

normalize (nôr'mạl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *normalized*, ppr. *normalizing.* [< *normal* + *-ize.*] To render normal; reduce to a standard; cause to conform to a standard.

For reasons which will appear in the preface, a *normalized* text, differing from any yet in use among P. G. [Pennsylvania German] writers, has been adopted. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 179.

normally (nôr'mạl-i), *adv.* 1. As a rule; regularly; according to a rule, general custom, etc.

Mucous surfaces, *normally* kept covered, become skin-like if exposed to the air. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

2. In a normal manner; having the usual form, position, etc.: as, organs *normally* situated.

Norman[1] (nôr'mạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Norman* = D. *Noorman* = G. *Normanne*, < OF. *Norman, Normand*, < Dan. *Normand* = Sw. *Norrman* = Icel. *Northmadhr*, Northman: see *Northman.*] I. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Normandy, a duchy and later a province of northern France bordering on the English Channel; a member of that branch of the Northmen or Scandinavians who in the beginning of the tenth century settled in northern France and founded the duchy of Normandy. They adopted to a large extent the customs and language of the French. In the eleventh century their duke conquered England (see *Norman Conquest*), and about the same time Norman adventurers established themselves in southern Italy and Sicily. Since the reign of John (1199–1216) the duchy of Normandy has been, except for a short period, a part of France.

The *Norman*, with the softened form of his name, is distinguished from the Northman by his adoption of the French language and the Christian religion. *E. A. Freeman*, in Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. Same as *Norman French* (which see, below).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Normandy or the Normans.—**Norman architecture**, a round-arched style of medieval architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced before the Norman Conquest from Normandy into Great Britain, where it prevailed after the Conquest until the end of the twelfth century. The general character of this style is a massive and rugged simplicity, not destitute of studied proportion, and often

Norman Porch and Stairway in the close of Canterbury Cathedral, England.

with the grandeur attendant upon great size and solidity. The more specific characteristics are—churches cruciform with apse and apsidal chapels, and a great tower rising from the intersection of nave and transept; vaults, plain and semi-cylindrical; doorways, the glory of the style, deeply recessed, often with rich moldings, covered with surface sculpture, sometimes continuous around both jamb and arch, but more usually springing from a series of shafts, with plain or enriched capitals; windows small, round-headed, placed high in the wall, and opening inward with a wide splay; piers massive, cylindrical, octagonal, square, or with engaged shafts; capitals cushion-, bell-, or lily-shaped, sometimes plain, more frequently sculptured in fanciful forms or in a reminiscence of the Corinthian or Ionic; buttresses broad, with but small projection; walls frequently decorated with bands of arcades of which the arches are single or interlaced. Toward the close of the twelfth century the style became much modified. The arches began to assume the pointed form; the vaults to be groined or formed by the intersection of two subsidiary vaults at right angles; the piers, walls, etc., to become less heavy; the towers to be developed into spires; and the style, having assumed in every particular a more delicate and refined character, passed gradually into a new style, the early Pointed. Besides ecclesiastical buildings, the Normans reared many noble and powerful fortresses and castellated structures, the best remaining specimen of which in England is the White Tower or Keep of the Tower of London.—**Norman Conquest**, or simply *the Conquest*, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy (William the Conqueror). It was begun by and is usually dated from his victory at Senlac (Hastings) in 1066. The leading results were the downfall of the native English dynasty, the union of England, Normandy, etc., for a time under one sovereign, and the introduction into England of Norman-French customs, language, etc.—**Norman embroidery**, a kind of embroidery consisting of crewel-work which is picked out or heightened by other embroidery-stitches. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Norman French**, a form of French spoken by the Normans, which became upon the Conquest the official language of the court and of legal procedure, undergoing in England a further development (Anglo-French), until its final absorption in English. (See *English*, 2.) Norman French was the language of legal procedure until the reign of Edward III. Many isolated phrases and formulas in this language (Law French) remain unassimilated in archaic use.—**Norman thrush.** See *thrush.*

norman[2] (nôr'mạn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A short, heavy iron pin put into a hole in the windlass or bitts, to keep the chain-cable in place while veering. (*b*) A pin through the rudder-head.

Normandy cress. See *cress.*

Normanize (nôr'mạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Normanized*, ppr. *Normanizing.* [< *Norman*[1] + *-ize.*] To make Norman or like the Normans; give a Norman character to.

Had the *Normanizing* schemes of the Confessor been carried out, the ancient freedom would have been undermined rather than overthrown. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 289.

normative (nôr'mạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *normare*, pp. *normatus*, set by the square, < *norma*, a square, norm: see *norm.*] Establishing or setting up a norm, or standard which ought to be conformed to.

The third assumption is that there are *normative* laws of reason, through which all that is real is knowable, and all that is willed is good. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 188.

This [Priestly] Code, incorporated in the Pentateuch and forming the *normative* part of its legislation, became the definitive Mosaic law. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 514.

There can be no doubt that logic, conceived as the *normative* science of subjective thought, has a place and function of its own. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 444.

Normative law. See *law*[1].

norn[1]†, **nurnt**, *v.* [ME. *nornen, nurnen*, < AS. *gnornian, gnornan*, also *grornian* (= OS. *gnorunōn, grornōn, gornōn*), mourn, grieve, be sad, complain, lament; cf. *gnorn*, also *grorn*, sadness, sorrow, *gnorn*, sad, sorrowful, *gnornung, grornung*, mourning, lamentation. The form of the root is uncertain. For the development of the later senses (for which no other explanation appears), cf. *mean*[4], 'moan,' 'complain,' also 'speak,' 'tell,' a var. of *moan*[1].] I. *intrans.* To murmur; complain.

Ande ther thay dronken, & daiten, & demed eft nwe,
To *norne* on the same note, on nwezcrez enen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1669.

II. *trans.* 1. To say; speak; tell.

Another nayed also & *nurned* this cawse.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 65.

2. To call.

How *norne* ze yowre ryzt nome, & thenne no more?
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

Norn[2] (nôrn), *n.* [= G. *Norne* (NL. *Norna*); < Icel. *norn* = Sw. *norna* = Dan. *norne*, a Norn (see def.).] In *Scand. myth.*, one of the three Fates, whose decrees were irrevocable. They were represented as three young women, named respectively Urd, Verdande, and Skuld. There were numerous inferior Norns, every individual having one who determined his fate.

Norremberg doubler. See *doubler*[1].

Norroy (nor'oi), *n.* [< AF. *norroy*, < *nord*, north, + *roy, roi*, king: see *roy.*] The title of the third of the three English kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent. See *king-at-arms.*

norryt, *n.* A variant of *nurry.*

Norse (nôrs), *a.* and *n.* [A reduced form of **Norsk*, < Icel. *Norskr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *Norsk*, Norwegian or Icelandic, lit. (like Sw. Dan. *nordisk* = G. *nordisch* = D. *noordsch*), of the north, < *nordhr*, north, + *-skr* = E. *-ish:* see *north* and *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the North—that is, to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and their dependencies, including Iceland, etc., comprehended under the name of Scandinavia; pertaining to the language of Scandinavia.

II. *n.* The language of the North—that is, of Norway, Iceland, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Old Norwegian, practically identical with Old Icelandic, and called especially *Old Norse.* Old Icelandic, generally called, as in this dictionary, simply *Icelandic*, except when distinguished from modern Icelandic, represents the ancient Scandinavian tongue. (*b*) Old Norwegian, as distinguished in some particulars from the language as developed in Iceland. (*c*) Modern Norwegian.

Norseman (nôrs'mạn), *n.*; pl. *Norsemen* (-men). A native of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

nortelryt, *n.* [ME.: see *nurture.*] Education; culture.

Hir *nortelrie*
That she hadde lerned in the nonnerie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 47.

north (nôrth), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *north, narthe,* n., north (acc. *north* as adv.), < AS. *north,* adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., except in compar. *northra, northerra,* superl. *northmest,* the form *north,* as an adj., given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (*north* or *northan*) alone or in comp.), to the north, in the north, north; in comp. *north-,* a quasi-adj., as *north-dæl,* the northern region, the north, etc. (> E. *north, a.*); = OFries. *north, nord* = D. *noord* = MLG. *nort, nōrt,* LG. *nord* = OHG. *nord, nort,* G. *nord* = Icel. *nordhr* = Sw. Dan. *nord,* north; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. *nord* = Sp. Pg. It. *norte,* from the E.): (1) AS. *north* = OS. *north* = OFries. *north, nord* = D. *noord* = Sw. *norr* = Dan. *nord,* adv., to the north, in the north, north; (2) AS. *northan* = MLG. *norden* = OHG. *nordana, nordane,* MHG. *norden* = Icel. *nordhan* = Sw. *nordan,* adv., prop. 'from the north,' but in MLG. and MHG. also 'in the north, north'; hence the noun, D. *noorden* = MLG. *norden, nōrden* = OHG. *nordan,* MHG. G. *norden* = Dan. *norden,* the north (cf. also *northerly, northern,* etc.); root unknown. The Gr. *νέρτερος,* below, and the Umbrian *nertro,* to the left, are phonetically near to the Teut. word, but no proof of connection exists.] **I.** *n.* 1. That one of the cardinal points which is on the right hand when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west); that intersection of the horizon with the meridian which is on the right hand when one is in this position.

> Send danger from the east unto the west,
> So honour cross it from the *north* to south.
> *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 196.

2. A region, tract, or country, or a part of such, lying toward the north pole from some other region or point of reckoning.

> More uneven and unwelcome news
> Came from the *north.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 51.
>
> The false *North* displays
> Her broken league to imp their serpent wings.
> *Milton,* Sonnets, x.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] With the definite article: In *U. S. hist.* and *politics,* those States and Territories which lie north of Maryland, the Ohio river, and Missouri.

> The Northern man who set up his family-altar at the South stood, by natural and almost necessary synecdoche, for the *North.* *Tourgée,* Fool's Errand, xxvii.

4. The north wind.

> No, I will speak as liberal as the *north.*
> *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2. 220.
>
> The stream is fleet—the *north* breathes steadily
> Beneath the stars. *Shelley,* Revolt of Islam, viii. 1.

5. *Eccles.,* the side of a church that is on the left hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east,* 1.—**Magnetic north.** See *magnetic.*

II. *a.* 1. Being in the north; northern.

> Tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the *north*-half.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 66.
>
> If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the *north* star. *Shak.,* Much Ado, ii. 1. 258.

2. *Eccles.,* situated at or near that side of a church which is to the left of one facing the altar or high altar. Abbreviated *N.*—**North dial.** See *dial.*—**North end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the left hand of the priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front.—**North following,** in *astron.,* in or toward that quadrant of the heavens situated between the north and east points.—**North pole, star, wind.** See the nouns.—**North preceding,** in or toward the quadrant between the north and west points.—**North side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the north end; the gospel side.—**North water,** among whalers, the space of open sea left by the winter pack of ice moving southward.

north (nôrth), *adv.* [< ME. *north, nort,* < AS. *north,* adv.: see *north, n.*] To the north; in the north.

> And west, *nort,* & south,
> Euery man, bothe fremyd & kouth,
> Xul [shall] comyn with-outyn ly.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 249.
>
> Our army is dispersed already:
> Like youthful steers unyoked, they take their courses
> East, west, *north,* south. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 104.

north (nôrth), *v. i.* [< *north, n.* and *adv.*] *Naut.,* to move or veer toward the north. [Rare.]

North-Carolinian (nôrth'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *North Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of North Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of Virginia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina.

north-cock (nôrth'kok), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis.* [Local, Scotland.]

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *northest,* < AS. *northēast-,* in comp., *northan-ēastan,* from the northeast (= D. *noordoost* = MLG. *nortōster* = OHG. *nordōstan,* G. *nordosten* = Sw. Dan. *nordost,* northeast; cf. D. *noordoostelijk* = G. *nordöstlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordostlig,* adv.), < *north,* north, + *ēast,* east: see *north* and *east.*] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between north and east which is equally distant from them; N. 45° E., or E. 45° N.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the northeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; northeastern: as, a *northeast* wind; to hold a *northeast* course. Abbreviated *N. E.*—**Northeast passage,** a passage for ships along the northern coast of Europe and Asia to the Pacific ocean. The first to make the complete voyage by this passage was the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld in 1878–9, after it had been from time to time attempted in vain for upward of three centuries.

northeast (nôrth'ēst'), *adv.* To the northeast.

northeaster (nôrth'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *northeast* + *-er*[1].] 1. A wind or gale from the northeast.

> Welcome, wild *North-easter!*
> Shame it is to see
> Odes to every zephyr,
> Ne'er a verse to thee.
> *Kingsley,* Ode to the North-East Wind.

2. The silver shilling or sixpence of New England in the reign of Charles I.: so called from their having the letters N. E. (meaning 'New England,' but assumed to mean 'northeast') impressed on one of their faces.

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *northeast,* after *easterly.*] Going toward or coming from the northeast, or the general direction of northeast: as, a *northeasterly* course; a *northeasterly* wind.

northeasterly (nôrth'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northeasterly, a.*] Toward or from the northeast, or a general northeast direction.

northeastern (nôrth'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [(= OHG. *nordōstrōni*) < *northeast,* after *eastern.*] Pertaining to or being in the northeast, or in the direction of the northeast.

northeastward (nôrth'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *northeast* + *-ward.*] Toward the northeast.

northeastwardly (nôrth'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *northeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *northeastward.*

norther (nôr'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *north* + *-er*[1].] 1. A strong or cold northerly wind.—2. A violent cold north wind blowing, mainly in winter, over Texas and the Gulf of Mexico. A norther is always preceded by the passage of a cyclone, of which, in fact, it is the rear part. On the east side of a cyclone prevail warm, moist, southerly winds, while on the west side the winds are northerly. In the winter, when the temperature gradient from the Gulf of Mexico northward over Texas is very steep, the northerly winds following the passage of the center of a cyclone at times blow over this region with great fury, producing a very sudden and great fall of temperature. Over the Gulf, northers often cause wrecks in the Bay of Campeachy, on a lee shore.

> Sometimes, instead of changing, the preceding wind dies entirely away, and a dead, oppressive, suffocating calm ensues, to be broken in a few hours by the wild bursts of the descending *Norther.*
> *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.,* XIX. 99.
>
> This storm may be known as the Blizzard of the Northwest, the Chinook of the Northern Plateau, the *Norther* of the Southern Slope and Texas, or the Simoon of the Desert. *Jour. Franklin Inst.,* CXXI. 247.

northering (nôr'ŦHėr-ing), *a.* [< *norther* + *-ing*[2].] Wild; incoherent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

northerliness (nôr'ŦHėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being northerly.

northerly (nôr'ŦHėr-li), *a.* [< *north,* after *easterly.* Cf. D. *noordelijk* = G. *nördlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordlig.*] 1. Pertaining to or being in or toward the north; northern.

> As Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those *northerly* nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.
> *Selden,* Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, note 7.

2. Proceeding from the north.

> Well he wist and remembred that he was faine to stay till he had a Westerne winde, and somewhat *Northerly.*
> *Hakluyt's Voyages,* p. 4.

northerly (nôr'ŦHėr-li), *adv.* [< *northerly, a.*] Toward the north: as, to sail *northerly.*

northern (nôr'ŦHėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *northern, northren,* < AS. *northerne* (= OHG. *nordarōni, nordrōni* = Icel. *norrænn*), northern, < *north,* north. Cf. *eastern, western, southern.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a region, place, or point which is nearer the north than some other region, place, or point mentioned or indicated: as, the *northern* States; the *northern* part of Michigan; *northern* people. Abbreviated *N.*

> Like a streamer of the *northern* morn,
> Seen where the moving isles of winter shock
> By night, with noises of the *northern* sea.
> *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

2. Directed or leading toward the north or a point near it: as, to steer a *northern* course.—3. Proceeding from the north.

> The angry *northern* wind
> Will blow these sands, like Sibyl's leaves, abroad.
> *Shak.,* Tit. And., iv. 1. 104.

Great northern diver, falcons, etc. See the nouns.—**Northern crow.** Same as *hooded crow.* See *hooded.*—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis,* under *corona.*—**Northern drab,** a moth, *Tæniocampa opima.*—**Northern drift.** See *drift.*—**Northern fur-seal,** *Callorhinus ursinus.*—**Northern grape-fern,** the grape-fern *Botrychium boreale.*—**Northern hare,** *Lepus variabilis.*—**Northern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere.*—**Northern lights,** the aurora borealis.—**Northern node.** Same as *ascending node* (see *node,* 6).—**Northern oyster, rustic, sea-cow,** etc. See the nouns.—**Northern signs,** those signs of the zodiac that are on the north side of the equator, namely Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.—**Northern staff,** a quarter-staff.—**Northern swift, wasp,** etc. See the nouns.—**The Northern Car.** See *car*[1].

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the north, of a northern country, or of the northern part of a country. *Hallam.*

northerner (nôr'ŦHėrn-ėr), *n.* A native of or a resident in the north, or in the northern part of any country, especially of a country divided into two distinct sections, a northern and a southern; specifically, a citizen of the north or northern United States.

> I must say, as being myself a *northerner,* it is least where it ought to be largest. *Gladstone.*
>
> The condition of "dead drunkness," which few even of drinking *Northerners* enjoy, is to them [Asiatics] delightful. *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 169.
>
> "In other words, your parents object to an alliance with my family because we are of Northern birth," said the Fool. "Not exactly; not so much because you are *Northerners,* as because you are not Southerners."
> *Tourgée,* Fool's Errand, xliii.

northernly† (nôr'ŦHėrn-li), *adv.* Toward the north.

> These [constellations] *Northernely* are seene.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 60.

northernmost (nôr'ŦHėrn-mōst), *a.* [< *northern* + *-most.*] Situated at the point furthest north.

northern-spell (nôr'ŦHėrn-spel), *n.* A corruption of *nur-and-spell.*

northing (nôr'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *north, v.*] 1. The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination.—2. In *nav.* and *surv.,* the distance of latitude reckoned northward from the last point of reckoning: opposed to *southing.*—3. Deviation toward the north. When a wind blows from a direction to the northward of east or west, it is said to have *northing* in it.

northland (nôrth'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **northland,* < AS. *northland,* < *north,* north, + *land,* land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the north; the north.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a land in the north.

Northman (nôrth'man), *n.*; pl. *Northmen* (-men). [< ME. *Northman,* < AS. *Northman* (= OHG. *Nordman* = MHG. *Nortman, Northman, Norman,* G. *Nordmann* = Icel. *Nordhmadhr* (pl. *Nordhmenn*) = Dan. *Normand,* a Northman (Norwegian, etc.)), < *north,* north, + *man,* man. Hence *Norman*[1].] An inhabitant of the north—that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, etc.; a Scandinavian; in a restricted sense, an inhabitant of Norway. The Northmen were noted for their skill and daring on the sea, and for their expeditions against Great Britain and other parts of northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century. They founded permanent settlements in some places, as the Orkneys, Hebrides, etc., and in northern France, where they were called *Normans.* According to the Icelandic sages (whose historical value is, however, disputed), a Northman, Leif Ericsson, visited the shores of Nova Scotia and New England about A. D. 1000.

northmost (nôrth'mōst), *a. superl.* [< ME. *northmest,* < AS. *northmest,* < *north,* north, + *-mest,* a double superl. suffix: see *-most.*] Situated furthest to the north; northernmost. *Defoe.*

northness (nôrth'nes), *n.* [< *north* + *-ness.*] The tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north. *Faraday.* [Rare.]

Northumbrian (nôr-thum'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Northumbria* (see def.) + *-an.* The ME. adj. was *Northumbrish,* < AS. *Northhymbrisc,* < *Northhymbre, Northanhymbre,* the people north of the Humber, < *north,* north, + *Humbre,* the Humber river.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Northumbria or Northumberland, an old English kingdom which at its maximum power and extent

reached from the river Humber northward to the Firth of Forth. It was the leading power in Great Britain during part of the seventh and eighth centuries.—2. Of or pertaining to the modern county of Northumberland, occupying part of the old Northumbria.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Northumberland.—2. The form of the Anglo-Saxon or English language spoken in Northumbria between the invasion of Britain in the fifth century and the Conquest. It differs from the dialect usually called *Anglo-Saxon* or *West Saxon* chiefly in a greater degree of reduction of consonants in inflectional endings, in the retention of certain cumbrous spellings, and in the greater admixture of Scandinavian words. The remains of Northumbrian (in this sense usually called *Old Northumbrian*) are comparatively scanty. See *Anglo-Saxon*, 2.

northward (nôrth′wȧrd), *adv.* [< ME. *northward*, < AS. *northweard*, also *northanweard*, to the north, < *north*, north, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. Also *northwards*.

> Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
> Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 4.

> He fell into a fantasie and desire to proove and know how farre that land stretched *Northward*.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

northward (nôrth′wȧrd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *northward*, < AS. *northweard*, adj., < *northweard*, adv.: see *northward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Directed or leading toward the north.

> The time was . . . when my heart's dear Harry
> Threw many a *northward* look to see his father
> Bring up his powers. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 13.

II. *n.* The northern part; the north end or side.

> The tall pines
> That darken'd all the *northward* of her Hall.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

northwardly (nôrth′wȧrd-li), *a.* [< *northward* + *-ly*[1].] Having a northern direction.

northwardly (nôrth′wȧrd-li), *adv.* [< *northwardly*, *a.*] In a northern direction.

northwards (nôrth′wȧrdz), *adv.* [< ME. *northwardes*, < AS. *northweardes* (= D. *noordwaarts* = G. *nordwärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *northweard*, northward: see *northward*, *adv.*] Same as *northward*.

northwest (nôrth′west′), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *northwest*, < AS. *northwest*, to the northwest, *northanwestan*, from the northwest (= D. *noordwest* = OHG. *nordwestan*, MHG. *nordwesten*, G. *nordwest*, *nordwesten* = Sw. Dan. *nordvest*, adv.) (cf. D. *noordwestelijk* = G. *nordwestlich* = Sw. Dan. *nordvestlig*) (used as a noun only as *north*, *east*, *west*, *south* were used), < *north*, north, + *west*, west: see *north* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* 1. That point on the horizon which lies between the north and west and is equidistant from them.—2. With the definite article, a region or locality lying in the northwestern part of a country, etc., or in a direction bearing northwest from some point or place indicated; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, etc. [It is a rather vague phrase; sometimes other States or Territories may be included.]

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the point or being in the direction between the north and west; northwesterly.—2. Proceeding from the northwest: as, a *northwest* wind.

Abbreviated *N. W.*

Northwest ordinance. See *ordinance*.—**Northwest passage**, a passage for ships from the Atlantic ocean into the Pacific by the northern coasts of the American continent, long sought for and in part found by Parry and others. Sir Robert M'Clure, in his expedition of 1850–4, was the first to achieve the passage, although his ship was abandoned, and the journey was completed partly on ice and partly on the relieving vessel. The discovery is not one of practical utility, being merely the solution of a scientific problem. Its honor is sometimes claimed for Sir John Franklin.

northwest (nôrth′west′), *adv.* [< ME. *northwest*, < AS. *northwest*, adv.: see *northwest*, *n.* and *a.*] To the northwest.

northwester (nôrth′wes′tėr), *n.* [< *northwest* + *-er*[1].] A wind or gale from the northwest.

northwesterly (nôrth′wes′tėr-li), *a.* [< *northwest*, after *westerly*.] 1. Situated toward the northwest.—2. Coming from the northwest: as, a *northwesterly* wind.

northwesterly (nôrth′wes′tėr-li), *adv.* [< *northwesterly*, *a.*] Toward or from the northwest, or a general northwest direction.

northwestern (nôrth′wes′tėrn), *a.* [= OHG. *nordwestrōni*; < *northwest*, after *western*.] Pertaining to or situated in the northwest; lying in or toward the northwest: as, the *Northwestern* Provinces of British India.

northwestward (nôrth′west′wȧrd), *adv.* [< *northwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the northwest.

norture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture*.

Norw. An abbreviation of *Norwegian*.

norward (nôr′wȧrd), *adv.* A reduced form of *northward*.

> Stately, lightly, went she *Norward*
> Till she near'd the foe.
> *Tennyson*, The Captain.

Norwayan†, *a.* [< *Norway* (*Norwey*) + *-an*.] Norwegian.

> He finds thee in the stout *Norweyan* ranks,
> Nothing afeard of what thyself didst make,
> Strange images of death. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 95.

Norway crow. Same as *hooded crow* (which see, under *hooded*).

Norway gerfalcon. The gerfalcon of northern continental Europe, *Falco* or *Hierofalco gyrfalco*. It is of a darker color than the corresponding gerfalcons of Greenland and Iceland. See cut under *falcon*.

Norway haddock, lemming, lobster, maple, pine, etc. See *haddock*, etc.

Norway spruce. See *fir* and *spruce*.

Norwegian (nôr-wē′jiąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Norway* (ML. *Norvegia*, *Norwegia*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Norway; belonging to, found in, or derived from Norway.—**Norwegian carp, haddock, stove, yarn,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Norway, a kingdom of Europe in the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, which since 1814 has been united with Sweden under a common sovereign, but has a separate parliament and administration.—2. The language of Norway. It is a Scandinavian language, nearly allied to Icelandic-Danish on the one side and to Danish on the other. Abbreviated *Norw.*

3. A kind of fishing-boat used on the Great Lakes. It is a huge unwieldy boat, 35 or 40 feet in length, with flaring bows, great sheer, and high sides, and is sloop-rigged. It is dry in all weathers, but is used only by the Scandinavian fishermen, most other fishermen objecting to the slowness of its motion and the great labor of rowing in a calm.

> At Milwaukee the *Norwegians* were abandoned and the square stern adopted. *J. W. Milner.*

norwegium (nôr-wē′ji-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *Norwegia*, *Norvegia*, Norway: see *Norwegian*.] Chemical symbol, Ng. A supposed metallic element closely related to bismuth. Its properties have not been fully investigated nor its elementary nature fully established.

Norwich crag. See *crag*[1], 2.

nory†, *n.* A variant of *nurry*.

nost. A Middle English contraction of *nones*, the genitive of *none*. See *none*[1].

> Do *nos* kynnes labour. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1794.

nose[1] (nōz), *n.* [< ME. *nose*, *nese*, *neose*, *nase*, < AS. *nosu* (in comp. *nosu-* and *nos-*), also *nasu* (in comp. *næs-*), the nose, also a point of land, = OFries. *nose*, *nosi*, *nos* = D. *neus* = MLG. *nese*, *nase*, *nose*, LG. *näse* = OHG. *nasa*, MHG. G. *nase* = Icel. *nös* = Sw. *näsa* = Dan. *næse*, nose, = L. *nāsus* (> It. *naso* = Pr. *nas*, *naz* = F. *nez*); cf. *nares* (> Sp. Pg. *nariz*), nostrils; = OBulg. *nosŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *nos* = Russ. *nosŭ* = Lith. *nosis* = OPruss. *nozy* = Skt. *nāsā*, *nasā*, *nas*, nose; root unknown. The Gr. word is different: *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose. Cf. *ness*, *naze*. Hence *nozle*, *nozzle*, *nuzzle*.] 1. The special organ of the sense of smell, formed by modifications of certain bones and fleshy parts of the face, its cavities, or fossæ, freely communicable with the cavities of the mouth and lungs, and hence also concerned in respiration, the utterance of words or vocal sounds, and taste. It is lined throughout by a highly vascular mucous membrane called the *pituitary* or *Schneiderian*, continuous with the skin through the nostrils, the conjunctiva of the eye, and the mucous membrane of the pharynx and sinuses. It is in this membrane that the fine filaments of the olfactory nerves terminate, and over it the inspired air containing odorous substances passes. The olfactory region, or that region to which the olfactory nerves are distributed, however, includes only the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal fossæ and the upper part of the septum; the lower part of the cavities has nothing to do with olfaction. Externally the nose commonly forms a prominent feature of the face or facial region of the head; when very long it becomes a *proboscis*, and may acquire a tactile or manual function, as in the elephant, hog, mole, etc. The nose of an animal when moderately prominent is usually called a *snout*, *muzzle*, or *muffle*. The *bridge* of the nose is so much of its external prominence as is bridged over or roofed in by the nasal bones. The external opening of the nose is the *nostril*, usually paired, right and left, and technically called *nares*. The inner passages or cavities of the nose are the *nasal fossæ* or *meatus*; they open interiorly into the upper part of the pharynx, by orifices called the *posterior nares* or *choanæ*, above the soft palate. The animal whose nose most resembles man's in size and shape is the proboscis-monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, whose nose is more prominent than that of most men. Prominence of the nose is to some extent an indication of ascent in the scale of human development, the nose being flattest in the lowest or negroid races. A large nose is commonly supposed to indicate strength of character, and thin clean-cut nostrils are generally a sign of high nervous organization. Besides its special function of smelling, the nose has in all animals a respiratory office, being, rather than the mouth, the usual passageway for air in both inspiration and expiration; it also serves to modify or modulate the voice, and to discharge the secretion from several cavities of the head, as the frontal and other sinuses, and the tears from the eyes. See cuts under *mouth*, *nasal*, *Nasalis*, and *Condylura*.

> The ix[th] bateile ledde Groinge poire mole, that was a noble knyght of his body, but he hadde no gretter *nose* than a cat. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 321.

> The big round tears
> Coursed one another down his innocent *nose*
> In piteous chase. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 39.

> Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,
> Has drawn two Conduits down our *Nose*.
> *Prior*, Alma, i.

Hence—2. The sense of smell; the faculty of smelling, or the exercise of that faculty; scent; olfaction.

> Wigtly the werwolf than went bi *nose*
> Euene to the herdes house.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 90.

> You shall often see among the Dogs a loud babbler, with a bad *nose*, lead the unskilful.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher.

3. Something supposed to resemble a nose. (*a*) A pointed or tapering projection or part in front of an object, as of a ship or a pitcher.

> The [steamship] Thingvalla's *nose* was ripped completely off, clear back to the first bulkhead.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 319.

(*b*) A nozle, as of a bellows; a pipe.

> By means of a plug and seat arranged just below the outlet pipe, or *nose*, communication with the neighbouring tank or settlers can be made or cut off at will.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 296.

(*c*) The beak or rostrum of a still. (*d*) The end of a mandrel on which the chuck of a lathe is secured. (*e*) In *metal.*, an accumulation of chilled material around the end of the twyer in the blast-furnace. (*f*) In *glass-blowing*, the round opening or neck left when the blowpipe is separated from the glass in blowing. (*g*) The small marginal plate of the upper shell of the hawksbill-turtle: same as *foot*, 14. (*h*) In *tortoise-shell manuf.*, same as *foot*, 13. (*i*) In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the front part of an insect's head, comprising the clypeus and labrum: these, however, have nothing in common with the nose of vertebrated animals. (*j*) In *arch.*: (1) A drip; a downward projection from a cornice or molding, designed to throw off rainwater. (2) A rib, projection, or keel characterizing any member, as a mullion or molding.

> The face (or what the workmen call the *nose*) of the mullion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 475.

(*k*) A point of land. [Prov. Eng.]

4. An informer. [Thieves' cant.]

> Now Bill . . .
> Was a "regular trump"—did not like to turn *Nose*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 181.

> People might think I was a *nose* if anybody came after me, and they would crab me.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 391.

Aquiline nose, a high or prominent nose, convex in profile, with a pointed tip, likened to an eagle's beak; a Roman nose.—**As plain as the nose on one's face,** very easy to be seen or understood. [Colloq.]

> These fears and jealousies appeared afterwards to every common man *as plain as the nose on his face* to be but meer forgeries and suppositious things.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

Bottle nose. See *bottlenose*.—**Bridge of the nose.** See def. 1.—**Bull nose.** See *bullnose*.—**Column of the nose.** See *column*.—**Nose helve.** See *helve*.—**Nose of wax,** a pliable, yielding person or thing.

> But vows with you being like
> To your religion, a *nose of wax*,
> To be turned every way.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

Pug nose, a tip-tilted or turned-up nose: the opposite of the aquiline nose.—**Roman nose,** an aquiline nose.—**Skull of the nose** the bony capsule of the nose; the mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones, upon which the olfactory nerves chiefly ramify.—**To be bored through the nose**†, to be cheated. *Davies.*

> I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, and som English *bor'd* also *through the nose* this way. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 44.

To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To cast in the nose**†, to twit; fling in the face.

> A feloe had *cast* him *in the nose*, that he gaue so large monie to soche a naughtie drobbe.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 65.

To follow one's nose, to go straight ahead.—**To hold one's nose.** See *hold*[1].—**To lead by the nose.** See *lead*[1].—**To put one's nose out of joint.** See *joint*.—**To take pepper in the nose**†, to take offense.

> A man is teisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man *takes pepper in the nose*.
> *Optick Glasse of Humours* (1639). (*Nares.*)

To tell or count noses, to count the number of persons present. [Colloq.]

> The polle and number of the names . . . I think to be but the number of the Beast, if we onely *tell noses*, and not consider reasons.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 105. (*Davies.*)

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong
By *telling noses* with a party strong. *Swift*, To Gay.

To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously with. —**To turn up the nose**, to express scorn or contempt by a toss of the head with a slight drawing up of the nostrils.

To *turn up* his *nose* at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

To wipe another's nose†, to cheat or defraud him.

A. What hast thou done?
G. I have *wiped* the old mens *noses* of the money.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

Under one's nose, under the immediate range of one's observation; before one's very face.

I am not ignorant how hazardous it will be to do this *under the nose* of the envious. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

nose[1] (nōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nosed*, ppr. *nosing*. [< *nose*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smell; scent.

You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 38.

During the song, one Robert Munday and his son, rural fiddlers, who by instinct *nosed* festivities, appeared at the gate. *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.

2. To face; oppose to the face.

I must tell you you're an arrant cockscomb
To tell me so. My daughter *nos'd* by a slut!
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, I. 4.

If we pedle out ye time of our trad, others will step in and *nose* us.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 255.

3. To utter in a nasal manner; twang through the nose. *Cowley.*—4. To touch, feel, or examine with the nose; toss or rub with the nose.

Lambs are glad
Nosing the mother's udder.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

The shaggy, mouse-colored donkey, *nosing* the turf with his mild and huge proboscis.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 43.

The viper then returns to it [its prey] with a slow gliding motion, *noses* the entire body, and finally seizes the latter by the head and swallows it.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

To nose out, to find or find out by or as if by smelling about.

II. *intrans.* 1. To smell; sniff.

Methinks I see one [an opossum], . . . *nosing* as it goes for the fare its ravenous appetite prefers. *Audubon.*

2. To pry curiously or in a meddlesome way.

Perpetual *nosing* after snobbery at least suggests the snob. *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

To nose in, in *coal-mining*, said of a stratum when it dips beneath the ground. [Eng.]—**To nose out.** (*a*) In the fisheries, to swim high, with the nose out of water, as a fish. (*b*) In *coal-mining*. See the quotation.

In advancing southwards along the synclinal axis, he [the observer] loses stratum after stratum and gets into lower portions of the series. When a fold diminishes in this way it is said to *nose out*.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 301.

nose[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *noise*.

nosean (nō′zē-an), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*, a German geologist (1753–1835).] A mineral occurring in dodecahedral crystals, also granular-massive, with a grayish, bluish, or brownish color. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium containing also sodium sulphate, and is closely related to haüyne, but contains little or no calcium. It occurs in volcanic rocks, especially near Andernach on the Rhine. Also called *nosite*.

nose-ape (nōz′āp), *n.* The proboscis-monkey. See cut at *Nasalis*.

nose-bag (nōz′bag), *n.* A bag to contain feed for a horse, having straps at its open end, by which it may be fastened on the horse's head.

Calm as a hackney coach-horse on the Strand,
Tossing about his *nose-bag* and his oats.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 265. (*Davies.*)

nose-band (nōz′band), *n.* That part of a bridle which comes over the nose and is attached to the cheek-straps. Also called *nose-piece*. See cut under *harness*.

nose-bit (nōz′bit), *n.* In *block-making*, a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end. Also called *slit-nose bit*, *shell-auger*, and *pump-bit*, because used to bore out timbers for pump-stocks or wooden pipes.

nosebleed (nōz′blēd), *n.* [< ME. *nosblede*; < *nose*[1] + *bleed*.] 1. A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose; epistaxis.—2. The common yarrow or milfoil. It was once reputed to cause bleeding when placed at the nose, and in love-divinations that effect presaged successful courtship.

nose-brain (nōz′brān), *n.* The olfactory lobes of the brain; the rhinencephalon. See second cut under *brain*.

noseburn (nōz′bėrn), *n.* A pungent Jamaica tree, *Daphnopsis tinifolia* of the *Thymelæaceæ*.

nosed (nōzd), *a.* [< *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a nose; especially, having a nose of a certain kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-*nosed*; hook-*nosed*.

The slaves are *nos'd* like vultures: how wild they look!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, v. 2.

nose-fish (nōz′fish), *n.* The bat-fish, *Malthe vespertilio*. See cut under *bat-fish*.

nose-flute (nōz′flōt), *n.* See *flute*[1].

nose-fly (nōz′flī), *n.* The bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, which infests the nostrils of sheep, in which are deposited its living larvæ. See cut under *sheep-bot*.

nosegay (nōz′gā), *n.* [Lit. 'a pretty thing to smell'; < *nose*[1] + *gay*[1], *n.*] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smell; a posy; a bouquet.

She hath made me four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 44.

Two priests of the convent of Arcadi came to us, and afterwards the steward of the pasha Cuperli, who brought me a present of a *nosegay* and a water melon.
Pococke, Deacription of the East, II. i. 259.

nosegay-tree (nōz′gā-trē), *n.* A low tree of tropical America and the West Indies, in two species, *Plumeria rubra*, the red, and *P. alba*, the white nosegay-tree. See *frangipani* and *Plumeria*.

nose-glasses (nōz′glas′ez), *n. pl.* Eye-glasses connected by a spring by which they are held on the nose, one eyepiece being so adjusted as to fold back on the other when not in use; a pince-nez.

nose-herb† (nōz′ėrb), *n.* An herb fit for a nosegay; a flower. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5. 20.

nose-hole (nōz′hōl), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of manufacture in order to soften the thick part at the neck which has just been detached from the blowing-tube.—2. In *zoöl.*, a nostril.

nose-horn (nōz′hôrn), *n.* 1. The horn of a rhinoceros.—2. The nasicorn or rhinotheca of a bird.

nose-key (nōz′kē), *n.* In *earp.*, same as *fox-wedge*. *E. H. Knight*.

noselt, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozle*.

noselt, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nose-leaf (nōz′lēf), *n.* A peculiar appendage of the snout of many bats, as the rhinolophine and phyllostomine forms, consisting partly of foliaceous extension and complication of the integument, partly of modified glandular structures (of the same character as those in which the vibrissæ of other bats are inserted) well supplied with nerves, the whole forming a delicate and highly sensitive tactile organ. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

Bats have the sense of touch strongly developed in the wings and external ears, and in some species in the flaps of skin found near the nose. These *nose-leaves* and expanded ears frequently show vibratile movements, like the antennæ of insects, enabling the animal to detect slight atmospheric impulses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 479.

nose-led (nōz′led), *a.* Led by the nose; dictated to; domineered over.

I will not thus be *nose-led* by him. I'll even brusque it a little, if he goes on at this rate. *Scott*, Woodstock, vii.

noseless (nōz′les), *a.* [< *nose*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute or deprived of a nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
That *noseless* and handless, hack'd and chip'd, come to him.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 34.

noseling† (nōz′ling), *adv.* [ME., < *nose*[1] + *-ling*[2].] On the nose.

Felle doune *noselynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

noselings† (nōz′lingz), *adv.* [< ME. *noselynggys*, *noslyngys*; as *nose*[1] + *-lings*.] Same as *noseling*.

nose-ornament (nōz′ôr′na-ment), *n.* An ornament inserted in some part of the nose, as a nose-ring. The nose-ornaments represented in Aztec sculpture are often of other than ring form.

nose-piece (nōz′pēs), *n.* 1. The nozle of a hose or pipe.—2. In *optics*, the extremity of the tube of a microscope to which the objective is attached: the double (triple, quadruple) nose-piece carries two (three, four) objectives, any one of which may be quickly brought into position by turning the arm on a pivot.—3. A nose-band.—4. In *armor*, same as *nasal*, 1.

nose-pipe (nōz′pīp), *n.* A blast-pipe nozle inside the twyer of a blast-furnace.

nose-ring (nōz′ring), *n.* 1. A circular ornament worn in the septum of the nose or in either of its wings. This ornament has been worn in the East from very ancient times, and is still in use among the more primitive peoples of the Levant and in India and many parts of Africa. In the Levant it is commonly passed through one of the wings of the nose; but the older fashion of passing it through the septum is still found in India.

The Toreas, another Neilgherry Hill tribe, worship especially a gold *nose-ring*, which probably once belonged to one of their women.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 217.

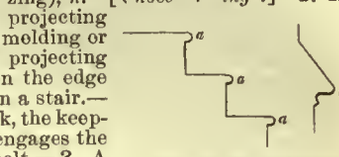
2. A ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull or a pig.

nosethirl†, **nosethurl**†, **nosethrill**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nostril*.

nosey, *a.* See *nosy*.

nosil†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nosing (nō′zing), *n.* [< *nose*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the projecting edge of a molding or drip; the projecting molding on the edge of a step in a stair.—2. In a lock, the keeper which engages the latch or bolt.—3. A metal or rubber shield formed to fit the projecting edge of a tread or step of a stairway to protect it from wear. Such nosings are frequently extended to cover or partly cover the tread also, and roughened or embossed to prevent the feet from slipping upon them. Also called *stair-nosing*.



a, *a*, Nosings.—Stairs and Buttress.

nosing-motion (nō′zing-mō′shon), *n.* In *spinning*, a system of mechanism whereby the tapered part, apex, or nose of a cop is wound as tightly and uniformly as the body.

nosing-plane (nō′zing-plān), *n.* A plane with a rounded concave sole, used for dressing the front edges of stair-treads and for similar work.

nosite (nō′zīt), *n.* [Named after K. W. *Nose*: see *nosean*.] Same as *nosean*.

noslet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nozle*.

nosocome† (nos′ō-kōm), *n.* [< OF. *nosocome*, < LL. *nosocomium*, < Gr. νοσοκομεῖον, an infirmary, a hospital, < νοσοκομεῖν, take care of the sick, < νοσοκόμος, taking care of the sick, < νόσος, sickness, disease, + κομεῖν, take care of, attend to.] A hospital.

The wounded should be . . . had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 51. (*Davies.*)

nosocomial (nos-ō-kō′mi-al), *a.* [< *nosocome* + *-ial*.] Relating to a hospital: as, a *nosocomial* fever. See *fever*[1].—**Nosocomial gangrene.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

Nosodendron (nos-ō-den′dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νόσος, disease, + δένδρον, tree.] A genus of the coleopterous family *Byrrhidæ*, erected by Latreille in 1807. Two North American species are known; others are found in the West Indies and Ceylon. It is considered by Lacordaire and others as worthy of tribal rank, and the tribal name *Nosodendrides* is in use. The principal characters are as follows: head inclined, not engaged in the thorax in repose; mentum covering the entire buccal cavity; labrum distinct; antennæ eleven-jointed, inserted under a reflected edge of the head.

nosogenesis (nos-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νόσος, disease, + γένεσις, production: see *genesis*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosogeny (nō-soj′e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *nosogenia*, < Gr. νόσος, disease, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Same as *pathogenesis*.

nosographic (nos-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *nosography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nosography or the description of disease.

Thus Charcot's famous three states or *nosographic* groups were formulated in 1882, and have been much further studied by his pupils. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 497.

nosographical (nos-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *nosographic* + *-al*.] Same as *nosographic*.

nosographically (nos-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to nosography.

nosography (nō-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *nosographie* = Sp. *nosografía* = Pg. *nosographia*, < Gr. νόσος, sickness, disease, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of diseases.

nosological (nos-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *nosolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

nosologist (nō-sol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *nosolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in nosology; one who classifies diseases.

nosology (nō-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *nosologie* = Sp. *nosología* = Pg. *nosologia*, < Gr. νόσος, sickness, disease, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

nosomycosis (nos′ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. νόσος, disease, + NL. *mycosis*, q. v.] A disease produced by parasitic fungi.

nosonomy (nō-son′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. νόσος, sickness, disease, + ὄνομα, name: see *name*.] The classification and nomenclature of diseases.

nosophobia (nos-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *-φοβία*, < *φίβεσθαι*, fear.] Fear of disease; pathophobia.

Nosophobia is certainly much more frequent in men, probably because women act as nurses, and consequently have no fear of infection. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 966.

nosophyta (nō-sof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *νόσος*, disease, + *φυτόν*, plant.] Dermatomycoses.

nosopoietic (nos″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. **νοσοποιητικός*, capable of making sick, < *νοσοποιεῖν*, make sick (cf. *νοσοποιός*, making sick), < *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *ποιεῖν*, make, do: see *poetic*.] Disease-producing. Also *nosopoetic*. [Rare.]

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic*—that is, have a power of producing diseases. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

nosotaxy (nos′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *νόσος*, sickness, disease, + *τάξις*, an arranging in order: see *tactic*.] The classification of diseases.

noss (nos), *n.* [A form of *ness*.] A promontory.

Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss*?—the Dutchman he saved from sinking, I trow. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

nost† A contraction of *ne wost*, knowest not. *Chaucer*.

nostalgia (nos-tal′ji-ä), *n.* [= F. *nostalgie* = Sp. *nostalgia* = Pg. It. *nostalgia*, < NL. *nostalgia* (NGr. *νοσταλγία*) (cf. Gr. *νοσταλγεῖν*, be homesick), < Gr. *νόστος*, a return, + *ἄλγος*, pain, grief, distress.] Morbid longing to return to one's home or native country; homesickness, especially in its severe forms, producing derangement of mental and physical functions.

Long-drawn faces and continual sighs evidenced *nostalgia*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 454.

nostalgic (nos-tal′jik), *a.* [< *nostalgia* + *-ic*.] Relating to, characteristic of, or affected with nostalgia; homesick.

nostalgy (nos-tal′ji), *n.* Same as *nostalgia*.

nostoc (nos′tok), *n.* [Also *nostock*, < G. *nostoch*, *nostok* (NL. *nostoc*); said to have been first used by Paracelsus and perhaps invented by him.] 1. A plant of the genus *Nostoc*.

The appearance is sometimes produced by the growth of gelatinous protophytes, like the *nostocs*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 713.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water algæ belonging to the *Cryptophyceæ* or *Cyanophyceæ*, the lowest group of algæ, and typical of the family *Nostocaceæ* and subclass *Nostochineæ*. They are characterized by having a gelatinous or coriaceous frond which is globose or lobed and filled with curled moniliform filaments formed of spherical or elliptical, usually colored, cells; reproduction is effected by means of heterocysts and hormogonia. They are abundant in moist places, in fresh water, or even on other plants. From their sudden appearance after rains in summer they have been called *witches'-butter*, *fallen-stars*, *spittle-of-the-stars*, etc. Several of the species are edible, *N. edule* of China being a favorite ingredient in soup.

Nostocaceæ (nos-tō-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nostoc* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fresh-water algæ belonging to the subclass *Nostochineæ* of the class *Cyanophyceæ* (*Cryptophyceæ*), and typified by the genus *Nostoc*.

nostocaceous (nos-tō-kā′shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Nostocaceæ*.

Nostochineæ (nos-tō-kin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nostoc* + *-ineæ*.] A subclass or group of algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, including the families *Nostocaceæ*, *Rivulariaceæ*, *Scytonemaceæ*, and *Oscillariaceæ*, in which the individual consists of a cellular or pseudocellular filament, reproduced by motile hormogonia, and in some families forming heterocysts.

nostologic (nos-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *nostology-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by extremo senility; belonging to the last period of old age, or "second childhood"; relating to nostology. In the nostologic stage of the life of any animal there is exhibited a return to the characteristics of the youthful state, owing to disappearance of the adult characters. This is shown in ammonites, for example, by the partial or entire loss of the ornamentation which characterizes the adult stage, and a marked decrease in size. In consequence of these progressive changes, a specimen may finally acquire something of the aspect of its own youthful stage.

The last changes in the ontology of the animal may be termed the *Nostologic* stage. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 883.

nostology (nos-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *νόστος*, return, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of extreme old age or senility; especially, the doctrine of the correlations between nostologic stages of one organism and the adult stages of aberrant or degraded forms of other organisms belonging to the same group. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 1887.

nostomania (nos-tō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *νόστος*, a return, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A high degree of nostalgia.

nostrificate (nos′tri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nostrificated*, ppr. *nostrificating*. [< L. *noster* (*nostr-*), our (see *nostrum*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To adopt as our own; accept as equally valid with our own.

A special examination was recently held . . . for the purpose of *nostrificating* the Edinburgh M. D. held by Dr. John Brodie. *Lancet*, No. 3451, p. 810.

nostrification (nos″tri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *nostrificate* + *-ion*.] The act of adopting a foreign diploma, degree, paper, etc., as of equal validity with our own.

There are no definite rules for the *nostrification* of foreign diplomas [in Austria]. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 54 (1885), p. 482.

nostril (nos′tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nosethrill*, < ME. *nostril*, *nostrel*, *nosterl*, *nosthirl*, *nosethril*, *nosethirl*, *noosthril*, *nosethyrl*, *nosethurl*, *nesethirl*, *nesthyrylle*, *nasethirl*, *nesethrull*, etc., < AS. *nosthyrl*, *næsthyrl*, pl. *nosthyrlu*, *næsthyrlu*, and reduced *nosterle* (= OFries. *nosterle*, *nosterlen*, *nosterline*), lit. 'nose-hole,' < *nosu*, *nasu*, nose, + *thyrl*, *thyrel*, a hole: see *nose*[1] and *thirl*, *thrill*. The second element became obs. as an independent word, and suffered corruption in the compound.] 1. One of the external openings of the nose; a nasal orifice; a naris or narial aperture. The word is commonly restricted to the external opening. Nostrils are paired, but may be so united as to appear more or less as one. They usually present more or less directly forward, often sidewise, less frequently upward, seldom downward as in man. They are found in almost every shape that a hole can take, and details of their configuration and position often furnish zoölogical characters. In animals below mammals the nostrils are usually, if not always, motionless. In most mammals they are mobile, much more so than in man, being furnished with well-developed muscles for dilatation and contraction or even complete closure. Thus, among cetaceans and various other aquatic mammals the nostrils are perfectly valvular, guarding against the entrance of water. In those animals whose nose is a tactile organ the nostrils are sometimes fringed with processes like tentacles, as in the star-nosed mole. The nostrils of birds are often prominent horny tubes, as those of petrels and some goatsuckers. See cuts under *bill*, *fulmar*, and *Condylura*.

Wypo not thi nose nor thi *nos-thirlys*,
Than mene wylle sey thou come of cherlys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Every man myght se it openly,
Huge mouth and large gret *nostrelles* also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1164.

His *nose-thurles* blake were and wyde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 557.

Every creature . . . hath life in its *nostrils*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and *nostrils*. *Scott*, Talisman, i.

He took the sponge, dipped it in and moistened the corpse-like face; he asked for my smelling-bottle, and applied it to the *nostrils*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

2†. Scent. [A Latinism.]

Methinks a man
Of your sagacity and clear *nostril* should
Have made a better choice. *B. Jonson*.

Breath of the nostrils. See *breath*.

nostriled, nostrilled (nos′trild), *a.* [< *nostril* + *-ed*[2].] Having nostrils; especially, having nostrils of a specified size, shape, or position: as, double-*nostriled*. See *monorhine*.

nostrum (nos′trum), *n.* [< L. *nostrum*, neut. of *noster*, our, ours, < *nos* (gen. *nostrum*), we (= Gr. dual *νῶϊ*, Attic *νώ* = Skt. *nas*), pl. of *ego*, I: see *I*[2]. The name is supposed to refer to the habit of quacks and other advertisers of claiming special virtue for their wares as "our own make."] 1. A medicine the ingredients of which, and the method of compounding them, are kept secret, for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; especially, a quack medicine.

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 29.

Hence—2. Any scheme or device of a quack or charlatan.

They [the people] will fall a prey . . . to the incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors, and the *nostrums* of quacks. *Brougham*.

In guid time comes an antidote
Against sic poison'd *nostrum*.
Burns, Holy Fair.

nosy (nō′zi), *a.* [Also *nosey*; < *nose*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a large or prominent nose.

The knight . . . and his *nosy* squire.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. ii. 14. (*Davies*.)

Has heer'd of the Duke of Wellington; he was Old *Nosey*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 474.

not[1] (not), *adv.* [< ME. *not*, *nott*, *nat*, a reduced form of *nought*, *noht*, etc., *naught*, *naht*, naught: see *naught*, *adv.* The three letters of *not* represent three words, *n*(*e*) + *o*[4] (*oy*[1]) + (*wh*)*i*†.] A word expressing negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition: as, I will *not* go; he shall *not* remain; will you answer? I will *not*. When *not* qualifies a verb, either individually or as the main word of a proposition, it now almost invariably follows the verb; but in forms compounded with auxiliaries, it follows the auxiliary, or the first of them: as, I think *not*; I do *not* think so; I should *not* have thought so. Except in elevated style, the use of *not* is now almost always accompanied by the use of an auxiliary: as, 'I do *not* see it,' for 'I see it *not*.' *Not*, spoken with emphasis, often stands for the negation of a whole sentence referred to: as, I hope *not* (that is, I hope that the state of things you describe does *not* exist).

In that Chapelle syngen Prestes, Yndyenes; that is to seye, Prestes of Ynde; *noght* aftir oure Lawe, but aftir here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.

The lordis seid to hym anon,
Joly Robyn let hym *nazt* gon
Tille that he have etyn.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52. (*Halliwell*.)

Item, in an old Chyrch *nott* fer ffrom the Castell of Mylane ys a Solatory and a Dilectable Place, wher lyes the Holy Body of Seynt Ambros. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

I *not* doubt
He came alive to land.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 121.

These soft and silken wars are *not* for me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

I hate their vices, *not* their persons.
Burton, Anat of Mel., To the Reader, p. 76.

I care *not* a fig for thy looking so big.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

They avenge, saith he, and they protect; *not* the innocent, but the guilty. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Woods climbing above woods,
In pomp that fades *not*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 10.

I know these Moors well, and doubt *not* but that they may readily be thrown into confusion. *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

[In colloquial use *not*, following an auxiliary, is often contracted, as *can't*, *don't*, *shan't*, *won't*, *isn't*, *ain't*, *aren't*, for *cannot*, *do not*, *shall not*, *will not* (*woll not*), *is not*, *am not*, *are not*. *Don't* is often incorrectly used for *doesn't*, and *ain't* for *isn't*.]—**Not at all.** See *at all* (*e*), under *all*.—**Not but,** being equal to two negatives, is a weak affirmative; hence *cannot but* is equivalent to *must*. See *but*[1], *conj.*

To pleye and walke on fote,
Nat but with fyve or six of hir meynee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 383.

Not but that. See *that*, *conj.*, 1.—**Not only.** See *only*.—**Not that.** See *that*, *conj.*, 1.—**Not the less,** not less on that account. Compare *notheless*, *nevertheless*.—**Not the more,** not more on that account. Compare *nathemore*.

So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet *not the more*
Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt.
Milton, P. L., iii. 26.

not[2] (not), *a.* [Also *nott*; < ME. *not*, < AS. *hnot*, shaven, shorn.] Shaven; shorn; close-cropped; smooth: as, a *not* head. [Prov. Eng.]

A *not* heed hadde he with a broun visage.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 109.

Not heads and broad hats, short doublets and long points. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

not[2] (not), *v. t.* [Formerly also *nott*; < *not*[2], *a.*] To shave; shear; poll. [Prov. Eng.]

Zucconare [It.], to poule, to *nott*, to shaue or cut off ones haire. *Florio*, 1598.

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii.

not[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *ne wot*, know not. Also *note*.

Forsothe he was a worthy man withalle,
But sooth to seyn I *noot* how men him calle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 284.

nota[1] (nō′tä), *n.* [It.: see *note*[1].] In *music*, a note.—**Nota buona,** an accented note.—**Nota cambiata** or **cambita,** either a changing-note (see *passing-note*), or in counterpoint an irregular resolution of a discord by a skip to a concord.—**Nota cattiva,** an unaccented note.—**Nota quadrata** or **quadriquarta,** a Gregorian or plain-song note.—**Nota romana,** a neume.

nota[2], *n.* Plural of *notum*.

nota bene (nō′tä bē′nē). [L.: *nota*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *notare*, mark, note; *bene*, well.] Note well; mark carefully. Usually abbreviated *N. B.*

notabilia (nō-ta-bil′i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *notabilis*, noteworthy, remarkable: see *notable*.] Notable things; things worthy of notice.

notability (nō-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *notabilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *notabilite*, < OF. *notabilite*, F. *notabilité* = Sp. *notabilidad* = Pg. *notabilidade* = It. *notabilità*; as *notable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The character of being notable; notableness.—2†. A notable saying.

If a rethor couthe faire endite,
He in a chronique saufly mighte it write
As for a sovereyn *notabilitee*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 339.

3. A notable person; a person of note.

I need not enumerate the celebrated literary personages and other *notabilities* whom Emerson met.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, vii.

notable (nō'tạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *notable*, < OF. *notable*, F. *notable* = Pr. Sp. *notable* = Pg. *notavel* = It. *notabile*, < L. *notabilis*, noteworthy, extraordinary, < *notare*, mark, note: see *note*[1], *v.* In def. 4 also pronounced not'ạ-bl, and by some referred unnecessarily to *note*[2], use, etc., but *notable* in this sense is the same word.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Worthy of notice; noteworthy; memorable; remarkable; noted or distinguished; great; considerable; important; also, such as to attract notice; conspicuous; manifest.

Vnto this feste cam barons full many,
Which *notable* were and ryght ful honeste,
Ther welcomyng the Erle of Foreste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2741.

They [the French] confess our Landing was a *notable* Piece of Courage. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 5.

In September, by the special Motion of the Lord Cromwell, all the *notable* Images, unto which were made any special Pilgrimages and Offerings, were taken down and burnt. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 286.

The goat had a *notable* horn between his eyes.
Dan. viii. 5.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and *notable* scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 83.

This was likely to create a *notable* disturbance.
Evelyn, Diary, June 2, 1675.

They [Sayanians] prepare an intoxicating drink from milk, which they consume in *notable* quantity.
Science, V. 39.

2. Notorious; well or publicly known.

This is no fable,
But knowen for historial thyng *notable*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 156.

They had then a *notable* prisoner, called Barabbas.
Mat. xxvii. 16.

A most *notable* coward, and infinite and endless liar.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 10.

3†. Useful; profitable.

Your honourable Uncle Sir Robert Mansel, who is now in the Mediterranean, hath been very *notable* to me, and I shall ever acknowledge a good part of my Education from him. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 5.

4. (Usually not'ạ-bl). Prudent; clever; capable; industrious: as, a *notable* housekeeper.

Hester looked busy and *notable* with her gown pinned up behind her, and her hair all tucked away under a clean linen cap. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiii.

Notable people complain, very properly, of thriftless and untidy ones, but they sometimes agree better with them than with rival notabilities.
Mrs. J. H. Ewing, Lob Lie-by-the-Fire, p. 34.

He never would have thought of marrying her, though the young woman was both handsome and *notable*, if he hadn't discovered that his partner loved her.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 157.

=**Syn.** *Noted*, *Notorious*, etc. (see *famous*), signal, extraordinary.

II. *n.* A person or thing of note, importance, or distinction.

Varro's aviary is still so famous that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record.
Addison.

The tribunal of commerce, composed of business men elected by the *notables* of their order, deals with cases arising out of commercial transactions.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 286.

Assembly of Notables, in *French hist.*, a council of prominent persons from the three classes of the state, convoked by the kings on extraordinary occasions. The institution can be traced to the reign of Charles V. (fourteenth century), but the two most famous assemblies were those of 1787 and 1788, summoned by Louis XVI. in view of the impending crisis.

notableness (nō'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being notable, in any sense of that word.

notably (nō'tạ-bli), *adv.* In a notable manner. (*a*) Memorably; remarkably; eminently.

[The Britons] repuls't by the Roman Cavalrie give back into the Woods to a place *notably* made strong both by Art and Nature. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*b*) Notoriously; conspicuously.

They both founde at length howe *notably* they had bene abused. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*c*) With show of consequence or importance.

Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

(*d*) (not'ạ-bli). With prudence or thrift; industriously; carefully; prudently; cleverly.

notacanth (nō'tạ-kanth), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Notacanthus*.

Notacantha (nō-tạ-kan'thạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Notacanthus*: see *notacanthous*.] **1.** In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth family of *Diptera*, divided into *Mydasii*, *Decatoma*, and *Stratiomydes*, corresponding to the three modern families *Mididæ*, *Beridæ*, and *Stratiomyidæ*.— **2.** The *Stratiomyidæ* alone.

Notacanthi (nō-tạ-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Notacanthus*: see *notacanthous*.] A family of acanthopterygians: same as *Notacanthidæ*. *Günther.*

Notacanthidæ (nō-tạ-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Notacanthus*; the spinebacks. They are of elongate form; the dorsal spines are short and free; behind them is one (or no) soft ray; the anal fin is very long and composed of spines and rays; and the abdominal ventral fins have several inarticulate and more than five soft rays. They are marine, and live in cold deep water. About 10 species of 2 genera are known.

notacanthine (nō-tạ-kan'thin), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the genus *Notacanthus*.— **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Notacantha*.

notacanthoid (nō-tạ-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Notacanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

notacanthous (nō-tạ-kan'thus), *a.* [< NL. *Notacanthus*, < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] In *zoöl.*, having spines upon the back: as, a *notacanthous* insect.

Notacanthus (nō-tạ-kan'thus), *n.* [NL.: see *notacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Notacanthidæ*, having a series of spines along the back in place of a fin.

notæal (nō-tē'ạl), *a.* [< *notæum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notæum.

notæum (nō-tē'um), *n.*; pl. *notæa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *νωταῖος*, for *νωτιαῖος*, of the back, < *νῶτος*, the back.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the entire upper surface of a bird's trunk: opposed to *gastræum*. See cut under *bird*[1].— **2.** In *conch.*, a dorsal buckler, analogous to the mantle, developed in opisthobranchiate gastropods.

Also *noteum*.

notal[1] (nō'tạl), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, *νῶτον*, the back, + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the back; dorsal; tergal.— **2.** Specifically, in *entom.*, pertaining to a notum.

notal[2] (nō'tạl), *a.* [< *note*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to notes or the tones which they represent.

notalgia (nō-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, *νῶτον*, the back, + *ἄλγος*, pain, grief, distress.] In *pathol.*, pain in the back; rachialgia.

notalgic (nō-tal'jik), *a.* [< *notalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with notalgia.

Notalia (nō-tā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south (see *Notus*), + *ἅλς*, the sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the south temperate marine realm or zoölogical division of the waters of the globe, extending from the southern isocrymal of 68° to that of 44°. *T. Gill*, 1883.

Notalian (nō-tā'li-ạn), *a.* [< *Notalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Notalia.

notanencephalia (nō-ta-nen-se-fā'li-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain: see *anencephalia*.] Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

notar (nō'tär), *n.* [< OF. *notaire*: see *notary*[1].] A notary. [Scotch.]

notarial (nō-tā'ri-ạl), *a.* [< OF. *notairial*, F. *notarial*; as *notary* (L. *notarius*) + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a notary: as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation; *notarial* fees.

Several pairs were kept waiting by the *notarial* table while the commandant was served.
The Century, XXXVII. 94.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

Madame Lalaurie, we know by *notarial* records, was in Mandeville ten days after, when she executed a power of attorney in favor of her New Orleans business agent.
The Century, XXXVIII. 597.

Notarial act. (*a*) The act of authenticating or certifying some document or circumstance by a written instrument under the signature and official seal of a notary, or of authenticating or certifying as a notary some fact or circumstance by a written instrument, under his signature only. *R. Brooke.* (*b*) An act before a notary, so authenticated by him.—**Notarial instruments**, in *Scots law*, instruments of sasine, of resignation, of intimation, of an assignation, of premonition of protest, and the like, drawn up by a notary. *Imp. Dict.*

notarially (nō-tā'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In a notarial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

notary[1] (nō'tạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *notaries* (-riz). [= F. *notaire* = Pr. *notari* = Sp. Pg. It. *notario* = AS. *notere*, a writer, notary, < L. *notarius*, a stenographer, clerk, secretary, writer, < *nota*, a mark, a sign: see *note*[1].] **1.** In the earlier history of writing, a person whose vocation it was to make notes or memoranda of acts of others who wished to preserve evidence of them, and to reduce to writing deeds and contracts.— **2.** A public officer authorized by law to perform similar functions, and to authenticate the execution of deeds and contracts, and the accuracy of copies of documents, and to take affidavits and administer oaths. Such an officer, although now commonly spoken of as a *notary*, is more formally designated as a *notary public*, or *public notary*. In England these officers are appointed by the Court of Faculties of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the office having arisen under the civil and ecclesiastical law. In France they are appointed by the government, although the power of appointment was formerly claimed by the Pope. In the United States they are appointed in the several States usually by the governor, the power of appointment being defined by the law of the State. The general powers of notaries are not defined by statute, being derived from the civil law and the law merchant; and their official acts, attested by signature and official seal, are generally received in evidence in whatever country they are offered, while similar acts of commissioners and other purely statutory officers are generally receivable only in the jurisdiction for which the officer was appointed, unless specially authenticated by some judicial authority. In various jurisdictions some special powers have been conferred upon notaries besides those derived from the origin and nature of their office.—**Apostolical notary**, an official charged with despatching the orders of the papal see.—**Ecclesiastical notary**, in the *early church*, a clerk or secretary, especially a shorthand-writer, employed to record the proceedings of councils and tribunals, report sermons, take notes, and prepare papers for bishops and abbots.—**Notary public.** See def. 2, above.

notary[2]**†, notaryet**†, *a.* Corrupt forms of *notory*.

Notaspidea (nō-tas-pid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notaspis* + *-idea*.] A primary group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of either a large notæum or a true mantle, secreting a small external discoid shell. It includes the families *Pleurobranchidæ*, *Runcinidæ*, and *Umbrellidæ*.

notaspis (nō-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] **1.** The first well-defined central dorsal area of the embryo. It is the outward appearance of the germ-disk or germinative heap of endoderm- and mesoderm-cells within the blastodermic layer of cells of the ectoderm; at first circular, then elongated, oval, sole-shaped, slipper-shaped, canoe-shaped, etc.; and along its long axis soon appears the primitive furrow or primitive groove, in which the spinal column and spinal cord are to be laid down after this groove has turned into a tube. Also called *germ-shield*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*: (*a*†) Same as *Oribates*. (*b*) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, founded by Walker in 1834. They have the abdomen almost sessile, middle tibiæ spurred, ovipositor short, hind femora with a single large tooth, and the mesoscutellum large and acuminate. *N. formiciformis* of St. Vincent's Island, the only species known, is no doubt parasitic.

notate (nō'tāt), *a.* [< L. *notatus*, pp. of *notare*, mark: see *note*[1], *v.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, marked with spots or lines; variegated.

notation (nō-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *notation* = Sp. *notacion* = Pg. *notação* = It. *notazione*, < L. *notatio*(*n-*), a marking, a designation, an observation, the designation of the meaning and derivation of a word, etymology, < *notare*, mark, designate: see *note*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of noting, in any sense.— **2.** A system of written signs of things and relations (not of significant sounds or letters), used in place of language on account of its superior clearness and brevity. Notations are employed to advantage in every branch of mathematics, in logic, in astronomy, in chemistry, in music, in proof-reading, etc. (*a*) Two systems of arithmetical notation are now in use, the Roman and the Arabic. The Roman system is employed for numbering books and their parts, in monumental inscriptions, and in marking timber and other objects with the chisel. A large number in this system is written as follows: As many thousands as possible being taken from the number (without a negative remainder), an M is written for every thousand; five hundred is then taken, if possible, and D is written for it; as many hundreds as possible are next taken, and a C written for each; fifty is next taken, if possible, and L is written for it; as many tens as possible are next taken, and an X written for each; five is then taken, if possible, and V is written for it; and finally an I is written for every unit remaining. But usually instead of IIII is written IV; in place of VIIII, IX; in place of XXXX, XL; in place of LXXXX, XC, etc. Anciently, there were other extensions of this system. The Arabic notation consists in the use of the Arabic figures and decimal places. See *Arabic* and *decimal*. (*b*) In the algebraic notation employed in all branches of mathematical analysis all objects upon which the operations of addition, multiplication, etc., are performed are denoted by letters. These objects are generally quantities (and are so called in describing the notation), though they may be operations, as in the calculus of functions, etc., geometrical conditions, as in enumerative geometry, or propositions, as in the calculus of logic. It is usual to give certain letters certain significations (for which see the letters). Furthermore, ∞ denotes infinite magnitude; ∂, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, or 3.14159..; G, the Napierian base, or 2.71828..; $\perp$, a right angle, etc. The sign = placed between two quantities states their equality: as, sp. gr. mercury = 13.5. In like manner, > means 'is greater than,' < 'is less than,' $\prec$ 'is as small as,' $\succ$ 'is as great as,' $\leqq$ 'is smaller than or equal to,' $\geqq$ 'is greater than or equal to,' $\neq$ 'is not equal to,' $\not<$ 'is not smaller than,' $\not>$ 'is not greater than,' $\sim$ 'is proportional to,' $\equiv$ 'is congruent to,' in the theory of numbers. The last sign is also used to mean 'is identically equal to,' thus stating two relations, one mathematical, the other logical. The sum of two quantities is denoted by writing them with the sign +, called *plus*, between them: as, 3 + 2 = 5. The difference of two quantities is denoted by writing first the minuend, then the sign —, called *minus*, then the subtrahend: as, 5 — 3 = 2. When + or — occurs with no quantity before it, 0 is to be supplied: thus, 3 — 5 = — 2 means that 5 less than 3 is 2 below zero. But when a value has + or — after it and no quantity following, what is meant is that

something further is to be added or subtracted. The sign ±, called *plus or minus*, is ordinarily used in a disjunctive sense in writing the root of a quadratic equation. Thus, if $x^2 + x = 1$, we write $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{5})$, meaning that the equation is satisfied only by the two values $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})$ and $x = -\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5})$. The sign ± is also used in astronomy, geodesy, etc., after a value determined by observation, to introduce the probable error of that determination. Summation is also signified by the letter Σ. Thus, $\sum_1^n (1/i)$ means that in the expression $1/i$ all the whole numbers from 1 to n inclusive are to be successively substituted for i and the resulting values added together to give the quantity denoted by the expression. When the limits are not indicated, the lower one is to be understood as constant, and generally zero, and the upper one as one less than the actual value of the variable. For example, if we write $\sum_0^{x-1}(2n+1) = x^2$, this signifies

$$\sum_0^{x-1}{}_n \quad (2n+1) = x^2.$$

In like manner, Δ is used to signify the difference, or the amount by which the quantity written after it would be increased by increasing the variable by unity. The variable may be indicated by a subjacent letter; thus, $\Delta_x x^y = (x+1)^y - x^y$; but $\Delta_y x^y = x^y + 1 - x^y = (x-1)x^y$. The product of two quantities is denoted by writing them in their order, either directly, or with an interposed cross (×) or dot (.); thus, $3 \times a = 3 . a = 3a$. A quotient is usually denoted by one of the signs ÷ or : or /, with the dividend before it and the divisor after it, or by a horizontal line with the dividend above and the divisor below. A continued product is also written with Π, just as a summation is written with Σ; but when the limits are not indicated, the lower one is constant, and generally unity, and the upper one the actual value of the variable. A positive whole number with the mark of admiration (!) after it denotes the continued product of all numbers from 1 up to that number inclusive; thus, $4! = 24$. Instead of the mark of admiration, a right-angled line beneath and at the left of the number is sometimes used: as, $\lfloor 4$. A power of a quantity is denoted by writing the exponent to the right and above the base; thus, $x^3 = x . x . x$. This notation is extended to symbols of operation. Thus, $\Delta^2 u = \Delta\Delta u$; and $\Delta^{-1} u = \Sigma u$, because $u = \Delta\Delta^{-1} u = \Delta\Sigma u$. If the exponent is included in parentheses, the quantity denoted is the continued product of a number of factors equal to the exponent, one factor being the base, and the others the results of successive subtractions of 1 from the base; thus, $x^{(3)} = x(x-1)(x-2)$. A root is denoted either by a fractional exponent, or by the sign √ written before the base, with the index above and to the left; thus, $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$. If the index is omitted, it is understood to be 2. One of the most important parts of algebraical notation is the use of parentheses, ( ), square brackets, [ ], braces, { }, and vincula or horizontal lines above the expressions, to signify that the symbols so included are to be treated as signifying one quantity. Thus, $(3+2) \times 5 = 25$, but $3 + (2 \times 5) = 13$. Functions are usually denoted by operative symbols, especially *f*, F, φ, Φ, written before the variable, the latter being often inclosed in parentheses. If there are several variables, these are inclosed in one parenthesis and separated by commas, as $F(x, y)$. Various special functions have special abbreviations, as log for logarithm, sin for sine, cos for cosine, tan for tangent, cot for cotangent, sec for secant, cosec for cosecant, vsin for versed sine, sinh for hyperbolic sine, am for amplitude, en for sine of the amplitude, cn for cosine of the amplitude, etc. (For the special notation of matrices, determinants, graphs, and groups, see those words.) A differential is expressed by *d* before the function, and a partial differential is now generally written with ∂ instead of *d*; the variable is indicated, if necessary, by a subjacent letter. A variation is expressed by a δ before the varying quantity. A differential coefficient is most frequently expressed fractionally as a ratio of differentials, or by $\frac{d}{dx}$, etc., written before the function. But the capital D is often used: thus, $Dx^y = yx^{y-1}$, and $Dx^y = \log x . x^y$. Differentiation relatively to the time is frequently expressed by accents: thus, $s' = Ds$ and $s'' = Ds'$. Dots over the letters are also used instead of the accents, this being the original fluxional notation of Newton. The differential coefficients of a function are frequently denoted by accents attached to the operational symbols: thus, $f''x = D_x^2 fx$. A number of other differential operations are indicated by special operational symbols, as ∇ for Laplace's operator. The integral of an expression is written with the sign *f*, introduced by Leibnitz, before the differential. The limits of a definite integral are written above and below this sign. Besides these notations, there are many others peculiar to different branches of mathematics.

3†. Etymological signification; etymology.

The *notation* of a word is when the original thereof is sought out, and consisteth in two things: the kind and the figure. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, viii.

Conscience is a Latin word, and, according to the very *notation* of it, imports a double or joint knowledge. *South.*

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of indicating musical facts by written or printed characters. As a process and a science, musical notation is a branch of semiotics or semiography in general. *Notation* is also used as a collective term for all the signs for musical facts taken together. Notation, whether regarded as a science or as a body of visible characters, may be divided into notation of pitch, of duration, of force, of style, etc. The various historic systems of notation are more particular about pitch than about the other matters. (*a*) The absolute and relative pitch of tones has been represented by letters, by neumes, by syllables, by numerals, by a staff, and by more than one of these methods at once. The ancient Greeks and Romans used their alphabets, assigning sometimes a separate letter or similar character to each tone of their tonal systems, and sometimes using only seven letters, which were repeated for successive octaves. The medieval notations included all the different methods, used both separately and in conjunction, letter-names being derived from the ancient notations, neumes appearing early from an unknown source, and solmization and the staff-system being invented and developed from about the eighth or ninth century. Modern notations include all varieties except neumes. See *letter-name*, *neume*, *solmization*, *numeral*, *keyboard*, *scale*, *staff*, etc. (*b*) The absolute and relative duration of tones has been much less fully indicated than pitch. The ancient and medieval systems were decidedly defective in this regard. The appearance about the twelfth century of mensurable music necessitated the use of characters having a definite metrical value; hence came the note-system, which was combined with the staff, and also the various systems of tablature. In modern music two methods are used — notes whose shape indicates relative time-value, and a kind of tablature peculiar to the tonic sol-fa system. (See *note*, *tablature*, *tonic sol-fa* (under *tonic*), etc.) Furthermore, the general tempo of a piece or passage is indicated by such Italian terms as *grave*, *adagio*, *andante*, *moderato*, *allegro*, *vivace*, *presto*, etc. Alterations of tempo during a piece are indicated by *accelerando*, *più mosso*, *stringendo*, *ritardando*, *ritenuto*, *calando*, etc. The metrical treatment of individual tones is marked by *staccato*, *legato*, etc. (*c*) The absolute and relative force or accent of tones is still less fully indicated than pitch or duration. Vertical lines called *bars* have been used since medieval times to indicate rhythmical and metrical sections or measures, each of which begins with a primary accent. In modern music various words and arbitrary signs are used, as *forte*, *piano*, *crescendo* (<), *diminuendo* (>), *marcando*. (*d*) Other signs of various practical import are the *brace*, *repeat*, *da capo*, *dal segno*, *double bar*, *slur*, etc. See these words. (*e*) The general style of a piece or passage is often indicated in modern music by such terms as *ad libitum*, *agitato*, *arpeggio*, *cantabile*, *espressivo*, *sostenuto*, *con brio*. (*f*) Specific directions about performance by the voice or an instrument also occur, as *mezza voce*, *arcato*, *portamento*, *divisi*, *mano sinistra*, *pizzicato*, *8va* (*ottava*), *pedal*, and many others. All these verbal marks are translated into different languages, and are subject to modification for particular effects. (*g*) Modern music, following the later medieval music, also employs to some extent a kind of numerical shorthand for harmonic facts. See *thorough-bass*, and *figured bass* (under *bass*[3]). — **Alphabetic notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*). — **Architectural notation**, a method adopted of placing signs to figures when marking dimensions on drawings: as ' for feet, " for inches, and ‴ for parts, etc. — **Chemical notation**, a system of abbreviating and condensing statements of the chemical composition of bodies, and of their changes and transformations, by means of symbols. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*. — **Decimal notation**. See *decimal*. — **Neumatic notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*), above, and also *neume*. — **Numerical notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*g*), above, and *numerical*. — **Staff-notation**, in *music*. See def. 4 (*a*) and (*b*), above, and also *staff* and *note*. — **Tonic sol-fa notation**, in *music*. See *tonic*.

notator (nō-tā'tor), *n.* [< ML. *notator*, < L. *notare*, note: see *note*[1], *v.*] An annotator. [Rare.]

The *notator* Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus, Totum opus, &c. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

notch (noch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *nock*.] 1. A nick or indentation; a small hollow or nick cut or sunk in anything, as in the end of an arrow for the reception of the bowstring.

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes.
Swift, Miscellanies.

The indented stick that loses day by day
Notch after *notch*, till all are smooth'd away.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 560.

2. In *carp.*, a hollow cut in the face of a piece of timber for the reception of another piece. — 3. A narrow defile or passage between mountains; or, more properly, the entrance to such a defile, when it is nearly closed by precipices or walls of rock on either hand. The word is apparently limited in use to the region of the White Mountains in New Hampshire and of the Adirondacks, and has nearly the same meaning as *gap* in the central parts of the Appalachian range. [U. S.]

They landed, and struck through the wilderness to a gap or *notch* of the mountains. *Irving.*

4. A step or degree; a grade. [Colloq.] — 5. A point in the game of cricket. [Rare.]

A match at cricket between the gentlemen of Hampshire and Kent on the one side and All England on the other [1788]. The former won, says the "Annual Register," by "twenty-four *notches*." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an incision or incisure; an emargination: as, the interclavicular *notch*, the depression over the breast-bone between the prominent ends of the clavicles. — 7. In *armor*, the bouche of a shield. — **Anterior notch of the liver**, a deep angular incisure in the front border of the liver, between the right and left lobes. Also called *umbilical* or *interlobular incisure* or *notch*. — **Clavicular notch**, one of the superior lateral depressed surfaces of the presternum, for articulation with the clavicles. — **Cotyloid, craniofacial, dicrotic notch**. See the adjectives. — **Ethmoidal notch**, the mesial excavation between the orbital plates of the frontal bone, for the reception of the ethmoid bone. — **Great scapular notch**, the notch formed by the neck of the scapula and the acromion process. — **Intercondylar notch**, the notch or fossa between the femoral condyles behind. — **Interlobular notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*. — **Intervertebral notch**, a concavity on the upper and lower borders of the pedicle, forming, when in apposition with those of the contiguous vertebræ, the intervertebral foramina. — **Jugular notch**, a notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, which contributes, with one on the temporal bone, to form the jugular foramen. — **Lacrymal notch**, an excavation on the internal border of the orbital surface of the maxilla, for the reception of the lacrymal bone. — **Nasal notch**. (*a*) A serrated surface of the frontal bone, for articulation of the nasal and superior maxillary bones. (*b*) The large notch of the maxilla that forms the lateral and lower boundary of the entrance to the nasal cavity. — **Notch of Rivini**, a small notch in the upper anterior part of the bony ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. Also called *tympanic notch*. — **Notch of the concha**, the incisura intertragica, or notch between the tragus and the antitragus. — **Notch of the kidney**, the hilum or porta renis. — **Popliteal notch**, a shallow depression between the tibial tuberosities behind. — **Posterior notch of the liver**, a wide concave recess between the right and left lobes of the liver, embracing the crura of the diaphragm, the cava, the aorta, and the esophagus. — **Pterygoid notch**, the angular cleft between the two plates of the pterygoid process, closed by the palate-bone. Also called *incisura pterygoidea*. — **Sciatic notch**, one of two notches on the posterior border of the hip bone, the great (or iliosciatic) and the small. The great sciatic notch is between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, and is converted into the great sacrosciatic foramen by the sacrosciatic ligaments; the small sciatic notch is between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium, and is converted into a foramen by the same ligaments. — **Sigmoid notch**, the excavation between the condyle and the coronoid process of the mandible. — **Sphenopalatine notch**, a notch between the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate-bone, converted into the foramen of the same name by the sphenoid bone. — **Supraorbital notch**, a notch at the inner part of the orbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital nerve and artery. It is often a foramen. — **Suprascapular notch**, the notch on the superior border of the scapula, at the base of the coracoid process, converted into a foramen by a ligament or a spiculum of bone. — **Suprasternal notch**, the notch or depression at the upper end of the sternum, between the sternal ends of the sternocleidomastoid muscles. — **The top notch**, the highest grade or degree of anything: as, *the top notch* of fashion or elegance. [Colloq.] — **Tympanic notch**. Same as *notch of Rivini*. — **Umbilical notch**. See *anterior notch of the liver*.

notch (noch), *v. t.* [< *notch*, *n.* Cf. *nock*, *v.*] 1. To cut a notch or notches in; indent; nick; hack: as, to *notch* a stick.

Before Corioli he scotched him and *notched* him like a carbonado. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 199.

2. To place in a notch; fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.

Mark how the ready hands of Death prepare;
His bow is bent, and he hath *notch'd* his dart.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 7.

3. In *cricket*, to mark or score; have as score the number of. [Slang.]

In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. *Dickens*, Pickwick, vii.

notch-block (noch'blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

notch-board (noch'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, same as *bridge-board*.

notch-eared (noch'ērd), *a.* Having emarginate ears: as, the *notch-eared* bat, *Vespertilio emarginatus*.

notched (nocht), *a.* 1. Having a notch or notches; nicked; indented.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. Closely cut; cropped, as hair: applied by the Cavaliers to the Roundheads.

She had no resemblance to the rest of the *notch'd* rascals. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. (*Davies.*)

3. In *zoöl.*, having one or more angular incisions in the margin; emarginate. — 4. In *bot.*, very coarsely dentate, the upper side of the teeth being nearly horizontal, as in the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*. — **Notched falcon**. See *falcon*.

notchel (noch'el), *v. t.* See *nochel*.

notching (noch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *notch*, *v.*] 1. A notch or series of notches. — 2. In *engin.*, same as *gullcting*. — 3. In *carp.*, a simple method of joining timbers in a frame, either by dovetails or by square joints or lap-joints. Calking, halving, and scarfing are forms of it.

notching-adz (noch'ing-adz), *n.* A light adz with a bit either of large curvature or nearly straight, used for notching timbers in making gains, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

notching-machine (noch'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal working*, a form of stamping-press for cutting the corner notches in making boxes, hinges, and other shapes of sheet-metal.

notchweed (noch'wēd), *n.* An ill-smelling herb, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, of the northern parts of the Old World. Also called *stinking goosefoot* and *dog's-orach*.

notchwing (noch'wing), *n.* A European tortricid moth, *Rhacodia caudana*: an English collectors' name.

note[1] (nōt), *n.*[1] [Early mod. E. also *noat*; < ME. *note*, *noote*, a note, mark, point (not from the rare AS. *not*, a mark, note), < OF. *note*, F. *note* = Sp. Pg. It. *nota*, < L. *nōta*, a mark, sign, critical mark or remark, note, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *know*[1]. Hence *note*[1], *v.*, *notary*[1], etc. Cf. *note*[1], *a.*] 1. A mark or token by

which a thing may be known; a sign; stamp; badge; symbol; in *logic*, a character or quality.

Patience and perseverance be the proper *notes* whereby God's children are known from counterfeits.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 71.

This difference we declyne, not as doth the Latines and Greekes, be terminationes, but with *noates*, after the maner of the Hebrues, quhilk they cal particles.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Some natural *notes* about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables
Would testify, to enrich mine inventory.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 28.

It is a *note*
Of upstart greatness, to observe and watch
For these poor trifles. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 8.

2. Significance; consequence; distinction; reputation.

To be adored
With the continued style and *note* of gods
Through all the provinces, were wild ambition.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

Add not only to the number, but the *note* of thy generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., t. 32.

Except Lord Robert Kerr, we lost nobody of *note*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 19.

3. Notice; observation; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 120.

I have made some extracts and borrowed such facts as seemed especially worthy of *note*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, i.

4. Notice; information; intelligence.

She that from Napies
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post —
The man i' the moon 's too slow.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 248.

5. A mark on the margin of a book drawing attention to something in the text; hence, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation. In *printing:* (*a*) An explanatory statement, or reference to authority quoted, appended to textual matter and set in smaller type than the text. Notes are of several kinds. A *cut-in note* is set in a space left in the text, near the outer margin, and as nearly as possible in line with the matter referred to. A *center-note* is placed between two columns, as in cross-references in some editions of the Bible. A *side-note* or *marginal note* is placed in the outer margin of the page, parallel with the lines of the text. A *foot-note*, or *bottom note*, follows the text at the foot of the page, but does not encroach on the margin, as *side-notes* do. A *shoulder-note* is one at the upper inner corner of a page. In some countries, as China and Japan, all notes are placed at the top of the page. (*b*) One of the marks used in punctuating the text: as, the *note* of admiration or of exclamation (!); the *note* of interrogation (?).

6. A minute or memorandum, intended to assist the memory, or for after use or reference: as, I made a *note* of the circumstance: generally in the plural: as, to take *notes* of a sermon or speech; to speak from *notes*.

To conferre all the observations and *notes* of the said ships, to the intent it may appeare wherein the *notes* do agree and wherein they dissent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 226.

Mr. L——l was so kind as to accede to my desire that he would take *notes* of all that occurred.
Poe, Tales, I. 124.

7. *pl.* A report (verbatim or more or less condensed) of a speech, discourse, statement, testimony, or the like.—8. A list of items; an inventory; a catalogue; a bill; an account; a reckoning.

Here is now the smith's *note* for shoeing and plough-irons. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 19.

Give me a *note* of all your things, sweet mistress;
You shall not lose a hair.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

9. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: as, a promissory *note;* a bank-*note;* a *note* of hand (that is, a signed promise to pay a sum of money); a negotiable *note*.

He sends me a twenty-pound *note* every Christmas, and that is all I know about him. *Disraeli*, Sybil, p. 187.

10. A short letter; a billet.

She sent a *note*, the seal an "Elle vous suit,"
The close, "Your Letty, only yours."
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

11. A diplomatic or official communication in writing. A note is, in a strict sense, an official communication in writing from the Department of Foreign Affairs (or of State) to a foreign diplomatic representative, or vice versa; it is distinguished from an *instruction*, sent by the department to one of its own diplomatic or consular representatives abroad, and from a *despatch*, sent by the representative abroad to his own department at home.

Mes. [Giving a paper.] My lord hath sent you this *note;* and by me this further charge, that you swerve not from the smallest article of it. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 106.

If indeed the Great Powers are really agreed, there can be no doubt that the pacification of Eastern Europe, for which they have expressed their desire in their Collective *Note*, will be effected and maintained.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 286.

12. A small size of paper used for writing letters or notes.—13. In *music:* (*a*) In the staff-notation, a character or sign by which a tone is recorded and represented to the eye. A note consists of from one to three parts — the *head*, the *stem* or *tail*, and one or more *pennants*, *flags*, or *hooks*, or , which are often extended from one note to another in the form of bars, when two or more notes of the same denomination are grouped together, . The pitch of the tone is indicated by the position of the note on the staff relative to the clef and the key-signature. (See *staff*, *clef*, *signature*, *key*.) The relative duration of the tone is indicated by the shape of the note. The system of notes now in use includes the following: the *breve*, ; the *semibreve* or *whole-note*, ; the *minim* or *half-note*, ; the *crotchet* or *quarter-note*, ; the *quaver* or *eighth-note*, ; the *semiquaver* or *sixteenth-note*, ; the *demisemiquaver* or *thirty-second-note*, ; and the *hemidemisemiquaver* or *sixty-fourth-note*, . Each of these notes may be placed upon any staff-degree, and thus may signify a tone of any pitch whatever. Each of them, also, may have any time-value whatever, but when in a particular piece or passage a definite time-value is assumed for any one of them, a breve is then regarded equal in that piece or passage to two semibreves, a semibreve to two minims, a minim to two crotchets, etc. In other words, as a metrical notation, this system of notes is relative to an assumed value for one species, but absolute and definite after such an assumption. The pitch-value of a note may be modified by an *accidental* (which see), though the latter may also be regarded as changing the staff rather than the note. The time-value of a note may be modified by various marks, such as a *dot* after it (as or), which lengthens the note by one half its original value; the *tie* (or), which binds two notes on the same pitch together and adds their respective values together; the *pause*, *hold*, or *fermata* (or), which lengthens the value of the note indefinitely according to the will of the performer; the *staccato* (or), which shortens the actual duration of the note and supplies the deficiency by a silence or rest. (See the various words.) This system is derived from the medieval systems, though with important changes. The Gregorian system of notes, which is still in use, is much nearer to the medieval system. It includes the following notes: the *large*, ; the *long*, ; the *breve*, ; and the *semibreve*, or . These in turn were derived from the early neumes. They were first used merely as indications of pitch, their time-value being indefinite, and dependent wholly upon the text sung to them; but they acquired a definite metrical significance under mensurable music. In modern usage they are generally treated as metrical. A special development of the ordinary system of notes is that of *character-notes*, which are varied in shape so as to indicate not only various time-values, but also the scale-values or characteristic qualities of the tones indicated. Thus, the tonic or *do* is always represented by one shape, the dominant or *sol* by another, the subdominant or *fa* by a third, etc. The system thus aims to secure at once the utility of the staff and of a reference to the abstract scale. (*b*) A musical sound or tone, in general or particular: as, the *note* of a bird; the first *note* of a song, etc. [This use of the word, as applied to musical tones, is very common, but is confusing and inaccurate.]

Vnder lynde in a launde lenede ich a stounde,
To lithen here laies and here louelyche *notes*.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 65.

My uncle Toby, sinking his voice a *note*, resumed the discourse as follows. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 21.

(*c*) A digital or key of the keyboard: as, the white and black *notes* of the pianoforte. [This usage is also common, but very objectionable.] —14. Harmonious or melodious sound; air; tune; voice; tone.

Thenne pipede Pees of poetes a *note*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 454.

I made this ditty, and the *note* to it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

If his worship was here, you dare not say so.— Here he comes, here he comes.— Now you'll change your *note*.
Sheridan, The Camp, i. 1.

15†. A point marked; a degree.

Hit is sykerer by southe ther the sonne regneth
Than in the north by meny *notes*.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 118.

Accented note, a note representing an accented or emphatic tone, as on the first beat of a measure.—**Accessory, ornamental, or subsidiary note**, a note representing a tone supplemental or subordinate to a principal tone, as an appoggiatura or one of the subordinate tones of a turn, etc. See *embellishment*.—**Accidental or chromatic note**, a note affected by an accidental, and thus representing a tone foreign to the tonality of a piece.—**Accommodation, adjunct, allotment note**. See the qualifying words.—**Approved note**. See *approve*[1].—**Banker's note**. See *banker*[2].—**Bath note**, a writing-paper measuring unfolded 8 by 14 inches.—**Black note**. (*a*) A note with a solid head, as . (*b*) A black digital on the keyboard.—**Bought note**, a written memorandum of a sale, delivered to the buyer by the broker who effects the sale. *Bought* and *sold notes* are made out usually at the same time, the former being delivered to the buyer and the latter to the seller. "In American exchanges they have fallen into disuse, and generally no written contracts of sale are made between brokers. The practice is for each broker or commission man merely to jot down the transaction on a card or tablet, reporting it at his office, where the matter is subsequently compared and confirmed pursuant to the rules and customs of each exchange." (*Bisbee and Simonds*, Law of the Produce Exchange.)—**Broker's note**. See *broker*.—**Character-note**. See def. 13 (*a*).—**Choral, circular, collective, commercial, decorative, demand note**. See the qualifying words.—**Chromatic note**. See *accidental note*.—**Crowned note**, a note with a hold or pause upon it, as .—**Dotted note**, a note whose time-value is increased one half by a dot placed after it, as . (=).—**Double-dotted note**, a note with two dots after it, making its time-value three quarters longer than it would be without the dots.—**Double note**, in *musical notation*, a note equivalent to two whole notes; a breve.—**Essential note**, a note essential to a chord: opposed to a *passing* or *decorative note*.—**False flash, forwarding note**. See the adjectives.—**Fundamental note**. Same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*).—**Goldsmiths' notes**. See *goldsmith*, I.—**Grace-note**. See *grace*, 6, and *embellishment*.—**Harmonic note**. See *harmonic*.—**Holding note**, a note or tone maintained in one part while the other parts progress.—**Identical note**. See *identical*.—**Imperfect note**, in *medieval mensurable music*, a note equal to two short ones: opposed to a *perfect note*, which was equal to three short ones.—**Leading note, master note**. See *leading*[1].—**Mensural note**. See *mensural*.—**Note against note**, that species of counterpoint in which the cantus firmus and the accompanying voice-parts have tones of the same time-value with each other: opposed to *two notes against one* or *four notes against one*, etc.—**Note of admiration**. See *admiration*.—**Note of hand**. See def. 9.—**Note of issue**. See *issue*.—**Note of modulation**. See *modulation*.—**Note under hand**†, a receipt.

There are in it two reasonable faire publiq libraries, whence one may borrow a booke to one's chamber, giving but a *note under hand*. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 21, 1644.

Open note. (*a*) A note with an open head, as . (*b*) A tone produced from an open string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—**Passing note**. See *passing-note*.—**Perfect note**, in *medieval mensurable music*, a note equal to three short ones: opposed to *imperfect note*.—**Reciting note**, in *chanting*, a note or tone upon which several syllables are recited or intoned in monotone.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, a notice of appeal.—**Slurred note**, a note connected with another note by a slur, indicating that both are to be sung to a single syllable, or to be played by one motion of the violin-bow.—**Stopped note**, a tone produced from a stopped string of a stringed instrument, or a note representing such a tone.—**Suspended note**. See *suspension*.—**Tied note**, a note connected with another note by a tie, indicating that the time-values of the two are to be added together without repetition.—**Tironian notes**. See *Tironian*.—**To sound a note of warning**, to give a caution or admonition.

The *note of warning* has been *sounded* more than once.
The Nation, XLVIII. 344.

Triple-dotted note, a note with three dots after it, making its time-value seven eighths longer than it would be without the dots.—**White note**. (*a*) Same as *open note* (*a*). (*b*) A white digital on the keyboard. = **Syn. 5.** *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n*.

note[1] (nōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, ppr. *noting*. [Early mod. E. also *noat;* < ME. *noten*, < OF. *noter*, F. *noter* = Sp. Pg. *notar* = It. *notare*, < L. *notare*, mark, write, write in cipher or shorthand, make remarks or notes on, note, < *nota*, a mark, note: see *note*[1], *n*. Hence *annotation*, etc., *connote*, *denote*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To distinguish with a mark; set a mark upon; mark.

Can we once imagine that Christ's body . . . was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? *Walsall*, Life of Christ (1615), sig. B 2.

2. To observe carefully; notice particularly.

And *note* ȝe wel that therfore the element of watir is putte ayen to drawe out from erthe fier and eyr.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

One special Virtue may be *noted* in him, that he was not noted for any special Vice. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 51.

You are to *note* that we Anglers all love one another.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 22.

Let us first *note* how wide-spread is the presence of the family-cluster, considered as a component of the political society. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 511.

3. To set down in writing; make a memorandum of.

To see a letter ill written [composed], and worse *noted* [penned], neither is it to be taken in good parte, neither may we leasue to murmur thereat.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 87.

Now go, write it before them in a table, and *note* it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever. Isa. xxx. 8.

Every unguarded word uttered by him was *noted* down.
Macaulay.

4. To set down in musical characters; furnish with musical notes.

The *noted* and illuminated leaves of [an antiphoner].
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 202.

5. To furnish with marginal notes; annotate. —6. To denote; point out; indicate.

Ther ys as they say yt the ffynger of Seynt John Baptiste whych he *notyd* or shewyd Crist Jhu whanne he seyd Ecce Agnus Dei, ther I offerd.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tyme is an affection of the verb *noating* the differences of tyme, and is either present, past, or to cum.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Black ashes *note* where their proud city stood.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

7†. To put a mark upon; brand; stigmatize.

You have condemn'd and *noted* Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 2.

To note a bill of exchange, to get a notary public to record upon the back of the bill the fact of its being dishonored, along with the date, and the reason, if assigned, of non-payment, the record being initialed by the notary.—**To note an exception**, to enter in the minutes of the judge or court the fact that a ruling was excepted to, the object being to preserve the right to raise the objection in an appellate court.—**Syn. 3.** To record, register, minute, jot down.—**6.** *Note, Denote, Connote* (see the definitions of these words), mark.

II.† *intrans.* To sing.

O! thou Mynstrall, that canst so *note* and pipe
Unto folkes for to do pleasaunce.
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre.

note[1]† (nōt), *a.* and *n.*[2] [< L. *nōtus*, known, pp. of *noscere*, know: see *note*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Known; well-known.

Now nar ȝe not fer fro that *note* place
That ȝe han spied & spuryed so specially after.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2092.

II. *n.* A well-known or famous place or city.

In Iudee hit is that noble *note*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 921.

note[2] (nōt), *n.* [< ME. *note*, *noote*, < AS. *notu*, use, profit, advantage, employment, office, business (= OFries. *not*, use; cf. Icel. *not*, pl., use) (cf. also *nyt*, *nytt*, use, = OHG. *nuzzi* = Icel. *nyt*, use, enjoyment), < *neótan*, use, = OS. *niotan* = OFries. *nieta* = D. *ge-nieten* = MLG. *ge-neten* = OHG. *niozan*, MHG. *niezen*, G. *niessen*, also OHG. *gi-niozan*, MHG. *ge-niezen*, G. *geniessen* = Icel. *njōta* = Sw. *njuta* = Dan. *nyde*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, take part in, obtain, *ganiutan*, take (with a net); cf. Lith. *nauda*, usefulness. From the same verb are derived E. *neat*[1] and *nait*[1].] 1. Use; employment. [Now only prov. Eng.]

A graue haue I garte here be ordande,
That neuer was in *noote;* it is newe.
York Plays, p. 371.

But thefte serveth of wykked *note*,
Hyt hangeth hys mayster by the throte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Utility; profit; advantage.

And than bakeward was borne all the bold Troiens,
With myche noye for the *note* of there noble prinse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8240.

3†. Affair; matter; business; concern; event; occasion.

My lorde, ther is some *note* that is nedfull to neven you of new.
York Plays, p. 295.

This miliere gooth agayn, no word he seyde,
But dooth his *note*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 148.

To noye hym nowe is youre *noote*,
But ȝitt the lawe lyes in my lotte.
York Plays, p. 222.

The chief *note* of a scholar, you say, is to govern his passions; wherefore I do take all patiently.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

4†. Expedition; undertaking; enterprise; conflict; fray.

The nowmber of the noble shippes, that to the *note* yode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4133.

Then Synabor, forsothe, with a sad pepull,
Neghit to the *note*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6509.

note[2] (nōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noted*, ppr. *noting*. [ME. *noten*, *notien*, < AS. *notian*, enjoy, < *notu*, use: see *note*[2], *n.*] 1. To use; make use of; enjoy.

Scheuȝ me myn hacbe;
And I schal *note* hit to-day, my strengthe is so newed.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

2. To use for food; eat: as, he *notes* very little. —3. To need; have occasion for.

Tyliers that tyleden the erthe tolden here maystres
By the seed that thei sewe what thei shoulde *notye*,
And what lyue by and lene the londe was so trewe.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 101.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

note[3]†, *n.* A dialectal variant of *neat*[1].

A great number of cattle, both *note* and sheep.
Adventures against the Scots (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 126).

note[4] (nōt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *nut*.

note[5]†, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *hnitan*, thrust with the horns.] To butt; push with the horns: gore. [Prov. Eng.]

note-book (nōt'bůk), *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are or may be entered.

All his faults observed,
Set in a *note-book*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

noted (nō'ted), *p. a.* [< *note*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Marked; observed.

I do not like examinations;
We shall find out the truth more easily
Some other way less *noted*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

2. Conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished; celebrated; eminent; famous; well-known: as, a *noted* traveler; a *noted* commander.

She is a holy Druid,
A woman *noted* for that faith, that piety,
Belov'd of Heaven.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

It [Tyre] is not at present *noted* for the Tyrian purple.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 83.

There are two brothers of his, William and Walter Blunt, Esquires, both members of parliament, and *noted* speakers.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

Not to draw our philosophy from too profound a source, we shall have recourse to a *noted* story in Don Quixote.
Hume, Essays, i. 23.

3†. Notorious; of evil reputation.

Neither is it for your credit to walk the streets with a woman so *noted*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

=**Syn. 2.** *Celebrated, Notable*, etc. (see *famous*), well-known, conspicuous, famed.

notedly† (nō'ted-li), *adv.* With particular notice; exactly; accurately.

Lucio. Do you remember what you said of the duke?
Duke. Most *notedly*, sir.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 335.

notedness (nō'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being noted; distinction; eminence; celebrity.

noteful† (nōt'fůl), *a.* [ME., < *note*[2] + *-ful.*] Useful; serviceable.

Suffreth this man to be cured and heeled by myne Muses, that is to seyn by *noteful* sciences.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 1.

notefulhead†, *n.* [ME. *notefulhed*; < *noteful* + *-head.*] Utility; service; profit.

Notelæa (not-e-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), < Gr. *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] A genus of shrubs or trees of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the broad distinct petals and fleshy albumen. There are 8 species, mostly Australian. They bear opposite leaves, small flowers in axillary clusters, and roundish drupes. *N. ligustrina* is the Tasmanian ironwood, found also in southeastern Australia, a bush or small tree with extremely hard and close-grained wood, mottled at the center like olive, used for pulley-blocks, turnery, etc. *N. longifolia* is another ironwood or mock-olive of Norfolk Island and parts of Australia. *N. ovata* is the dunga-runga of New South Wales.

noteless (nōt'les), *a.* [< *note*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] 1. Not attracting notice; unnoticed; unheeded.

A courtesan,
Let her walk saint-like, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she 's betray'd by some trick of her own.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, II. iv. 1.

Thou *noteless* blot on a remembered name!
Shelley, Adonais, xxxvii.

2. Unmusical. [Rare.]

Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i. (*Davies.*)

notelessness (nōt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being noteless, unmarked, unnoticed, or insignificant.

notelet (nōt'let), *n.* [< *note*[1], *n.*, + *-let.*] A little note. [Rare.]

A single epigram or a *notelet* to a voluminous work.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 477.

Notemigonus (nō″te-mi-gō'nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἡμι-*, half, + *γωνία*, angle.] A genus of American breams having a compressed and almost carinated back, as *N. chrysoleucus*, which abounds in the eastern and northern United States, and is known as the *shiner* or *silverfish*. See cut under *silverfish*.

notemug†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nutmeg*. *Chaucer*.

notencephalocele (nō-ten-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *teratol.*, protrusion of the brain from a cleft in the back of the head.

notencephalus (nō-ten-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting notencephalocele.

note-paper (nōt'pā″pėr), *n.* Folded writing-paper of small sizes, definitely described by specific names. One leaf of commercial note is 5 × 8 inches; octavo note, 4½ × 7 inches; billet note, 4 × 6 inches; queen note, 3½ × 5⅝ inches; Prince of Wales note, 3 × 4½ inches; packet note, 5½ × 9 inches; Bath note, 7 × 8 inches.

noter (nō'tėr), *n.* [< *note*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *notary*[1], *notator*.] 1. One who notes, observes, or takes notice.—2†. An annotator.

Postellius, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner.
Gregory, Posthuma, p. 308.

3. A note-book. [Colloq. and local.]

noterer†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *notary*[1].

noteum, *n.* See *notæum*.

noteworthily (nōt'wėr″THi-li), *adv.* In a manner worthy of being noted; noticeably.

noteworthiness (nōt'wėr″THi-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being noteworthy.

noteworthy (nōt'wėr″THi), *a.* [< *note*[1] + *worthy.*] Worthy of being noted or carefully observed; remarkable; worthy of observation or notice.

This by way is *notewoorthie*, that the Danes had an vnperfect or rather a lame and limping rule in this land.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., vii. 1.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

not-for-that†, *conj.* [ME. *not* (*noght*) *for that*, etc.; prop. as three words.] Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

And yut *not-for-that* Gaffray tombled there,
Anon relening in wighty manere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4703.

nothag†, **nothak**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nuthatch*.

not-headed† (not'hed″ed), *a.* Having a not or close-cropped head. Also *nott-headed*. See *not*[2], *a.*

Your *nott-headed* country gentleman.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, i. 4.

nother†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* Same as *neither*.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* [< ME. *no thing*, *na thing*, < AS. *nān thing*, no thing: see *none*[1], *no*[2], and *thing*[1].] 1. No thing; not anything; not something; something that is not anything. The conception of nothing is reached by reflecting that a noun, or name, in form, may fail to have any corresponding object; and *nothing* is the noun which by its very definition is of that sort. (*a*) The non-existent.

Surely [that force and violence] was very great which consumed four Cities to *nothing* in so short a time.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) A non-existent something, spoken of positively, so that the literal meaning is absurd.

The poet's pen
. . . gives to airy *nothing*
A local habitation and a name.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 16.

Oh Life, thou *Nothing's* younger Brother!
So like, that one might take one for the other!
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, ix. 1.

Nothing must always be less than Being.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxvii.

(*c*) Not something. In this sense the word is more distinctly *no thing;* and the sentence containing *nothing* merely contradicts a corresponding sentence containing *something* in place of *nothing*.

And from hens schal tow bere *no thyng;* but as thou were born naked, righte so alle naked schalle thi Body ben turned in to Erthe, that thou were made of.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

A man by *nothing* is so well bewrayd
As by his manners.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.

You plead so well, I can deny you *nothing*.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I can alledge *nothing* against your Practice
But your ill success.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

I am under the misfortune of having *nothing* to do, but it is a misfortune which, thank my stars, I can pretty well bear.
Gray, Letters, I. 11.

2. A cipher; naught.—3. A thing of no consequence, consideration, or importance; a trifle.

All that he speaks is *nothing*, we are resolved.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,
Learn worthy distances and modest difference,
Than from a race of empty friends loud *nothings*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

Lord, what a *nothing* is this little span
We call a Man!
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

I will tell you, my good sir, in confidence, what he has done for me has been a mere *nothing*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

We debated the social *nothings*
We bore ourselves so to discuss.
Lowell, Ember Picture.

Dance upon nothing. See *dance*.—**Neck or nothing.** See *neck*.—**Negative nothing**, the absence of being.—**Next to nothing**, almost nothing.

Laws was laws in the year ten, and they screwed chaps' nex for *nex* to *nothink*.
Thackeray, Yellowplush Papers, i.

Nothing but, only; no more than.

Telleth hym that I wol hym visite,
Have I *nothyng but* rested me a lite.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 682.

"O Earl Brand, I see your heart's blood!"
"It's *nothing but* the glent and my scarlet hood."
The Brave Earl Brand and the King of England's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 391).

Nothing less than, fully equal to; quite the same as.

But, yet, methinks, my father's execution
Was *nothing less than* bloody tyranny.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 100.

Nothing off a cautionary order to a helmsman to keep the ship close to the wind.—**Privative nothing**, the absence of being in a subject capable of being.—**To come to nothing, to go for nothing.** See the verbs.—**To make nothing of.** See *make*[1].

nothing (nuth'ing), *adv.* [< ME. *nothing, nothinge;* prop. acc. or instr. of *nothing, n.*] In no degree; not at all; in no way; not.

Thou art *nothynge* curteyse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

But for my mistress,
I *nothing* know where she remains, why gone,
Nor when she purposes return.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 3. 14.

Our social monotone of level days
Might make our best seem banishment:
But it was *nothing* so. *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 2.

nothingarian (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *nothing* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Having no particular belief, especially in religious matters; indifferent.

The blessed leisure of wealth was not to him the occasion of a *nothingarian* dilettaotism, of idleness or selfish pursuits of vanity, pleasure or ambition.
Open Court, Jan. 3, 1889, p. 1393.

II. *n.* One who is of no particular belief, especially in religious matters. [Colloq.]

nothingarianism (nuth-ing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *nothingarian* + *-ism.*] Absence of definite belief, especially in religion. [Colloq.]

A reaction from the *nothingarianism* of the last century.
Church Times, Sept. 9, 1881, p. 594. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nothing-do†, *n.* [< *nothing, n.*, obj., + *do*[1], *v.*] A do-nothing; an idler.

What innumerable swarms of *nothing-does* beleaguer this city! *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 182.

nothing-gift (nuth'ing-gift), *n.* A gift of no worth. [Rare.]

Laying by
That *nothing-gift* of differing multitudes.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 86.

nothingism (nuth'ing-izm), *n.* [< *nothing* + *-ism.*] Nothingness; nihility. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until risu soivuntur tabulæ, and it ends in a religion of *Nothingism.*
F. Harrison, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. iv. 451.

nothingness (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* [< *nothing* + *-ness.*] 1. The absence or negation of being; nihility; non-existence.

It will never
Pass into *nothingness.* *Keats*, Endymion, i. 3.

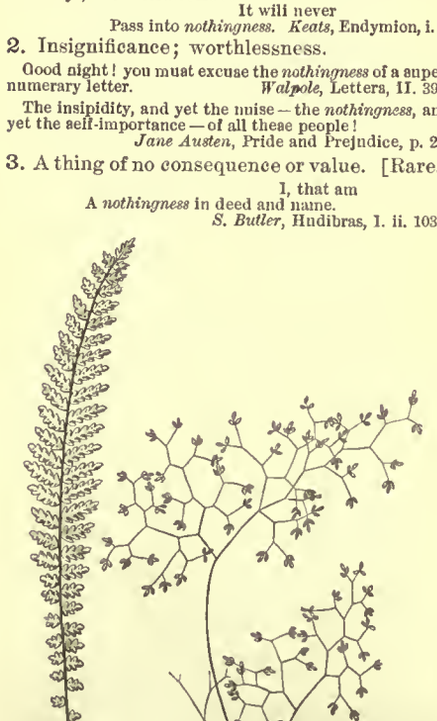
2. Insignificance; worthlessness.

Good night! you must excuse the *nothingness* of a supernumerary letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 390.

The insipidity, and yet the noise — the *nothingness*, and yet the self-importance — of all these people!
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 22.

3. A thing of no consequence or value. [Rare.]

I, that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 1039.



1. Frond of *Nothochlæna ferruginea.* 2. *Nothochlæna Fendleriі.* *a*, pinnule of *N. Fendleriі*, showing the sori, which consist of from one to three sporangia, and the revolute margin of the pinnule; *b*, sporangium of the same, opened, showing two spores.

Nothochlæna (noth-ō-klē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *χλαῖνα*, a cloak.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, the cloak-ferns, with marginal sori which are at first roundish or oblong, soon confluent into a narrow band, without indusium, but sometimes covered at first with the inflexed edge of the frond. The genus is widely dispersed and is closely allied to *Cheilanthes*, from which it differs by the absence of the indusium. About 35 species are known, of which number 12 are North American. See cut in preceding column.

Notholæna (noth-ō-lē'nä), *n.* Same as *Nothochlæna.*

nothosaur (noth'ō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the family *Nothosauridæ.*

Nothosauria (noth-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nothosaurus.*] An order of extinct saurians named from the genus *Nothosaurus.* By recent herpetologists they are associated with the sauropterygians. See *Sauropterygia.*

nothosaurian (noth-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nothosauria.*

II. *n.* A nothosaur.

Nothosauridæ (noth-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nothosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct sauropterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Nothosaurus.* They had many peculiarities in the vertebræ and members. The scapula had a small ventral or precoracoidal plate, and the coracoids had a short median symphysis. The humerus and femur were elongated, and the former only slightly expanded distally; the terminal phalanges were clawed. The species lived in the Triassic epoch, and were apparently of terrestrial habits.

Nothosaurus (noth-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νόθος*, spurious, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct plesiosaurs of the order *Sauropterygia*, or giving name to the *Nothosauria. N. mirabilis* is an example.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* [< OF. *notice, notisse, notesce, notece*, F. *notice* = Sp. Pg. *noticia* = It. *notizia*, notice, < L. *notitia*, a being known, fame, knowledge, idea, conception, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know: see *note*[1].] 1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking; observation. [Rarely in the plural.]

To my poor unworthy *notice*,
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 166.

See what it is to trust to imperfect memory, and the erring *notices* of childhood! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

The *notice* of this fact will lead us to some very important conclusions. *Trench.*

2. Heed; regard; cognizance; note: as, to take *notice.*

Bring but five and twenty: to no more
Will I give place or *notice.* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 252.

Mr. Endicot, taking *notice* of the disturbance that began to grow amongst the people by this means, . . . convented the two brothers before him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 148.

The rest of the church is of a gaudy Renaissance; yet it deserves some *notice* from the boldness of its construction. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 50.

3. Intimation; information; intelligence; announcement; warning; intimation beforehand: as, to bombard a town without *notice.*

I have . . . given him *notice* that the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here.
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 3.

God was pleased, in all times, to communicate to mankind *notices* of the other world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

I had now *notice* that my deare friend Mrs. Godolphin was returning from Paris. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 2, 1676.

At the door thereof I found a small Line hanging down, which I pull'd; and a Bell ringing within gave *notice* of my being there: yet, no body appearing presently, I went in and sat down. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 94.

Spiritual things belong to spirits; we can have no *notices* proportionable to them.
Evelyn, To Rev. Father Patrick.

Before him came a forester of Dean,
Wet from the woods, with *notice* of a hart
Taller than all his fellows. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I shall send Miss Temple *notice* that she is to expect a new girl, so that there will be no difficulty about receiving her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

4. Instruction; direction; order.

To give *notice*, that no manner of person
At any time have recourse unto the princes.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 109.

His Epistles and Satires are full of proper *notices* for the conduct of life in a court. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 173.

5. Any statement, note, or writing conveying information or warning: as, a *notice* warning off trespassers; an obituary *notice.* Specifically, a verbal or written announcement to a certain person (or persons) that something is required of him, or that something is to be done which concerns him.

6. In *law:* (*a*) Information; knowledge of facts: more specifically designated *actual notice.* Actual notice may be inferred from circumstances, as where proof of due mailing of a letter justifies the inference that he to whom it was addressed became cognizant of its contents; but he may disprove the fact, and thus destroy the inference. (*b*) Such circumstances as ought to excite the attention of a person of ordinary prudence, and lead him to make further inquiry which would disclose the fact: more specifically designated *constructive notice.* Constructive notice is imputed by the law irrespective of the existence of actual notice, as where a deed is recorded, and a purchaser of the land neglects to consult the record, in which case the record is constructive notice; or where a purchaser takes a title from the former owner of land, relying on the fact that the record title is in him, while in fact a prior purchaser is in actual possession of the land, having paid for it, in which case the possession is constructive notice; and in either case the later purchaser, not having made inquiry, may be chargeable as if he had had actual notice of the prior purchaser's right. Constructive notice originated in the equitable rule that a man may, for the protection of the rights of a third person, be treated as if he had notice, when he had the means of information. (*c*) Information communicated by one party in interest to another, as where a contract provides that it may be terminated by either party on notice: more specifically designated *express notice.* (*d*) A written communication formally declaring a fact or an intention, as where notice is required in legal proceedings; a notification.—7. Written remarks or comments; especially, a short literary announcement or critical review.—**Due notice.** See *due*[1].—**Judicial notice**, that cognizance of matters of common knowledge, such as historical, geographical, and meteorological facts, the general usages of business, etc., which a judge or court may take and act upon without requiring evidence to be adduced.—**Notice of dishonor**, in *com. law*, a notice given to a drawer or indorser that a bill or note has been presented for acceptance (or payment) and the demand has been refused. The effect of such a notice is to charge the drawer or indorser with liability as such.—**Notice of protest**, in *com. law*, a notice of dishonor which states that a bill or note has been protested. But this term is often used in the popular sense of protest as not necessarily implying technical notarial protest, except in the case of paper, such as a foreign bill, which requires such technical protest.—**Reading notice**, a paid advertisement in a newspaper inserted in such form, style of type, etc., as to have the appearance of current news-matter or of an editorial utterance.—**To give notice.** (*a*) To inform; announce beforehand; warn; notify. (*b*) Specifically, to warn an employer that one is about to leave his or her service.=**Syn. 1.** Attention, observation, remark.—**3.** Notification, advices.

notice (nō'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *noticed*, ppr. *noticing.* [= Sp. Pg. *noticiar* = It. *notiziare*, notice; from the noun.] 1. To take notice of; perceive; become aware of; observe; take cognizance of: as, to pass a thing without *noticing* it.

He did stand a little forbye,
And *noticed* well what she did say.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

She was quite sure baby *noticed* colours; . . . she was absolutely certain baby *noticed* flowers.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 12.

2. To refer to, consider, or remark upon; mention or make observation on; note.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place.
Horne Tooke.

I have already *noticed* that form of enfranchisement by which a slave was dedicated to a god by his master.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 193.

3. To treat with attention and civilities. [Colloq.]

"But of course, my dear, you did not *notice* such people?" inquired a lady-baronetess.
Mrs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, xliii.

4. To give notice to; serve a notice or intimation upon; notify.

Mr. Duckworth, . . . when *noticed* to give them up at the period of young Mason's coming of age, expressed himself terribly aggrieved. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Perceive, Observe*, etc. (see *see*), mark, note, remark.

noticeable (nō'ti-sa-bl), *a.* [< *notice* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being noticed or observed.

It became evident that a slight, a very feeble, and barely *noticeable* tinge of color had flushed up within the cheeks, and along the sunken small veins of the eyelids.
Poe, Tales, I. 465.

2. Worthy of notice or observation; likely to attract attention.

A *noticeable* Man with large gray eyes.
Wordsworth, Stanzas written in Thomson's Castle of Indolence.

noticeably (nō'ti-sa-bli), *adv.* In a noticeable manner or degree; so as to be noticed or observed: as, she is *noticeably* better to-day.

notice-board (nō'tis-bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice to the public is displayed.

They will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, as *notice-boards* observe. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 8.

noticer (nō'ti-sėr), *n.* [< *notice* + *-er*[1].] One who notices. *Warburton.*

Notidani (nō-tid'a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Notidanus.*] A family of sharks: same as *Notidanidæ.*

Notidanidæ (nō-ti-dan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notidanus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of large opis-

tharthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Notidanus;* the cow-sharks. These selachians have six or seven gill-sacs, spiracles, one dorsal fin, no winker or third eyelid, and dilicrentiated teeth, the lower being mostly broad and with an oblique dentate border, while the upper are awl-shaped or paucidentate. Some attain a length of 15 feet, and range widely in tropical and warm temperate seas. See *Heptanchus* and *Hexanchus*. Also called *Notidani*, *Notidanoidæ*, and *Hexanchidæ*.

notidanian (nō-ti-dan′i-an), *n.* [< *Notidanidæ* + *-an*.] A cow-shark. *Richardson.*

Notidanus (nō-tid′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νωτιδανός*, with sharp-pointed dorsal fin (applied to a shark), < *νῶτος*, the back, + *ἰδανός*, fair, comely, < *ἰδεῖν*, see.] The typical genus of *Notidanidæ*. Also called *Hexanchus* (which see for cut).

notifiable (nō′ti-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *notify* + *-able*.] That must be made known, as to a board of health or some other authority.

The death-rates from *notifiable* diseases being respectively 1.05 and 1.01. *Lancet*, No. 3446, p. 565.

notification (nō′ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *notification* = Sp. *notificacion* = Pg. *notificação* = It. *notificazione*, < ML. *notificatio(n-)*, < L. *notificare*, make known: see *notify*.] 1. The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, publishing, or proclaiming.

God, in the *notification* of this name, sends us sufficiently instructed to establish you in the assurance of an everlasting and an ever-ready God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

2. Specifically, the act of giving official notice or information by writing, or by other means: as, the *notification* must take place in three days.—3. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation.

Four or five torches . . . elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 4. (*Latham.*)

4. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, etc.

notify (nō′ti-fī), *v. t.*; prot. and pp. *notified*, ppr. *notifying*. [< ME. *notifien*, < OF. *notifier*, *notefier*, F. *notifier*, make known, = Sp. Pg. *notificar* = It. *notificare*, < L. *nōtificare*, make known, < *nōtus*, pp. of *noscere*, know, + *facere*, do, make: see *note*[1], *a.*, and *-fy*.] 1. To publish; proclaim; give notice or information of; make known.

For Scripture is not the only law whereby God hath opened his will touching all things that may be done, but there are other kinds of laws which *notify* the will of God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South*, Sermons.

When he [Jesus] healed any person in private, without thus directing him to *notify* the cure, he then enjoined secrecy to him on purpose to obviate all possible suspicions of art or contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

2. To make note of; observe.

Herde al this thynge Cryseyde wel ynogh,
And every word gan for to *notifie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1591.

3. To give notice to; inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood: as, the public are hereby *notified*.

notion (nō′shon), *n.* [< OF. *notion*, F. *notion* = Pr. *nocio* = Sp. *nocion* = Pg. *noção* = It. *nozione*, < L. *nōtio(n-)*, a becoming acquainted, a taking cognizance, an examination, an investigation, a conception, idea, notion, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*[1].] 1. A general concept; a mental representation of a state of things. Thus, the general enunciation of a geometrical theorem is comprehended by means of notions, and only in that way can the property to be proved be firmly seized by the mind, and kept distinct from other properties of the same figure; but in order to prove the theorem a construction or diagram is requisite, involving a representation in the imagination capable of being studied so as to observe hitherto unknown relations in it.

A complexion of *notions* is nothing else but an affirmation or negation in the understanding or speech.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. ii. 4.

Concept or *notion* are terms employed as convertible; but, while they denote the same thing, they denote it in a different point of view. Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized; *notion*, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing—that is, the remarking or taking note of the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford; or the result of that act. . . . The term *notion*, like conception, expresses both an act and its product.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, vii.

He had scarce any other *notion* of religion, but that it consisted in hating Presbyterians.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

A *notion* may be inaccurate by being too wide.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 369.

Our *notions* of things are never simply commensurate with the things themselves; they are aspects of them, more or less exact, and sometimes a mistake ab initio.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. A thought; a cognition.

Conception and *notion* Reid seems to employ, at least sometimes, for cognition in general.
Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid, Supplementary Dissertations, [note C.

When God intended to reveal any future events or high *notions* to his prophets, he then carried them either to the deserts or the sea-shore.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

Per. It seems, sir, you know all.
Sir P. Not all, sir; but
I have some general *notions*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Still did the *Notions* throng
About his [Harvey's] El'quent Tongue.
Cowley, Death of Harvey.

We have more words than *Notions*, half a dozen words for the same thing. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 65.

3. In the *Lockian philos.*, a complex idea.

The mind often exercises an active power in making these several combinations; for, it being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so in nature. And hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as if they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxii. § 2.

4. [Trans. of G. *Begriff*.] In the *Hegelian philos.*, that comprehensive conception in which conflicting elements are recognized as mere factors of the whole truth.—5. An opinion; a sentiment; a view; especially, a somewhat vague belief, hastily caught up or founded on insufficient evidence and slight knowledge of the subject.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, familiarly convey
The truest *notions* in the easiest way.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Yet I cannot think but that these people, who have such *notions* of a supreme Deity, might by the industry and example of good men be brought to embrace the Christian Faith. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 96.

They are for holding their *notions*, though all other men be against them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

After travelling three or four miles in this valley, we came to a road that leads eastward to Moses's mosque, where the Arabs have a *notion* that Moses was buried, and some of the Mahometans went to it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 30.

Now I've a *notion*, if a poet
Beat up for themes, his verse will show it.
Lowell, Epistle to a Friend.

I believe that the great mass of mankind have not the faintest *notion* that slavery was an ancient English institution. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

6. A desire, inclination, intention, or sentiment, generally not very deep nor rational; a caprice; a whim.

I have no *notion* of going to anybody's house, and have the servants look on the arms of the chaise to find out one's name. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

They talk of principles, but *notions* prize,
And all to one loved folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

The boy might get a *notion* into him,
The girl might be entangled e'er she knew.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

There was tobacco, too, placed like the cotton where it was hoped it would take a *notion* to grow.
C. E. Craddock, Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, ii.

7. The mind; the power of knowledge; the understanding.

His *notion* weakens, his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 247.

The acts of God . . . to human ears
Cannot without process of speech be told,
So told as earthly *notion* can receive.
Milton, P. L., vii. 179.

8. In a concrete sense, a small article of convenience; a utensil; some small useful article involving ingenuity or inventiveness in its conception or manufacture: commonly in the plural.

And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,
And robes, and *notions* framed in foreign looms.
Young.

They [the Yankees] continued to throng to New Amsterdam with the most innocent countenances imaginable, filling the market with their *notions*, being as ready to trade with the Nederlanders as ever.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 225.

Cognate, common, complex notion. See the adjectives.—**First notion**, a concept formed by direct generalization and abstraction from the particulars coming under that concept.—**Involution of notions.** See *involution*.—**Second notion**, a notion formed by reflection upon other notions or symbols, with generalization and abstraction from them.—**Under the notion**, under the concept, class, category, designation.

What hath been generally agreed on I content myself to assume *under the notion* of principles.
Newton, Opticks.

The Franciscans of the convent of Jerusalem have a small place here, coming *under the notion* of physicians, tho' they wear their habit.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 58.

Yankee notions, small or inexpensive miscellaneous articles such as are produced by Yankee inventiveness. See def. 8.

American goods of all kinds, brought from California, suddenly made their appearance in the village shops; and . . . I saw the American tin-ware, lanterns, and "*Yankee notions*." *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVIII. 82.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Impression, fancy.

notional (nō′shon-al), *a.* [= OF. *notionel* = Sp. Pg. *nocional;* as *notion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or expressing a notion or general conception; formed by abstraction and generalization; also, produced by metaphysical or logical reflection.

Let us . . . resolve to render our actions and opinions perfectly consistent, that so our religion may appear to be, not a *notional* system, but a vital and fruitful principle of holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiv.

Who can say that he has any real, nay, any *notional* apprehension of a billion or a trillion?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, iv.

2. Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

All devotion being now plac'd in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and *notional* things.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 19, 1655.

Fugitive Theme [happiness]
Of my pursuing Verse, ideal Shade,
Notional Good, by Fancy only made.
Prior, Solomon, i.

We must be wary lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

3. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful: as, a *notional* man.

I have premised these particulars before I enter on the main design of this paper, because I would not be thought altogether *notional* in what I have to say, and pass only for a projector in morality. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Notional attribute or problem, an attribute or problem relating to second notions. The phrase is a substitute for the scholastic *categorematic term*.

notionality† (nō-shon-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *notional* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being merely notional or fanciful; empty, ungrounded opinion.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

notionally (nō′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a notional manner; in mental apprehension; in conception; hence, not in reality.

Two faculties . . . *notionally* or really distinct.
Norris, Miscellanies.

notionate (nō′shon-āt), *a.* [< *notion* + *-ate*[1].] Notional; fanciful. *Monthly Rev.* [Rare.]

notionist† (nō′shon-ist), *n.* [< *notion* + *-ist*.] One who holds fanciful or ungrounded opinions. *Bp. Hopkins*, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer.

notist (nō′tist), *n.* [< *note*[1] + *-ist*.] An annotator. *Webster.* [Rare.]

notitia (nō-tish′iä), *n.* [L.: see *notice*.] A register or roll; a list, as of gifts to a monastery; under the Roman empire, an official list of localities and governments functionaries divided according to the provinces, the dioceses, or groups of provinces, etc., of the Roman empire; hence, *eccles.*, a list of episcopal sees, arranged according to the corresponding ecclesiastical divisions of provinces, etc.

I procured, through the kindness of a Jacobite Priest, . . . an official *notitia* of the Sees which belong to the Coptic Communion in Egypt.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, Pref.

notition†, *n.* [< OF. *noticion*, irreg. < L. *notitia*, knowledge: see *notice*.] Knowledge; information. *Fabyan.*

Notkerian (not-kē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Notker* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to one of several monks named Notker, belonging to the monastery of St. Gall in Switzerland. The best-known of these is Notker Balbulus (about 840–912), celebrated for his services to church music and hymnody, especially for his invention of sequences and proses. See *sequence*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 583.

Notobranchia (nō-tō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, also *νῶτον*, the back, + *βράγχια*, the gills.] Same as *Notobranchiata*, 2.

Notobranchiata (nō-tō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *notobranchiate*.] 1. The errant marine annelids, an order of worms having gills along the back. Also called *Dorsibranchiata*.—2. In *conch.*, a group of nudibranchiate gastropods having the gills on the back. These organs are diverse in form, and according to their form or arrangement the notobranchiates have been divided into *Ceratobranchiata*, *Cladobranchiata*, and *Pygobranchiata*.

notobranchiate (nō-tō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *notobranchiatus*, < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, +

βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having notal branchiæ, or dorsal gills. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, an order of worms; dorsibranchiate. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the *Notobranchiata*, a group of gastropoda; nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Notobranchia* or *Notobranchiata;* a dorsibranchiate or a nudibranchiate.

notochord (nō′tō-kôrd), *n.* [<Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *χορδή*, a string.] The chorda dorsalis or primitive backbone: a fibrocellular or cartilaginous rod-like structure which is developed in vertebrates as the basis of the future spinal column, and about which the bodies of the future vertebræ are formed. It is one of the earliest embryonic structures, and persists throughout life in many of the lower vertebrates, which are on this account called *notochordal;* but in most cases it is soon absorbed and replaced by a definite cartilaginous or bony spinal column. The soft pulpy substance which may be seen filling in the cupped ends of the vertebræ of a fish, as brought to the table, is a part or the remains of the notochord. Anteriorly, in skulled vertebrates, the notochord runs into the base of the skull as far as the pituitary fossa. (See *parachordal*.) The caudal division of a notochord is often called *urochord*. Such a structure is characteristic of tunicates or ascidians, called on this account *Urochorda*, and approximated to or included among vertebrates. (See *Appendiculariidæ*.) A sort of notochord occurring in the acorn-worms has caused them to be named *Hemichorda*. (See *Balanoglossus* and *Enteropneusta*.) The lancelets are named *Cephalochorda* with reference to the extension of this structure into the head. See *Chordata*, and cuts under *Pharyngobranchii*, *chondrocranium*, *Lepidosiren*, and *visceral*.

notochordal (nō′tō-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *notochord* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the notochord; provided with a notochord.—2. Specifically, retaining the notochord in adult life: as, a *notochordal* fish.

Notodelphyidæ (nō″tō-del-fī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodelphys* + *-idæ*.] A family of entomostracous crustaceans of the order *Copepoda*, typified by the genus *Notodelphys*. Though parasitic, they are gnathostomous (not siphonostomous), and have a segmented body, resembling that of the *Cyclopidæ*, but the last two thoracic segments of the female are fused into a brood-pouch, whence the name. The posterior antennæ are modified for attachment, and the creatures live in the branchial cavity of ascidians.

Notodelphys (nō-tō-del′fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *δελφύς*, the womb.] A genus of parasitic copepod crustaceans, resembling ordinary copepods, but carrying their ova in a cavity upon the back of the carapace. *N. agilis* is a common parasite of the branchial chamber of ascidians.

Notodonta (nō-tō-don′tä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Notodontidæ*. The genus is wide-spread, being represented in Europe, Africa, and North and South America. A common North American species is *N. concinna*, whose larva eats the leaves of the apple, plum, etc., and is known as the *red-humped prominent*. *N. ziczac* is a large moth called by the British collectors the *pebble, prominent*, or *toothback*.

Red-humped Caterpillar and Moth (*Notodonta concinna*). *a*, imago; *b*, larva.

Notodontidæ (nō-tō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notodonta* + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycine lepidopters recognized by some entomologists, and named from the genus *Notodonta* by Stephens in 1829. The habit is not geometriform; the body is unusually stout; the proboscis is very short, if it appears at all; the palpi are usually of moderate length; the antennæ are moderate, setaceous in the male, usually pectinate and rarely simple, in the female usually simple and rarely subpectinate; and the wings are deflexed, entire, and usually long, with the submedian vein of the hind ones overrunning to the anal angle. It is a large family of nearly 100 genera. The larvæ are naked, often curiously ornamented or armed, and they pupate either under or above ground. Some of them are known as *pebbles, prominents*, and *toothbacks*.

notodontiform (nō-tō-don′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Notodonta*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a toothback or moth of the family *Notodontidæ*.

Notogæa (nō-tō-jē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south, + *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land area, comprising the Austrocolumbian, Australasian, and Novo-Zelanian regions: opposed to *Arctogæa*. It corresponds to the Neotropical and Australian regions of Sclater. *Huxley*.

Notogæal (nō-tō-jē′al), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-al*.] Same as *Notogæan*.

Notogæan (nō-tō-jē′an), *a.* [< *Notogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Notogæa.

notograph (nō′tō-gràf), *n.* Same as *melograph*.

Notonecta (nō-tō-nek′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] The typical genus of *Notonectidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748. The membrane is distinctly marked, the body is broad, the scutellum is about as wide as the pronotum, and the front is narrow and curved without swelling or prolongation. These insects are all aquatic and predaceous, and swim about on their backs, whence the names *Notonecta* and also *backswimmer* and *water-boatman*. The genus is wide-spread, being represented almost everywhere. *N. undulata* is the commonest species in the United States; it is half an inch long, and varies in color from an ivory-white to a dusky hue. *N. mexicana* is the handsomest one, being brightly colored with red and yellow. See cut at *water-boatman*.

notonectal (nō-tō-nek′tal), *a.* [< *Notonecta* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, swimming on the back, as certain insects; belonging or related to the *Notonectidæ*.

Notonectidæ (nō-tō-nek′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notonecta* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic bugs of the group *Hydrocores* and suborder *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Notonecta*, founded by Stephens in 1829; the boat-flies or water-boatmen. They are deeper-bodied than related bugs, and their convexity is above, so that they swim on their backs. The eyes are large, reniform, doubly sinuate, and slightly projecting; there are no ocelli; the rostrum is long, sharp, conical, and four-jointed; the antennæ are four-jointed; the tarsi are three-jointed; the hind legs are longest and fitted for rowing the body like oars, being thickly fringed with silky hairs; and the venter is keeled and hairy. All the *Notonectidæ* are aquatic and predaceous. The genera *Notonecta* and *Ranatra* are represented in the United States.

Notopoda (nō-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system, a tribe or section of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing crabs of the genera *Homola, Dorippe, Dromia, Dynomene*, and *Ranina*—that is, most of the anomurous decapods. By recent writers they are referred to four different families. The group is sometimes retained in a modified sense, as including transitional forms between the brachyurous and the macrurous decapods, as *Dromidæ, Lithodidæ*, and *Porcellanidæ*. One or two pairs of legs are articulated higher up than the rest, whence the name. 2. In *entom.*, a name of the elaters, or skip-jacks. See *Elateridæ*.

notopodal (nō-top′ō-dal), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*, as a crab.

notopodial (nō-tō-pō′di-al), *a.* [As *notopodia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the notopodia of a worm. See cuts under *Polynoë*, *præstomium*, and *pygidium*.

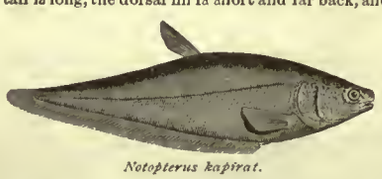
The lateral fins are formed from *notopodial* elements. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 41.

notopodium (nō-tō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *notopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the series of dorsal divisions of the parapodia of an annelid; a dorsal oar. The double foot-stumps in a double row along the sides of many worms are the parapodia; and these are divided into an upper or notopodial and a lower or neuropodial series, also called the *dorsal* and *ventral oars* respectively. See *parapodium*.

notopodous (nō-top′ō-dus), *a.* [As *Notopoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Notopoda*.

notopsyche (nō-top-sī′kē), *n.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ψυχή*, soul.] The spinal cord. *Haeckel*. See *Psyche*.

Notopteridæ (nō-top-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notopterus*. The head and body are scaly, the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus is incomplete, the tail is long, the dorsal fin is short and far back, and the anal fin is very long. On each side of the skull is a parieto-mastoid cavity leading into the interior. The ova fall into the abdominal cavity before they are extruded.



Notopterus kapirat.

notopteroid (nō-top′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Notopteridæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Notopteridæ*.

Notopterus (nō-top′te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The typical genus of *Notopteridæ*, having a small dorsal fin. *Lacépède*. See cut under *Notopteridæ*.

notorhizal (nō-tō-rī′zal), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *ῥίζα*, a root.] In *bot.*, applied to the back of one of the cotyledons: said of the radicle of the embryo in the seed of certain cruciferous plants, and of the plants themselves. In modern usage such plants are said to have the cotyledons incumbent.

notoriet, *a.* See *notory*.

notoriety (nō-tō-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *notorieties* (-tiz). [< F. *notoriété* = Sp. *notoriedad* = Pg. *notoriedade* = It. *notorietà*, < ML. *notorieta(t-)s*, the condition of being well-known, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. also well-known: see *notorious*.] 1. The state or character of being notorious; the character of being publicly or generally, and especially unfavorably, known; notoriousness: as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety*. *Addison*, Def. of Christian Religion.

One celebrated measure of Henry VIII.'s reign, the Statute of Uses, was passed in order to restore the ancient simplicity and *notoriety* of titles to land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 2.

2. One who is notorious or well-known.

Most prominent among the public *notorieties* of Fiji is the Vasu. The word means a nephew or nicce, but becomes a title of office in the case of the male.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 394.

Proof by notoriety, in *Scots law*, same as *judicial notice*.

notorious (nō-tō′ri-us), *a.* [Formerly *notory*, q. v.; = F. *notoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *notorio*, < L. *nōtorius*, making known, ML. well-known, public, < *nōtor*, one who knows, < *noscere*, pp. *nōtus*, know: see *note*I.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world: in this sense generally used predicatively: when used attributively, the word now commonly implies some circumstance of disadvantage or discredit; hence, notable in a bad sense; widely or well but not favorably known.

Of Cham is the name Chemmis in Egypt; and Ammon the Idoll and Oracle so *notorious*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Rutilus is now *notorious* grown,
And proves the common Theme of all the Town.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

It is *notorious* that Machiavelli was through life a zealous republican. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. *Noted, Notable*, etc. (see *famous*); patent, manifest, evident.

notoriously (nō-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly; plainly; recognizedly; to the knowledge of all.

For euermore this word [alas] is accented vpon the last, & that lowdly & *notoriously*, as appeareth by all our exclamations vsed vnder that terme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

Fool, there was never man so *notoriously* abused.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 94.

The imagination is *notoriously* most active when the external world is shut out. *Macaulay*, John Dryden.

notoriousness (nō-tō′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state of being notorious; the state of being open or known; notoriety.

Notornis (nō-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic ralline birds of New Zealand and some other islands, with rudimentary wings, related to the gallinules of the genus *Porphyrio*, supposed to have become extinct within a few years. *N. mantelli* is the type-species. *Owen*, 1848.

A second species now referred to *Notornis* is the Gallinula alba of Latham, which lived on Lord Howe's (and probably Norfolk) Island. No specimen is known to have been brought to Europe for more than eighty years, and only one is believed to exist—namely, in the museum at Vienna. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 732, note.

notory†, *a.* [ME. *notorie;* < OF. *notoire*, < L. *notorius*, making known, ML. notorious: see *notorious*.] Notable.

Atwene whom [the French and English] were dayly skyrmysshea & small bykeryngea without any *notarye* [read *notorye*] batayll. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1369.

Notothenia (nō-tō-thē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νοτόθεν*, from the south, < *νότος*, the south or southwest, + *-θεν*, adv. suffix, from.] The typical genus of *Nototheniidæ*, species of which inhabit southern seas, whence the name. *Richardson*, 1844.

Nototheniidæ (nō″tō-thē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Notothenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Notothenia*, including those which have a short spinous dorsal, an elongate body, blunt head of normal aspect, ctenoid scales, and the lateral line in-

terrupted or continued high up on the tail. About 20 species are known, from antarctic and southern seas, where they replace to some extent the codfish of northern seas, some of them being of economical importance.

Nototherium (nō-tō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νότος*, the south, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct marsupials from the post-Tertiary, with diprotodont dentition. The dental formula is the same as in *Diprotodon*, but the incisors are smaller, and the skull is shorter and relatively broader. *N. mitchelli* and *N. inermis* are species of this genus.

Nototrema (nō-tō-trē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, a hole.] A genus of *Hylidæ*, having on the back a kind of pouch or marsupium in which the eggs are

Nototrema marsupiatum.

received and hatched; the pouch-toads. The species are *N. marsupiatum*, a native of Peru, *N. oviferum*, and *N. fissipes*, the last from Pernambuco in Brazil.

nototrematous (nō-tō-trem′ȧ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *τρῆμα*(*τ*-), a perforation, a hole.] Having a hole in the back which serves as a brood-pouch, as a variety of toad.

nototribe (nō′tō-trīb), *a.* [NL. (Frederick Dilpino, 1886), < Gr. *νῶτος*, back, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the back, as of an insect: said of those zygomorphous flowers especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged or turned as to strike the visiting insect on the back. Most of the *Labiatæ*, *Scrophularineæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, etc., are examples. Compare *sternotribe* and *pleurotribe*.

notour (no-tör′), *a.* [Also *nottour*; < F. *notoire*, notorious: see *notory*, *notorious*.] Well-known; notorious: as, *notaur* adultery; a *notour* bankrupt (that is, one legally declared a bankrupt). [Scotch.]

not-pated† (not′pā′ted), *a.* [< *not*[2] + *pate* + *-ed*[2].] Having a smooth pate. Also *nott-pated*.

Will thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, *not-pated*, agate-ring? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 78.

not-self (not′self), *n.* The non-ego; everything that is not the conscious self.

It is common to recognise a distinction between the subject mind and a something supposed to be distinct from, external to, acting upon that mind, called matter, the external or extended world, the object, the non-ego, or *not-self*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 94.

nott[1]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *nat*[1].

nott[2]†, *a.* and *v.* See *not*[2].

notted† (not′ed), *a.* [< *not*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Shaven; shorn; polled. *Bailey*, 1731.

nott-headed†, **nott-pated**†, *a.* See *not-headed*, *not-pated*.

notturno (not-tör′nō), *n.* [It., < L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to night: see *nocturne*.] Same as *nocturne*, 2.

notum (nō′tum), *n.*; pl. *nota* (-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *νῶτον*, *νῶτος*, the back.] In *entom.*, the dorsal aspect of the thorax or of any thoracic segment. The notum is divided into pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum.

In each somite of the thorax . . . may be observed . . . a . . . tergal piece, the notum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 348.

Noturus (nō-tū′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νῶτος*, the back, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of small North American catfishes of the family *Siluridæ* and the subfamily *Ictalurinæ*, having a long low adipose fin generally connected with the caudal fin, and a pore in the axil of the pectoral fin; the stone-cats. They are capable of inflicting a severe sting with the sharp spines of their fins. Several species abound in the fresh waters of the southern and western United States.

Notus (nō′tus), *n.* [L. *Notus*, *Notos*, < Gr. *Νότος*, the south or southwest wind, the south.] The south or, more exactly, the southwest wind.

not-wheat (not′hwēt), *n.* [< *not*[2] + *wheat*.] Smooth, unbearded wheat.

Of wheat there are two sorts: French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soyle, . . . and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, contented with a meaner earth. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 20.

notwithstanding (not-wiтн-stan′ding), *negative ppr.*, passing into *quasi-prep.*, *conj.*, and *adv.* [< ME. *noghtwithstandyng*, *noght withstandynge*, etc., orig. and prop. two words, *not withstanding*, tr. L. *non obstante*, lit. 'not standing in the way'; being the negative *not* with the ppr. *withstanding* (ppr. of *withstand*), agreeing (as in L.) with the noun in the nominative (in L. the ablative) absolute. As the noun usually follows, the ppr. came to be regarded as a prep. (as also with *during*, ppr.), and is now usually so construed. When the noun is omitted, *notwithstanding* assumes the aspect of a conjunction.] **I.** *neg. ppr.* Not opposing; not standing in the way or contradicting; not availing to the contrary.

He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His burthenous taxations *notwithstanding*,
But by the robbing of the banish'd duke.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 260.

Hunting three days a week, which he persisted in doing, all lectures and regulations *notwithstanding*.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, p. 13.

II. *quasi-prep.* With following noun, or clause with *that*: In spite of, or in spite of the fact that; although.

God brought them along *notwithstanding* all their weaknesses & infirmities. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 58.

I am but a Prisoner still, *notwithstanding* the Releasement of so many. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 31.

Throughout the long reign of Aurungzebe, the state, *notwithstanding* all that the vigour and policy of the prince could effect, was hastening to dissolution.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

He [James I. of Scotland] was detained prisoner by Henry IV., *notwithstanding that* a truce existed between the two countries. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, A Royal Poet.

=**Syn.** *Notwithstanding*, *In spite of*, *Despite*, for all. *Notwithstanding* is the least emphatic; it calls attention with some emphasis to an obstacle: as, *notwithstanding* his youth, he made great progress. *In spite of* and *despite*, by the strength of the word *spite*, point primarily to active opposition: as, *in spite of* his utmost efforts, he was defeated; and, figuratively, to great obstacles of any kind: as, *despite* all hindrances, he arrived at the time appointed. *Despite* is rather loftier and more poetic than the others.

III. *conj.* Followed by a clause with *that* omitted: In spite of the fact that; although.

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers do not exactly agree.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

Hitherto, *notwithstanding* Felix drank so little ale, the publican had treated him with high civility.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn.** *Although*, *Though*, etc. See *although*.

IV. *adv.* Nevertheless; however; yet.

Wonderfull fortune had he in the se,
But *not-withstandyng* strongly rowede hee,
That in short bref time at port gan ariue
At hauyn of Criua.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5670.

Not-with-stondinge, I sey not, but as for me I will do as ye and alle the other will ordeyne; I am all redy it to pursue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 235.

Young kings, though they be children, yet are they kings *notwithstanding*. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

And Moses said, Let no man leave of it till the morning. *Notwithstanding*, they hearkened not unto Moses.
Ex. xvi. 20.

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he's flint.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 33.

nou†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *now*.

nouch†, *n.* [< ME. *nouche*, *nowche*, *nowch*, also (by misdivision of *a nouche* as *an ouche*), *ouche*, *ousche* (see *ouch*), < OF. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche* (ML. *nusca*), < OHG. *nuscja*, *nusca*, MHG. *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, brooch.] A jewel; an ornament of gold in which precious stones were set.

They were set as thik as *nouchis*
Fyne, of the fynest stones faire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1350.

nougat (nö-gä′), *n.* [F., < Pr. *nougat* = Sp. *nogado*, a cake made with almonds, etc. (cf. *nogada*, a sauce made of nuts, spices, etc.), < L. as if **nucatus*, < *nux* (*nuc*-), nut: see *nucleus*.] A confection made usually of chopped almonds and pistachio-nuts embedded in a sweet paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* and *a.* See *naught*.

nought† (nôt), *adv.* See *naught*.

noult, **noulet**, *n.* See *noll*.

nould†, A contraction of *ne would*, would not.

noumblest, *n. pl.* See *numbles*.

noumbret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *number*.

noumeite, **numeite** (nö′mē-īt), *n.* [< *Nouméa* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium from Nouméa, New Caledonia. It is essentially the same as *garnierite*.

noumena, *n.* Plural of *noumenon*.

noumenal (nö′me-nal), *a.* [< *noumenon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a noumenon.

He holds that the phenomenal world must be distinguished from the *noumenal*, or world of things in themselves. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The inner world which we know is like the outer, phenomenal, not *noumenal*.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 253.

noumenally (nö′me-nal-i), *adv.* As regards noumena. See *noumenon*.

Doctor Otto Pfleiderer . . . bases intuitional morality on a *noumenally* realistic psychology.
New Princeton Rev., I. 151.

noumenon (nō-ō′me-non), *n.*; pl. *noumena* (-nȧ). [< Gr. *νοούμενον*, anything perceived, neut. of *νοούμενος*, ppr. pass. of *νοεῖν*, perceive, apprehend, < *νόος*, Attic *νοῦς*, the mind, the intelligence: see *nous*.] In the *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) That which can be the object only of a purely intellectual intuition.

If I admit things which are objects of the understanding only, and nevertheless can be given as objects of an intuition, though not of sensuous intuition (as coram intuitu intellectuali), such things would be called *Noumena* (intelligibilia). . . . Unless, therefore, we are to move in a constant circle, we must admit that the very word phenomenon indicates a relation to something the immediate representation of which is no doubt sensuous, but which nevertheless, even without this qualification of our sensibility (on which the form of our intuition is founded), must be something by itself, that is, an object independent of our sensibility. Hence arises the concept of a *noumenon*, which, however, is not positive, nor a definite knowledge of anything, but which implies only the thinking of something without taking any account of the form of sensuous intuition. But, in order that a *noumenon* may signify a real object that can be distinguished from all phenomena, it is not enough that I should free my thought of all conditions of sensuous intuition, but I must besides have some reason for admitting another kind of intuition besides the sensuous, in which such an object can be given, otherwise my thought would be empty, however free it may be from contradictions. . . . The object to which I refer any phenomenon is a transcendental object. . . . This cannot be called the *noumenon*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller, 1881), [pp. 217, 219.

In a negative sense, a *noumenon* would be an object not given in sensuous perception; in a positive sense, a *noumenon* would be an object given in a non-sensuous, i. e. an intellectual, perception.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 498.

(*b*) Inexactly, a thing as it is apart from all thought; what remains of the object of thought after space, time, and all the categories of the understanding are abstracted from it; a thing in itself.

noumpere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *umpire*.

noun (noun), *n.* [< ME. **naun*, *nowne*, < OF. *noun*, *non*, *nun*, F. *nom* = Sp. *nombre* = Pg. It. *nome*, < L. *nomen*, a name, a noun: see *name*[1].] In *gram.*, a name; a word that denotes a thing, material or immaterial; a part of speech that admits of being used as subject or object of a verb, or of being governed by a preposition. Any part of speech, or phrase, or clause thus used is a noun, or the equivalent of a noun, or used as a noun: thus, he is prodigal of *ifs* and *buts; fare well* is a mournful sound; *that he is gone* is true enough. Nouns are called *proper*, *common*, *collective*, *abstract*, etc. (See these words.) The older usage, and less commonly the later, make the word *noun* include both the noun and the adjective, distinguishing the former as *noun substantive* and the latter as *noun adjective*. Abbreviated *n.*

It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 43.

nounal (nou′nal), *a.* [< *noun* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a noun; having the character of a noun. [Rare.]

The numerals have been inserted in this place as a sort of appendix to the *nounal* group, because of their manifest affinity to that group. *J. Earle.*

nounize (nou′nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nounized*, ppr. *nounizing*. [< *noun* + *-ize*.] To convert into a noun; nominalize. *J. Earle.*

nounpere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *umpire*.

nouricet, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse*.

nourish (nur′ish), *v.* [< ME. *nourishen*, *norisshen*, *nurishen*, *noryschen*, *norisen*, *noricen*, *norysen*, *nurisen*, *norschen*, *nurschen*, etc., < OF. *noris-*, stem of certain parts of *norir*, *nurir*, *nurrir*, F. *nourrir* = Pr. *nurir*, *noirir* = Sp. Pg. *nutrir* = It. *nutrire*, < L. *nutrire*, suckle, feed, foster, nourish, cherish, preserve, support: see *nutriment*, and cf. *nurse*, *nurture*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To nurse; suckle; bring up, as a child.

Therefore was the moder suffred to *norishe* it tell it was x mouthes of age, and than it seemed ij yere age or more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The child that is *nourished* ever after taketh his nurse for his own natural mother.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 51.

2. To feed; supply (a living or organized body, animal or vegetable) with the material required to repair the waste accompanying the vital pro-

cesses and to promote growth; supply with nutriment.

At the ende of 3 Wekes or of a Monethe, thei comen azen and taken here Chickenes and *norissche* hem and bryngen hem forthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. Isa. xliv. 14.

3. To promote the growth or development of in any way; foster; cherish.

Yet doth it not *nourish* such monstrous shapes of men as fabulous Antiquities fained. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 51.

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,
Nourished two locks, which graceful hung behind
In equal curls. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 20.

Were you to stand upon the mountain slopes which *nourish* the glacier, you would see thence also the widening of the streak of rubbish. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 95.

4. To support; maintain, in a general sense; supply the means of support and increase to; encourage.

Whiles I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 348.

Then may we . . . make a comfortable guess at the goodness of our condition in this world, and *nourish* very promising hopes to ourselves of being happy in another. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed *nourished*
By failure and by fall.
Whittier, Remembrance of Joseph Sturge.

5. To bring up; educate; instruct.

For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde,
But if she were wel *norissed* and a mayde.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 28.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6.

Here about the beach I wander'd, *nourishing* a youth sublime
With the fairy tales of science, and the long result of Time.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

II. *intrans.* 1. To serve to promote growth; be nutritious.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 45.

2. To gain nourishment. [Rare.]

In clay grounds all fruit trees grow full of moss, . . . which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 545.

The greatest loues do *nouryshe* most fast, for as moch as the fyre hathe not exhausted the moisture of them. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

nourishable (nur'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *nourish* + *-able*[1].] 1. Capable of being nourished: as, the *nourishable* parts of the body.—2†. Capable of giving nourishment; nutritious.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 197. (*Latham.*)

nourisher (nur'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which nourishes.

Sleep, . . . great nature's second course,
Chief *nourisher* in life's feast.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 39.

nourishing (nur'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *nourish*, *v.*] Promoting strength or growth; nutritious: as, a *nourishing* diet.

No want was there of human sustenance,
Soft fruitage, mighty nuts, and *nourishing* roots.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. Strengthening, invigorating, wholesome.

nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* [< *nourish* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; nutrition.

So taught of nature, which doth litle need
Of forreine helpes to lifes due *nourishment;*
The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 20.

2. That which, taken into the system, serves to nourish; food; sustenance; nutriment.

About the sixth hour; when beasts most graze, birds best peck, and men sit down to that *nourishment* which is called supper. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 239.

3. Figuratively, that which promotes growth or development of any kind.

No *nourishment* to feed his growing mind
But conjugated verbs, and nouns declin'd.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 618.

nouriture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurture.*

nourse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nurse.*

noursle†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle.*

noursling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *nursling.*

nous (nös or nous), *n.* [Also *nouse;* < Gr. *νοῦς*, contr. of *νόος*, the mind, intelligence, perception, sense, in Attic philosophy the perceptive and intelligent faculty; prob. orig. **γνόος*, < √ *γνο* in *γιγνώσκειν*, know: see *gnostic*, *know*[1]. The word, picked up at classical schools and the universities, passed into common humorous use, and even into provincial speech.] 1. In Platonism and the Neoplatonic philosophy, reason, the highest kind of thought; especially, that reason which made the world (though other elements contributed to it). The later Neoplatonists made the nous a kind of living being.

The original Being [in the philosophy of Plotinus] first of all throws out the *nous*, which is a perfect image of the One, and the archetype of all existing things. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 336.

Hence—2. Wit; cleverness; smartness. [College cant, and slang.]

Don't . . . fancy, because a man *nous* seems to lack,
That, whenever you please, you can "give him the sack."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees "gumption," and the Grecians *nous*—
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

nouslet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *nuzzle.*

nout (nout), *n.* [Also *nowt*, erroneously *nolt;* < ME. *nout*, < Icel. *naut*, cattle, = AS. *nēat*, E. *neat:* see *neat*[1].] Cattle: same as *neat*[1]. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Or by Madrid he taks the rout,
To thrum guitars, an' fecht wi' *nowt.*
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 181.

nouthe†, **nowthe**†, *adv.* [ME., < *now*, *nou*, now.] Now; just now.

It sit hire wel ryght *nouthe*
A worthy Knyght to loven and cherice.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 985.

nouther†, *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* A Middle English form of *neither.*

nouveau riche (nö-vō' rēsh); pl. *nouveaux riches.* [F.: *nouveau*, new; *riche*, rich: see *novel* and *rich.*] One who has recently acquired wealth; one newly enriched; hence, a wealthy upstart; a parvenu.

This same *nouveau riche* used to serve gold dust, says Herrera, instead of salt, at his entertainments. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

Nov. An abbreviation of *November.*

novaculite (nō-vak'ū-līt), *n.* [< L. *novacula*, a sharp knife, a razor (< *novare*, renew, make fresh: see *novation*), + *-ite*[2].] A very hard, fine-grained rock, used for hones: same as *honestone.* It is a very silicious variety of clay slate.

novalia (nō-vā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *novalis*, plowed anew or for the first time, < *novus*, new: see *novel.*] In *Scots law*, lands newly improved or cultivated, and in particular those lands which, having lain waste from time immemorial, were brought into cultivation by monks. *Imp. Dict.*

novargent (nō-vär'jent), *n.* [< L. *novus*, new, + *argentum*, silver: see *new* and *argent.*] A substance used for resilvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxid of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium. *Imp. Dict.*

Nova-Scotian (nō'vą-skō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Nova Scotia*, lit. 'New Scotland,' + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nova Scotia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia, a maritime province of the Dominion of Canada.

Novatian (nō-vā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Novatiani*, pl. (Gr. *Νοουατιανοί*, *Ναυατιανοί*, also *Ναυᾶται*), followers of Novatianus or Novatus, < *Novatianus* (Gr. *Νοουᾶτος*, also *Ναυᾶτος*), a proper name (see def.), < *novare*, renew: see *novation.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Novatianus and his followers, or their doctrines.

II. *n.* In *church hist.*, one of a sect founded in the middle of the third century by Novatianus (also called Novatus), a presbyter of Rome, who had himself consecrated bishop of Rome in opposition to Cornelius in 251. Another Novatus (of Carthage) was joint founder of the sect. Novatianus denied that the church had power to absolve or restore to communion those who after Christian baptism had lapsed or fallen into idolatry in time of persecution, and his followers appear to have refused the grant of forgiveness to all grave post-baptismal sin and denied the validity of Catholic baptism, considering themselves the true church. They assumed the name of *Cathari*, 'the Pure,' on the strength of their severity of discipline. In other respects than those mentioned the Novatians differed very little from the Catholics; and they were generally received back into communion on comparatively favorable terms. The sect continued to the sixth century. See *Sabbatian.*

The *Novatians* called the Catholics "Traditors." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 880.

Novatianism (nō-vā'shian-izm), *n.* [< *Novatian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Novatians.

Novatianist (nō-vā'shian-ist), *n.* [< *Novatian* + *-ist.*] A Novatian.

The *Novatianists* dented the power of the Church of God in curing sin after baptism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

novation (nō-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *novation* = Sp. *novacion* = Pg. *novação* = It. *novazione*, < L. *novatio(n-)*, a making new, renovation, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, make new, renew, make fresh, < *novus*, new. = E. *new:* see *new.*] 1†. The introduction of something new; innovation.

Novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths. *Abp. Laud*, Hist. of his Troubles, iii.

2†. A revolution.

Ch. What news?
Cl. Strange ones, and fit for a *novation.*
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

3. In *law*, the substitution of a new obligation for an old one, usually by the substitution of a new debtor or of a new creditor. The term, however, is sometimes used of the substitution of a new obligation between the original parties, as the substitution of a bill of exchange for a right of action arising out of a contract of sale, though this is more commonly called *merger* or *extinguishment.* While in an *assignment* the old claim merely passes into other hands, in a *novation* there is a new claim substituted for it. The term is derived from the Roman law, where it was of great importance, because assignment of claims did not exist. It is possible by one *novation* to extinguish several obligations: as, if A owes a debt to B, B to C, and C to D, and it is agreed that A shall pay D in satisfaction of all, this promise, if consented to by all parties, extinguishes all the other claims, even though not performed.

novator† (nō-vā'tor), *n.* [= F. *novateur* = Sp. Pg. *novador* = It. *novatore*, < L. *novator*, < *novare*, pp. *novatus*, renew: see *novation.*] An innovator. *Bailey*, 1731.

Noveboracensian (nō-vē-bō-ra-sen'sian), *a.* [< NL. *Noveboracensis*, < *Novum Eboracum*, New York: L. *novum*, neut. of *novus*, new; LL. *Eboracum* (AS. *Eoferwīc*), York.] Of or pertaining to New York.

novel (nov'el), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *novel*, *novell*, < OF. *novel*, *nouvel*, *nouveau*, new, fresh, recent, recently made or done, strange, rare, F. *nouveau*, new, recent, = Sp. *novel*, new, inexperienced, = Pg. *novel*, new, newly come, = It. *novello*, new, fresh, young, modern, < L. *novellus*, new, young, recent, dim. of *novus*, new, = E. *new:* see *new.* II. *n.* < ME. *novel* (in pl. *novels*, news), < OF. *novelle*, *nouvelle*, F. *nouvelle*, news, a tale, story, = Sp. *novela* = Pg. *novella*, a novel, = It. *novella*, news, message, a tale, novel, < L. *novella*, fem. (cf. LL. pl. *novellæ*, sc. *constitutiones*, the new constitutions or novels of the Roman emperors) of *novellus*, new, recent: see above. A novel in the present sense (II., 4) is thus lit. a 'new' tale—i. e. one not told before.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of recent origin or introduction; not old or established; new.

For men had hym told off this strenght *nouell.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

Men, thro' *novel* spheres of thought
Still moving after truth long sought,
Will learn new things when I am not.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Previously unknown; new and striking; unusual; strange: as, a *novel* contrivance; a *novel* feature of the entertainment.

I thoroughly know all thes *nouell* tidinges
Full good and fair ben vnto vs this hour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2696.

Thy pyramids built up with newer might
To me are nothing *novel*, nothing strange.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxiii.

The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graz'd,
All huddling into phalanx, stood and gaz'd,
Admiring, terrified, the *novel* strain.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

3†. Young.

A *novel* vine up goeth by diligence
As fast as it goeth down by negligence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Assize of novel disseizin. See *disseizin.*—**Novel assignment.** Same as *new assignment* (which see, under *assignment*).=Syn. 1. *Fresh*, *Recent*, etc. See *new.*

II. *n.* 1†. Something new; a novelty.

Who [the French] louing *nouels*, full of affectation,
Receiue the Manners of each other Nation.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

I have shook off
My thraldom, lady, and have made discoveries
Of famous *novels.* *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 2.

Perhaps I might have talk'd as of a third Person—or have introduc'd an Amour of my own, in Conversation, by way of *Novel*, But never have explain'd Particulars. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 3.

2†. A piece of news; news; tidings: usually in the plural.

Off *nouele* anon gan hym to enquere;
Where-hens he cam, and fro what place that day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3382.

Insteed of other *nouels*, I sende you my opinion, in a plaine but true Sonnet, vpon the famous new worke intituled A Quippe for an Vpstart Courtier. *C. Bird*, To E. Demetrius (1592).

Count F. What! peasants purchase lordships?
Jun. Is that any *novels*, sir?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

You look sprightly, friend,
And promise in your clear aspect some *novel*
That may delight us.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, i. 2.

3. In *civil law*, a new or supplemental constitution or decree; one of the novel constitutions of certain Roman emperors, so called because they appeared after the authentic publications of law made by those emperors. Those of Justinian (A. D. 527–65) are the best-known, and are commonly understood when the term is used. The *Novels*, together with the *Institute*, *Code*, and *Digest*, form the body of law which passes under the name of Justinian. Also *novella*.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age; though by a later *novel* it was sufficient if he was above thirty. *Aylife.*

The famous decision which Glanville quotes about legitimation is embodied in what then was an Extravagant of Alexander III., delivered to the bishop of Exeter in 1172, founded no doubt on a *Novel* of Justinian, but not till now distinctly made a part of church law.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 306.

4. A fictitious prose narrative or tale, involving some plot of more or less intricacy, and aiming to present a picture of real life in the historical period and society to which the persons, manners, and modes of speech, as well as the scenery and surroundings, are supposed to belong. Its method is dramatic, and the novel may be regarded as a narrative play to the extent that the various persons or characters, upon whose qualities and actions the development and consummation of the plot or motive depend, are brought upon the scene to play their several parts according to their different personalities, disclosing, with the aid of the author's delineation and analysis, diverse aspects of passion and purpose, and contributing their various parts to the machinery of the drama to be enacted among them. The novel may be regarded as representing the third stage of transition in the evolution of fictitious narrative, of which the epic was the first and the romance the second. The novel in its most recent form may be divided, according to its dominant theme or motive, into the philosophical, the political, the historical, the descriptive, the social, and the sentimental novel; to which may be added, as special forms, the novel of adventure, the novel of society, the novel of character, the novel of criticism and satire, the novel of reform, and the military, the nautical, and the sporting novel.

Our Amours can't furnish out a Romance; they'll make a very pretty *Novel*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

The *novel*—what we call the *novel*—is a new invention. It is customary to date the first English *novel* with Richardson in 1740. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 3.

Dime novel. See *dime*.—**Novels (or Novellæ) of Justinian.** See def. 3.—**Syn. 4.** *Tale*, *Romance*, *Novel*. *Tale* was at one time a favorite word for what would now be called a *novel*, as the *tales* of Miss Austen, and it is still used for a fiction whose chief interest lies in its events, as Marryat's sea *tales*. "Works of fiction may be divided into *romances* and *novels*. . . . The *romance* chooses the characters from remote, unfamiliar quarters, gives them a fanciful elevation in power and prowess, surrounds them by novel circumstances, verges on the supernatural or passes its limits, and makes much of fictitious sentiments, such as those which characterized chivalry. The poor sensational *novel* has points of close union with the earlier *romance*. . . . The *novel*, so far as it adheres to truth, and treats of life broadly, descending to the lowest in grade, deeply and with spiritual forecast, seeing to the bottom, is not only not open to these objections, but rather calls for . . . commendation." (*J. Bascom*, Phil. Eng. Lit., p. 271.)

novelant† (nov′el-ant), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ant*.] A recorder of recent or current events. Also *norlant*.

Our news is but small, our *nouvellants* being out of the way. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 214.

noveler†, **novellert** (nov′el-ėr), *n.* [< *novel* + *-er*[1].] **1.** An innovator; a dealer in new things.

They ought to keep that day which these *novellers* teach us to contemn. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 303.

2. A novelist or writer of novels.

novelet (nov′el-et), *n.* [< OF. **novelet*, *nouvelet*, new, dim. of *novel*, new: see *novel*. Cf. *novelette*.] **1**†. A small new book. *G. Harvey.*—**2.** Same as *novelette*.

novelette (nov-el-et′), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ette*. Cf. *novelet*.] **1.** A short novel.

The classical translations and Italian *novelettes* of the age of Elizabeth. *J. R. Green.*

2. In *music*, an instrumental piece of a free and romantic character, in which many themes are treated with more or less capricious variety; a romance or ballade. The term was first used by Schumann.

novelism† (nov′el-izm), *n.* [< *novel* + *-ism*.] Innovation; novelty; preference for novelty.

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novellism*. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 44.

novelist (nov′el-ist), *n.* [= F. *nouvelliste*, a newsmonger, quidnunc, = Sp. *novelista* = Pg. It. *novellista*, a novelist (def. 3); as *novel* + *-ist*.] **1**†. An innovator; a promoter of novelty.

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, . . . is the best of *novelists*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 69.

2†. A writer of news.

The *novelists* have, for the better spinning out of paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art of saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of different actions.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

3. A writer of novels.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists* . . . appeared in an English dress before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 487.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
Footing it in the dance that Fancy leads;
Ye *novelists*, who mar what ye would mend.
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 309.

4†. A novice.

There is nothing so easie that doth not hurt and hinder us, if we be but *novelists* therein.
Lennard, Of Wisdome, ii. 7. § 18. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

novelistic (nov-el-is′tik), *a.* [< *novelist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or found in novels or fictitious narratives.

It is manifestly improbable that in all this galaxy of *novelistic* talent there should be no genius.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 663.

Will the future historian of the *novelistic* literature of the nineteenth century cease his study with a review of the author of "Romola" and "Middlemarch"?
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 771.

novelize (nov′el-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *novelized*, ppr. *novelizing*. [< *novel* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change by introducing novelties; bring into a new or novel condition.

How affections do stand to be *novelized* by the mutability of the present times. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 44.

2. To put into the form of a novel.

The desperate attempt to *novelize* history.
Sir J. Herschel.

II. *intrans.* To innovate; cultivate novelty; seek new things.

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety and the new faces of things. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

novella (nō-vel′ä), *n.*; pl. *novellæ* (-ē). [LL.: see *novel*.] An imperial ordinance. See *novel*, 3.

novelly (nov′el-li), *adv.* In a novel manner, or by a new method.

A peculiar phase of hereditary insanity, which in Europe has always been considered incurable, but which I had treated *novelly* and successfully in the East.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 744.

novelry† (nov′el-ri), *n.* [< ME. *novelrie*, *novellerie*, < OF. *novelerie*, AF. *novelrie*, novelty, a quarrel, < *novel*, novel: see *novel*.] **1.** Novelty; new things.

Ther was a knyght that loved *novelrye*,
As many one haunte now that folye.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Eyther they [husbands] ben ful of jalousie,
Or maysterful, or loven *novelrie*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 756.

2. A quarrel.

Mo discordes and mo jelousies,
Mo murmures and mo *novelries*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 686.

novelte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *novelty*.

novelty (nov′el-ti), *n.*; pl. *novelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *novelte*, < OF. *novelete*, *noveliteit*, *nouvelletee*, *nouveaute*, F. *nouveauté* = Pr. *noveletat*, *nœletat*, < LL. *novellita(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < L. *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] **1.** The quality of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin or introduction.

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

Scenes must be beautiful which, daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.
Cowper, Task, i. 178.

2. Unaccustomedness; strangeness; novel or unusual character or appearance: as, the *novelty* of one's surroundings.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 237.

In fashion, *Novelty* is supreme; . . . the greater the *novelty* the greater the pleasure.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 45.

3. Something new or strange; a novel thing: as, to hunt after *novelties*.

Welcome, Porter! what *novelte*
Telle vs this owre?
York Plays, p. 205.

What's the news?
The town was never empty of some *novelty*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 2.

I must needs confess it [Paris] to be one of the most Beautiful and Magnificent [cities] in Europe, and in which a Traveller might find *Novelties* enough for 6 Months for daily Entertainment. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

Especially—**4.** A new article of trade; an article of novel design or new use. [Trade use.]—**5.** An innovation.

Printed bookes he contemnes, as a *nouelty* of this latter age. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Antiquary.

6. In *patent law*, the quality of being substantially different from any previous invention.

novelwright (nov′el-rit), *n.* A novelist; a manufacturer of novels. *Carlyle.* [Contemptuous.]

novem† (nō′vem), *n.* [Also *novum*; < L. *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] An old game at dice played by five or six persons, in which the two principal throws were nine and five.

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy:—
Abate throw at *novum*, and the whole world again
Cannot pick out five such. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 547.

November (nō-vem′bėr), *n.* [< ME. *November*, < OF. (and F.) *Novembre* = Sp. *Noviembre* = Pg. *Novembro* = It. *Novembre* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *November* = Gr. *Νοέμβριος*, < L. *November*, also *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*, month), the ninth month (sc. from March), < *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days. Abbreviated *Nov.*

Novemberish (nō-vem′bėr-ish), *a.* [< *November* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of November: as, a *Novemberish* day.

November-moth (nō-vem′bėr-môth), *n.* A British moth, *Oporobia dilutata*.

Novempennatæ (nō″vem-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *novempennate*.] In Sundevall's system of classification: (*a*) A group of dentirostral oscine passerine birds with only nine primaries (whence the name), forming the second phalanx of the cohort *Ciehlomorphæ*, and including the pipits and wagtails (*Motacillidæ*), the American warblers (*Mniotiltidæ*), and the Australian diamond-birds (*Pardalotus*). (*b*) A group of eultrirostral oscine passerine birds, composed of the American grackles: equivalent to the family *Ieteridæ* of other authors.

novempennate (nō-vem-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *novem*, nine, + *penna*, feather.] In *ornith.*, having nine primaries upon the manus or pinion-bone. The large flight-feathers or remiges of a bird which pertain to the manus are generally either nine or ten in number, and this difference of one feather marks many of the families of the order *Passeres*.

novena (nō-vē′nä), *n.* [ML., neut. pl. of L. *novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a devotion consisting of prayers said during nine consecutive days, for the purpose of obtaining, through the intercession of the Virgin or of the particular saint to whom the prayers are addressed, some special blessing or mercy. Also called by the French name *neuvaine*.

novenary (nov′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *novenarius*, consisting of nine, < *novenus*, nine each: see *novene*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

II. *n.*; pl. *novenaries* (-riz). An aggregate of nine; nine collectively.

He implieth climacterical years, that is septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

novendial† (nō-ven′di-al), *a.* [< L. *novendialis*, of nine days, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, day: see *nine* and *dial*.] Lasting nine days; occurring on the ninth day: as, a *novendial* holiday.

novene (nō-vēn′), *a.* [< L. *novenus*, nine each, nine, < *novem*, nine: see *nine*.] Relating to or depending on the number nine; proceeding by nines.

The triple and *novene* division ran throughout. *Milman.*

novennial (nō-ven′i-al), *a.* [< LL. *novennis*, of nine years, < L. *novem*, nine, + *annus*, a year: see *annual*.] Done or recurring every ninth year.

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bœotians in honour of Apollo. *Abp. Potter*, Antiquities of Greece, ii. 20.

novercal (nō-vėr′kal), *a.* [< LL. *novercalis*, pertaining to a stepmother, < L. *noverca*, a stepmother, lit. a 'new' mother (= Gr. as if **νεαρική*, < *νεαρός*, new, + *-ικ-κή*, L. *-ic-ca*: see *-ic*), < *novus* (= Gr. *νέος*), new: see *new*.] Pertaining to a stepmother; suitable to a stepmother; stepmotherly.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation that some few families only should do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, vii. 4.

The doited crone,
Slow to acknowledge, curtsey, and abdicate,
Was recognized of true *novercal* type,
Dragon and devil. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 66.

noverint (nov′e-rint), *n.* [So called as beginning with the words *noverint universi*, 'let all men know': *noverint*, 3d pers. pl. perf. subj. of

noscere, know (see *know*[1]); *universi*, nom. pl. of *universus*, all together.] A writ.

Yet was not the Father altogether vnlettered, for hee had good experience in a *Nouerint*, and, by the vniuersall tearmes theirin contained had driuen many Gentlewomen to seeke vnknown countries. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

novice (nov'is), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *novice*, < OF. (and F.) *novice* (= Sp. *novicio* = Pg. *noviço* = It. *novizio*), m., *novice* (= Sp. *novicia* = Pg. *noviça* = It. *novizia*), f., a novice, < L. *novicius*, later *novitius*, new, newly arrived, in ML. as a noun, *novicius*, m., *novicia*, f., one who has newly entered a monastery or a convent, < *novus*, new: see *novel*, *new*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; a beginner in anything; an inexperienced or untried person.

To children and *novices* in religion they [solemn feasts] minister the first occasions to ask and inquire of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 325.

Specifically—**2.** A monk or nun who has newly entered one of the orders, and is still in a state of probation, subject to the superior of the convent and the discipline of the house, but bound by no permanent monastic vows; a probationer. The term of probation differs in different religious communities, but is regularly at least one year.

Thou art a maister whan thou art at hoom;
No poure cloisterer, ne no *novys*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale.

One hundred years ago,
When I was a *novice* in this place,
There was here a monk, full of God's grace. *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

II. *a.* Having the character of a beginner, or one new to the practice of anything; inexperienced; also, characteristic of or befitting a novice.

These *nouice* lovers at their first arrive
Are bashfull both. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 241.

noviceship (nov'is-ship), *n.* [< *novice* + *-ship*.] The state of being a novice. [Rare.]

noviciate, *a.* and *n.* See *novitiate*.

novi homines. Plural of *novus homo*.

novilant†, *n.* See *novelant*.

novilunar (nō-vi-lū'när), *a.* [Cf. LL. *novilunium*, new moon; < L. *novus*, new, + *luna*, the moon: see *new* and *lunar*.] Pertaining to the new moon. [Rare.]

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *a.* [< ML. **novitiatus*, adj., < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[1].] Inexperienced; unpractised.

I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
In ministeries of heart-stirring song. *Coleridge*, Religious Musings.

At this season the forest along the slowly passing shores and isles was in the full burst of spring, when it wears in the morning light its most charming aspect, of surpassing beauty to my *novitiate* eyes. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 11.

novitiate, noviciate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* [= F. *noviciat* = Sp. Pg. *noviciado* = It. *noviziato*, < ML. *novitiatus* (*novitiatu-*), a novitiate, < L. (ML.) *novicius*, *novitius*, a novice: see *novice* and *-ate*[3].] **1.** The state or time of being a novice; time of initiation; apprenticeship.

He must have passed his tirocinium or *novitiate* in sinning before he come to this, be he never so quick or proficient. *South*.

For most men, at all events, even the ablest, a *novitiate* of silence, so to call it, is profitable before they enter on the business of life. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 77.

Specifically—**2.** The period of probation of a young monk or nun before finally taking the monastic vows. See *novice*, 2.

I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kennaquhair, . . . hunted round to the place in which I served my *noviciate*. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

3. A novice or probationer.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and Father Francis. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 164.

4. The house or separate building, in connection with a convent, in which the novices pass their time of probation.

novitious† (nō-vish'us), *a.* [< L. *novicius*, *novitius*, new, newly arrived: see *novice*.] Newly invented.

What is now taught by the church of Rome is as [an] unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix.

novity† (nov'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *novite*, *noviteit* = Sp. *novedad* = Pg. *novidade* = It. *novità*, < L. *novita(t-)s*, newness, novelty, < *novus*, new: see *new*.] Nowness; novelty.

The *novity* of the world, and that it had a beginning, is another proof of a Deity, and his being author and maker of it. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 57.

novodamus (nō-vō-dā'mus), *n.* [< L. *de novo damus*, we give a grant anew: *de novo*, anew (see *de novo*); *damus*, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *Scots law*, a clause subjoined to the dispositive clause in some charters, whereby the superior, whether the crown or a subject, grants *de novo* (anew) the subjects, rights, or privileges therein described. Such a charter may be granted where a vassal believes his right defective, but, notwithstanding its name, it may also be a first grant. *Imp. Dict.*

Novo-Zelania (nō″vō-zē-lā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < E. *New Zealand*.] In *zoögeog.*, a faunal area of the earth's land surface coincident in extent with the islands of New Zealand.

Novo-Zelanian (nō″vō-zē-lā'ni-ąn), *a.* [< NL. *Novo-Zelania* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to New Zealand: as, "the *Novo-Zelanian* provinces," *Huxley*.

novum† (nō'vum), *n.* See *novem*.

novus homo (nō'vus hō'mō), *n.*; pl. *novi homines* (nō'vī hom'i-nēz). [L., a new man: see *new* and *homo*.] Among the ancient Romans, one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

now (nou), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *now*, *nou*, *nu*, < AS. *nū* = OS. OFries. *nu* = D. *nu* = MLG. *nu* = OHG. MHG. *nu*, *nū*, G. *nu* = Icel. *nu* = Sw. Dan. *nu* = Goth. *nu* = Gr. *νύ* = Skt. *nu*, *nū*, now; also, with adverbial addition, MHG. *nuon*, G. *nun* = OBulg. *nyne* = L. *nunc* for **nuncc* (< **nun* + *-ce*, demonstrative suffix) = Gr. *νῦν*, now. Cf. *new*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At the present point of time; at the present time; at this juncture.

Nowe this geare beginneth for to frame. *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 3.

Elidure, after many years Imprisonment, is *now* the third time seated on the Throne. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Then, nothing but rushes upon the ground, and every thing else mean; *now*, all otherwise. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 62.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot*.

The sunny gardens . . . opened their flowers . . . in the places *now* occupied by great warehouses and other massive edifices. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

2. In these present times; nowadays.

Before this worlds great frame, in which al things
Are *now* containd, found any being-place. *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 23.

3. But lately; a little while ago.

Ay loved be that lufly lorde of his lighte,
That vs thus mighty has made, that *nowe* was rigbte noghte. *York Plays*, p. 3.

They that but *now*, for honour and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller*, Late War with Spain.

4. At or by that past time (in vivid narration); at this (or that) particular point in the course of events; thereupon; then.

Now was she just before him as he sat. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 349.

The walls being cleared, these two kindred cavaliers *now* hastened with their forces in pursuit of the seventy Moors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 55.

5. Things being so; as the case stands; after what has been said or done.

Being mad before, how doth she *now* for wits? *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 249.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

6. Used as an emphatic expletive in cases of command, entreaty, remonstrance, and the like: as, come, *now*, stop that!

"*Now*, trewly," acide she, "that lady were nothinge wise that ther-of yow requered." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Now, good angels, preserve the king! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 306.

By now, by this time.—**Every now and then.** See *every*[1].—**For now**, for the present.

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so *for now* I'le leave ye. *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3.

From now, from now on, from this time.—**Just now.** See *just*[1].—**Now and again.** See *again*.—**Now and now**†, again and again.

She swowneth *now and now* for lakke of blood. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 422.

To wattir hem eke *nowe and nowe* eftsones
Wol make hem soure. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Now and then, at one time and another; occasionally; at intervals; here and there.

And if a straunger syt neare thee, ener among *now and than* Reward thou him with some daynties: shew thy selfe a Gentleman. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton*.

When I am *now and then* alone, and look back upon my past life, from my earliest infancy to this time, there are many faults which I committed that did not appear to me, even until I myself became a father. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

Now at erst†. See *at erst* (*b*), under *erst*.—**Now . . . now**, at one time . . . at another time; sometimes . . . sometimes, alternately or successively.

Now up, *now* doun, as boket in a welle. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 675.

Thus like the rage of fire the combat burns,
And *now* it rises, *now* it sinks by turns. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 2.

While the writers of most other European countries have had their periods and their schools, when *now* classic, *now* romantic, *now* Gallic, and *now* Gothic influences predominated, . . . the literature of England has never submitted itself to any such trammels, but has always maintained a self-guided, if not a wholly self-inspired existence. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., i.

[Similarly *now* . . . *then*.

Now weep for him, *then* spit at him. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 437.]

Now that, seeing that; since.—**Till now**, until the present time.

II. *conj.* **1.** A continuative, usually introducing an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Nowe every worde and sentence hath greet cure. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber. John xviii. 40.

2. Equivalent to *now that*, with omission of *that*.

Now persones han parceyued that freres parte with hem, Thise possessioneres preche and depraue freres. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 143.

Why should he live, *now* Nature bankrupt is? *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxvii.

now (nou), *n.* [< *now*, *adv.*] The present time or moment; this very time.

Yet thus receiving and returning Bliss,
In this gret Moment, in this golden *Now*. *Prior*, Celia to Damon.

An everlasting *Now* reigns in nature, which hangs the same roses on our bushes which charmed the Roman and the Chaldæan in their hanging gardens. *Emerson*, Works and Days, p. 156.

now (nou), *a.* [< *now*, *adv.*] Present. [Now only colloq.]

Conduct your mistress into the dining-room, your *now* mistress. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

At the beginning of your *now* Parliament, the Duke of Buckingham, with other his complices, often met and consulted in a clandestine Way. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 29.

Defects seem as necessary to our *now* happiness as to their opposites. The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

nowadays (nou'ą-dāz), *adv.* [Formerly *now a days*, < ME. *now a dayes*, etc.; < *now* + *adays*.] In these days; in the present age: sometimes used as a noun.

Now a dayis I lese all that I wanne,
Where here before I was a threfty man. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1133.

And since the time is such, euen *now a dayes*,
As hath great nede of prayers truly prayde,
Come forth, my priests, and I will bydde your beades. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 74.

For they *now a dayes* make no mention of Isaac, as if he had neuer beene borne. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 270.

If 'tis by God that Kings *nowadays* reign, 'tis by God too that the People assert their own Liberty. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius, ii. 55.

Methinks the lays of *nowadays*
Are painfully in earnest. *F. Locker*, The Jester's Plea.

noway (nō'wā), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no way*.] In no way, respect, or degree; not at all.

Tho' deeply wounded, *no-way* yet dismay'd. *Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 8.

noways (nō'wāz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no ways*. Cf. *noway*.] Same as *noway*.

These are secrets which we can *no ways* by any strength of thought fathom. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iii.

nowed (noud), *a.* [< OF. *nou* (see *nowy*), knot, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, tied in a knot: said of a serpent used as a bearing, the tail of a heraldic lion, or the like.

Reuben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*, Simeon a sword impale, the point erected, &c. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 10.

Nowel[1], **Noël** (nō'el), *n.* [< ME. *nowel*, *nowelle*, < OF. *nowel*, *nouel*, *noel*, F. *noël*, the Nativity of Christ, Christmas, a Christmas carol, = Sp. *natal*, OSp. *nadal* = Pg. *natal* = It. *natale*, birthday, esp. the birthday of Christ, the Nativity, Christmas, < ML. *natale*, a birthday, anniversary, esp. *Natale Domini*, the Nativity of Christ, neut. of L.

natalis, of one's birth, < *natus*, born: see *natal*[1].] Christmas: a word often used as a burden or an exclamation in Christmas songs; hence, a Christmas carol, properly one written polyphonically.

Janus sit by the fyr with double berd,
And drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn;
Biforn hym stant brawn of the tusked swyn,
And *Nowel* crieth every lusty man.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 527.

The first *Nowell* the Angel did say
Was to three poor shepherds in the fields as they lay;
In fields where they lay keeping their sheep
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 291.

We have no English *Noëls* like those of Eustache du Caurroy. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 463.

nowel[2] (nou'el or nō'el), *n.* [Var. of *newel*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *newel*[1].—2. In *founding*, the inner part of the mold for castings of large hollow articles, such as tanks, cisterns, and steam-engine cylinders of large size. It answers to the *core* of smaller castings.

nowhere (nō'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *no where, no whar, no war, no hwer*, < AS. *nāhwǣr*, < *nā*, no, + *hwǣr*, where: see *na*[1] and *where*.] Not in any situation or state; in no place; not anywhere; by extension, at no time.

They holde of the Venycyans, and I trowe they haue *noo where* so stronge a place.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotson.*

Though the art of alphabetic writing was known in the east in the time of the Trojan war, it is *nowhere* mentioned by Homer, who is so exact and full in describing all the arts he knew. *Ames*, Works, II. 436.

Such idea or presentation of sense is *nowhere*, for it does not exist in any sense of the word whatever.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 546.

nowhither (nō'hwiтн"ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *no hwider, non hwider*, < AS. *nā*, no, + *hwider*, whither.] Not any whither; in no direction, or to no place; nowhere.

Thy servant went *no whither*. 2 Ki. v. 25.
The turn which leads *nowhither*. *De Quincey.*

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *in no wise*.] In no way, manner, or degree; in no respect.

He will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party, as he goes along, which he can *no-wise* avoid. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 14.

In whom too was the eye that saw, not dim,
The natural force to do the thing he saw,
Nowise abated. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 324.

nowlt, *n.* An obsolete form of *noll*.

nowt, *n.* See *neat*.

nowthet, *adv.* See *nouthe*.

nowy (nou'i), *a.* [< OF. *noué* (< L. *nodatus*), knotted, < *nou*, a knot: see *node*.] In *her.*, having a projection or small convex curvature near the middle: said of a heraldic line, or of an ordinary or subordinary bounded by such a line or lines.—**Cross nowy.** See *cross*[1].—**Cross nowy quadrant.** See *cross*[1].—**Fesse nowy.** Same as *fesse bottony* (which see, under *fesse*).

nowyed (nou'id), *a.* [Irreg. < *nowy* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *nowed*.] In *her.*, having a small convex projection, but elsewhere than in the middle.—**Cross nowyed.** See *cross*[1].

noxal (nok'sal), *a.* [= F. *noxal*, < L. *noxalis*, relating to injury, < *noxa*, harm, injury: see *noxious*.] In *Rom. law*, relating to wrongful injury or nuisance.

The vendor at the same time and in the body of the same stipulation guaranteed that the sheep or cattle he was selling were healthy and of a healthy stock and free from faults, and that the latter had not done any mischief for which their owner could be held liable in a *noxal* action. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 701.

Noxal action, an action to recover damages to compensate the plaintiff for injury done to him by the defendant, or more usually by the property or the slave or other subordinate of the defendant.—**Noxal surrender.** (*a*) The transfer to the injured person of the slave or the thing by which the injury was done as compensation therefor. Hence—(*b*) The right, which came to be acknowledged, of making such a surrender in full satisfaction, and the consequent limitation of the right to recover damages done by a slave to the amount of the value of the slave.

noxiallet, *a.* [ME., erroneously for **noctialle* (**noctial*), cf. ML. *noctianus*, of the night, < L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*: see *night*.] Nightly; nocturnal.

Whan reste and slepe y shulde haue *noxialle*,
As requereth bothe nature and kynde,
Than trobled are my wittes alle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

noxious (nok'shus), *a.* [= Pg. *noxio*, < L. *noxius*, hurtful, injurious, < *noxa*, hurt, injury, for **nocsa*, < *nocere*, hurt, injure: see *nocent*. Cf. *obnoxious*.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious: as, *noxious* vapors; *noxious* animals.

Melancholy is a black *noxious* humour, and much annoys the whole inward Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 48.

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save;
This only just prerogative we have.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

In the physical sciences authority has greatly lost its *noxious* influence. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 299.

The strong smell of sulphur, and a choking sensation of the lungs, indicated the presence of *noxious* gases.
Science, XIII. 131.

2†. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Abp. Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

=**Syn. 1.** *Noxious, Pernicious, Noisome*, pestiferous, pestilent, poisonous, mischievous, corrupting. That which is *noxious* is actively and energetically harmful. That which is *pernicious* is as actively destructive. *Noisome* and *noxious* were once essentially the same (see Job xxxi. 40, margin; Ps. xci. 3; Ezek. xiv. 21), but *noisome* now suggests primarily foulness of odor, with a secondary *noxiousness* to health. Unwholesome vapors that do not offend the sense of smell would now hardly be called *noisome*.

Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else *noxious*. *Cowper*, Task, i.

Little by little he had indulged in this *pernicious* habit, until he had become a confirmed opium eater and smoker.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiii.

Immediately a place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, *noisome*, dark;
A lazar-house it seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 478.

noxiously (nok'shus-li), *adv.* In a noxious manner; hurtfully; perniciously.

noxiousness (nok'shus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being noxious or hurtful; harmfulness; perniciousness: as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

The unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lords' house, and judges in that high court, etc. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 48.

noyt (noi), *v. t.* [< ME. *noyen, noien, nuyen*; by apheresis from *annoy*, *v.*] To annoy; trouble; vex; afflict; hurt; damage.

I am *noyed* of newe,
That blithe may I neȝt be.
York Plays, p. 147.

By mean whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and *noyed* vuder v. kynges. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxvi.

All that *noyd* his heavie spright
Well searcht, eftsoones he gan apply relief
Of salves and med'cines. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 24.

In Denmarke were full noble conquerours
In time past, full worthy warrioura:
Which when they had their marchants destroyed,
To pouerty they fell, thus were they *noyed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 195.

noyt (noi), *n.* [< ME. *noy, nuy, nwy, newe, nye*; by apheresis from *annoy*, *n.*] That which annoys or vexes; trouble; affliction; vexation.

That myne angwisshe and my *noyes*
Are nere at an ende. *York Plays*, p. 245.

New God in *nwy* to Noe cen speke,
Wylde wrakful werdeȝ in his wylle greued.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 301.

Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge, Forbonius and Prisceria. (*Nares.*)

noyade (nwo-yäd'), *n.* [F., < *noyer*, OF. *neier, nier* = Pr. *negar*, < ML. *necare*, drown, a particular use of L. *necare*, kill.] The act of putting to death by drowning; specifically, a mode of executing persons during the reign of terror in France, practised by the revolutionary agent Carrier at Nantes toward the close of 1793 and the beginning of 1794. The prisoners, having been bound, were embarked in a vessel with a movable bottom, which was suddenly opened when the vessel reached the middle of the Loire, thus precipitating the condemned persons into the water.

That unnatural orgy which leaves human *noyades* and fusillades far behind in ingrained ferocity.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 159.

noyancet (noi'ans), *n.* [Also *noiance*; by apheresis from *annoyance*.] Annoyance; trouble.

The single and peculiar life is bound . . .
To keep itself from *noyance*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 13.

noyau (nwo-yō'), *n.* [F., a kernel, nucleus: see *newel*[1].] A cordial made by redistilling spirit in which have been macerated orange-peel and the kernels of fruits, such as peaches and apricots, the product of distillation being sweetened and diluted.

noyert, *n.* [< *noy* + *-er*[1]; or by apheresis from *annoyer*.] An annoyer; an injurer.

The north is a *noyer* to grasa of all suites,
The east a destroyer to herb and all fruits.
Tusser, Properties of Winds.

noyfult, *a.* [< *noy* + *-ful*.] Annoying; hurtful.

Thus do ye recken; but I feare ye come of clerus,
A very *noyfull* worme, as Aristotle sheweth us.
Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 86. (*Halliwell.*)

Abandone it or escheue it, if it be *noyfull*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 24.

noying†, *n.* [< ME. *noying, noyeng*, verbal n. of *noy*, *v.*] Annoyance; harm; hurt.

And who so euer beryth of the same erthe vppon hym is saffely assuryd fromie *noyeng* of any beste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 54.

noyingly†, *adv.* [ME., < *noying*, ppr. of *noy*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In an annoying manner; annoyingly.

I have nought trespassed ageyn noon of these iij., God knowing, and yet I am foule and *noysyngly* [read *noyyngly*] vexed with hem, to my gret uneasc.
Paston Letters, I. 26.

noylet, *n.* See *noil*.

noyment†, *n.* [By apheresis from *annoyment*.] Annoyance. *Arnold*, Chron., p. 211.

noyous (noi'us), *a.* [< ME. *noyous, noyes*; by apheresis from *annoyous*.] Causing annoyance; annoying; troublesome; grievous.

Thou art *noyous* for to carye.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 574.

Ne man nor beast may rest, or take repast,
For their sharpe wounds and *noyous* injuries.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 16.

noysaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *nuisance*.

noysingly†, *adv.* Same as *noyingly*.

nozle, nozzle[1] (noz'l), *n.* [Formerly also *nosle*; dim. of *nose*[1]. Cf. *nuzzle*.] 1. The nose. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The projecting spout or ventage of something; a terminal pipe or part of a pipe: as, the *nozle* of a bellows.—3. Same as *socket*, as of a candlestick.—**Nozle of a steam-engine.** (*a*) The steam-port of a cylinder. (*b*) That part in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser in low-pressure or condensing engines, and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere in high-pressure engines.

nozle-block (noz'l-blok), *n.* A block in which two bellows-nozles unite. *E. H. Knight.*

nozle-mouth (noz'l-mouth), *n.* The aperture or opening of a nozle; a twyer in a forge or melting-furnace.

nozle-plate (noz'l-plāt), *n.* In a steam-engine, a seat for a slide-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

nozzle[1], *n.* See *nozle*.

nozzle[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

N. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *New Style*, and (*b*) of *New Series*.

nschiego, *n.* [African.] A kind of ape resembling the chimpanzee, by some considered a distinct species, but probably a mere variety of the latter.

nsunnu, *n.* [Native name.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus leucotis*. See *kob*.

N. T. An abbreviation of *New Testament*.

nut, *adv.* An early Middle English form of *now*.

nuance (nü-oṅs'), *n.* [F., shading, shade, < *nuer*, shade, < *nue*, a cloud, < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] 1. Any one of the different gradations by which a color passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; a shade of difference or variation in a color.—2. A delicate degree of difference in anything, as perceived by any of the senses or by the intellect: as, *nuances* of sound or of expression.

He has the enviable gift of expressing his exact thoughts even to the finest *nuance*, and always in a manner that charms a critical reader. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 302.

Both excel in the fine *nuances* of social distinction.
Contemporary Rev., L. 300.

3. In *music*: (*a*) A shading or coloring of a phrase or passage by variations either of tempo or of force. Such effects are often indicated by various arbitrary marks or by Italian or other terms, called *marks of expression*, but the more delicate are left to the taste and skill of the performer. The treatment of subtle nuances is the test of executive and artistic power. (*b*) A florid vocal passage; fioriture. [An unwarranted use.]

nub (nub), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knub*, var. of *knob*.] 1. A knob; a protuberance. [Colloq.]—2. In *cotton-* and *wool-carding*, a snarl; an entanglement; a knot; a knub.—3. Point; pith; gist.

The *nub* of the article is in the concluding remarks.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 317.

nub (nub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nubbed*, ppr. *nubbing*. [For **knub*, var. of *knob*, < *knub*, *nub*, *n.*] 1. To push.—2. To beckon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To hang (*Davies*); nab. [Thieves' slang.]

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iv. 2.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* [For **nubbing*, dim. of *nub*.] A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Colloq., U. S.]

Little *nubbins* (of early corn), with not more than a dozen grains to the ear. *Mrs. Terhune*, The Hidden Path.

nubble[1] (nub'l), *n.* [A var. of *nobble*, dim. of *nob*, *nub*.] A nub. The name *nubble* is applied to a rocky promontory on the coast of Maine, at York.

nubble[2]† (nub'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *nub*, **knub*, *v.*: see *nub*, *v.* Cf. LG. *nubben*, knock.] To beat or bruise with the fist.

I *nubbled* him so well favouredly with my right, that you could see no Eyes he had for the Swellings.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, Notes, II. 456.

nubbly (nub'li), *a.* [< *nubble*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of nubs, knots, or protuberances.

Ungainly, *nubbly* fruit it was.
R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, xxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

nubby (uub'i), *a.* [< *nub* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *knobby*.] Full of entanglements or imperfections; lumpy: as, dirty, *nubby* cotton.

nubecula (nū-bek'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *nubeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *nubecula*, a little cloud, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud: see *nubilous*.] 1. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, one of two remarkable clusters of nebulæ in the southern hemisphere, Nubecula Major and Nubecula Minor, also known as the *Magellanic clouds* (which see, under *Magellanic*).—2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A speck or cloud in the eye. (*b*) A cloudy appearance in uriue as it cools; cloudy matter suspended in urine.

nubecule (nū'be-kūl), *n.* [= F. *nubécule* = It. *nubecula*, < L. *nubecula*, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud.] An isolated diminutive mass of clouds; a cloudlet.

nubia (nū'bi-ä), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *nubes*, a cloud.] A wrap of soft fleecy material worn about the head and neck; a cloud.

Nubian (nū'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Nubia*, Nubia, < L. *Nubæ*, Gr. *Νοῦβαι*, the Nubians.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, a region of Africa, bordering on the Red Sea, and south of Egypt proper. The name is merely geographical, Nubia never having existed as a distinct country.

M. Eugène Revillout has been reading the *Nubian* inscriptions of Philæ. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 902.

II. *n.* 1. One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent.—2. In the Nile valley, a negro slave: from the large number of slaves at one time brought from Nubia.

nubiferous (nū-bif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *nubifero*, < L. *nubifer*, cloud-bearing, cloud-capped, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing or producing clouds.

nubigenous (nū-hij'e-nus), *a.* [= Pg. *nubigena*, < L. *nubigena*, cloud-born, < *nubes*, a cloud, + *-genus*, born: see *-genous*.] Produced by clouds.

nubilate† (nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *nubilare*, pp. *nubilatus*, make cloudy, be cloudy, < *nubilus*, cloudy, overcast: see *nubilous*.] To cloud. *Bailey.*

nubile (nū'bil), *a.* [= F. *nubile* = Sp. *núbil* = Pg. *nubil* = It. *nubile*, < L. *nubilis*, marriageable, < *nubere*, cover, veil oneself, as a bride, hence wed, marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

The Cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd
Than that which veils the *nubile* Virgin's Breast.
Prior, Solomon, i.

nubility (nū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *nubilité* = Pg. *nubilidade*; as *nubile* + *-ity*.] The state of being nubile or marriageable. [Rare.]

Unhealthy conditions force the young into premature *nubility*; marriage takes place between mere lads and lasses. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 213.

nubilose† (nū'bi-lōs), *a.* [< LL. *nubilosus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] Cloudy; abounding in clouds.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< F. *nubileux* = Sp. *nubloso* = Pg. It. *nubiloso*, < LL. *nubilosus*, cloudy, < L. *nubilus*, overcast, cloudy, < *nubes*, a cloud, = Skt. *nabhas*, a cloud, akin to *nebula*, mist, cloud: see *nebule*.] Cloudy; overcast; gloomy. *Bailey.*

nucament† (nū'ka-ment), *n.* [< L. *nucamentum*, anything shaped like a nut, hence a fir-cone, < *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, an ament; a catkin.

nucamentaceous (nū″ka-men-tā'shius), *a.* [< *nucament* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) Pertaining to a nucament or catkin. (*b*) Nut-like in character.

nucellus (nū-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *nucelli* (-ī). [NL., < L. *nucella*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), nut: see *nucleus*.] In *bot.*, the body of the ovule containing the embryo-sac; the nucleus of the ovule. The ovules arise as minute protuberances at definite points upon the wall of the ovary, and consist, in the center of the elevation, of a conical or spheroidal mass of cells, called the *nucellus*. This is afterward surrounded by the two integuments of the seed. Also *nucleus*.

nucha (nū'kä), *n.*; pl. *nuchæ* (-kē). [ML.: see *nuke*.] 1. The nape or upper hind part of the neck, next to the hind-head.—2. In *entom.*, the neck of the metanotum; the part of the thorax to which is joined the petiole of the abdomen. —**Fascia nuchæ.** See *fascia*.—**Ligamentum nuchæ.** See *ligamentum*.

nuchadiform (nū'ka-di-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < ML. *nucha*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having the body largest at the nape; deep or high just behind the head. It is exemplified in a fish of the genus *Equula* and in the *Agriopodidæ*. *Gill.*

nuchal (nū'kal), *a.* [< *nucha* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nucha or nape: as, the *nuchal* muscles.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Situated superiorly, just behind the head: said especially of ornaments, processes, etc., on an insect-larva. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the metanotal nucha.—**Nuchal ligament.** See *ligamentum nuchæ*, under *ligamentum*.—**Nuchal tentacles**, thread-like organs which can be protruded from the neck, found in certain caterpillars. They often emit a disagreeable scent, and are supposed to serve for driving away ichneumons or other enemies.

nuchicartilage (nū-ki-kär'ti-läj), *n.* [< ML. *nucha*, q. v., + E. *cartilage*.] The nuchal cartilage, lamella, or plate of many cephalopods, as *Nautilus* and *Sepia*, a hard formation of the integument in the middle of the nuchal region.

nuciferous (nū-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing nuts. *Bailey*, 1731.

nuciform (nū'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling a nut; nut-shaped.

Nucifraga (nū-sif'ra-gä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nucifragus*: see *nucifragous*.] A genus of corvine

European Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

birds, or *Corvidæ*, intermediate in some respects between crows and jays; the nutcrackers. There are several species, of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *N. caryocatactes*. See *nutcracker*.

nucifrage (nū'si-frāj), *n.* The nutcracker, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

nucifragous (nū-sif'ra-gus), *a.* [< NL. *nucifragus*, < L. *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] Having the habit of cracking nuts, as a bird.

nucleal (nū'klē-al), *a.* [< *nucleus* + *-al*.] Same as *nuclear*. [Rare.]

nuclear (nū'klē-är), *a.* [< *nucleus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a nucleus; having the character of a nucleus; constituted by or constituting a nucleus; endoplastic.—**Nuclear matrix or fluid**, the homogeneous amorphous substance occupying the interstices of the nuclear network. Also called *nucleoplasm*. See *karyoplasm*.—**Nuclear membrane, network.** See *nucleus*, 1 (*b*).

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nucleated*, ppr. *nucleating*. [< L. *nucleatus*, pp. of (LL.) *nucleare*, become like a kernel, become hard, < *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel: see *nucleus*.] **I.** *trans.* To form into or about a nucleus.

II. *intrans.* To form a nucleus; gather about a nucleus or center.

nucleate (nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see the verb.] Having a nucleus: as, a *nucleate* cell; *nucleate* protoplasm.

nucleated (nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *nucleate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *nucleate*.

Protoplasm, simple or *nucleated*, is the formal basis of all life. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 129.

The *nucleated* cell in which all life originates.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 91.

nuclei, *n.* Plural of *nucleus*.

nucleiferous (nū-klē-if'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing a nucleus or nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Formed like a nucleus. (*b*) In the shape of a rounded tubercle: applied in botany to the apothecia of certain lichens. Also *nucleoid*.

nuclein (nū'klē-in), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a nucleus, + *-in*[2].] The phosphorized nitrogenous constituent of cell-nuclei. It is found in two modifications, the one soluble in alkali carbonates and hydroxids, the other insoluble in carbonates and only slowly soluble in hydroxids. It is probably a mixture of organic phosphorus compounds with various proteids.

nucleobranch (nū'klē-ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nucleobranchiata*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nucleobranchiata*, or having their characters; heteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nucleobranchiata*; a heteropod.

Nucleobranchiata (nū″klē-ō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *nucleobranchiate*.] A group of mollusks: used with various senses. (*a*) In De Blainville's classification (1824), the last one of five orders of the second section of his *Paracephalophora monoica*, divided into two families, *Nectopoda* and *Pteropoda*. The term is generally held to be a synonym of *Heteropoda*, but it is partly a synonym of *Pteropoda*, and these two groups are not exactly distinguished in the two families into which the author divides his nucleobranchs. Moreover, the order does not contain the genus *Cavolinia*, which is pteropodous, and does contain the genus *Argonauta*, which is cephalopodous. It therefore corresponds to no natural group, and is disused. See *Nectopoda* and *Heteropoda*. (*b*) By some recent conchologists used as a substitute for *Heteropoda*.

nucleobranchiate (nū″klē-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *nucleobranchiatus*, < L. *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] Having the gills or branchiæ massed in the shell like the kernel of a nut; nucleobranch.

Nucleobranchidæ (nū″klē-ō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucleobranch*(*iata*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, practically equivalent to the order *Heteropoda*, but containing also the genus *Sagitta*.

nucleochylema (nū″klē-ō-kī-lē'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + Gr. *χυλός*, juice.] The nuclear sap which fills the spaces in nucleohyaloplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 211.

nucleohyaloplasm (nū″klē-ō-hī'a-lō-plazm), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + E. *hyaline* + (*proto*)*plasm*.] That feebly staining intermediate substance which with chromatin forms the threads of the nuclear network; parachromatin; linin.

The author prefers to speak of the *Nucleohyaloplasm*, with Schwarz, as Linin. *Nature*, XXXIX. 5.

nucleoid (nū'klē-oid), *a.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + *-oid*.] Same as *nucleiform*.

nucleolar (nū'klē-ō-lär), *a.* [< *nucleolus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleolus; forming or formed by a nucleolus; endoplastular.

However, the ultimate fate of these diverticula containing *nucleolar* portions is to become cells of the follicular epithelium. *R. Scharff*, Micros. Science, XXVIII. 60.

nucleolate (nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *nucleolus* + *-ate*[1].] Having a nucleolus or nucleoli.

nucleolated (nū'klē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *nucleolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *nucleolate*.

nucleole (nū'klē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *nucléole*, < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut, kernel: see *nucleus*.] A nucleolus.

nucleoli, *n.* Plural of *nucleolus*.

nucleolid (nū'klē-ō-lid), *n.* [< *nucleolus* + *-id*[2].] A corpuscle which resembles a nucleolus.

The typical nuclear network [of the mid-gut epithelium] . . . is frequently exhibited: often complicated, however, by the presence of *nucleolids* or nucleolus-like bodies.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 232.

nucleoline (nū'klē-ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nucleolinus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a nucleolinus.

II. *n.* A nucleolinus.

nucleolinus (nū″klē-ō-lī'nus), *n.*; pl. *nucleolini* (-nī). [NL., < *nucleolus*, q. v.] The nucleus of a nucleolus; the germinal point observable in some egg-cells within the germinal spot, which is itself contained in the proper nucleus of such an ovum.

nucleolite (nū'klē-ō-līt), *n.* A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Nucleolites*.

Nucleolites (nū″klē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, a little nut (see *nucleole*), + *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of nucleolites or fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*, chiefly of Oölitic age.

nucleolus (nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *nucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleole*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the nucleus of a nucleus; one of the rounded deeply staining structures found in the nucleus of a cell. The relation they bear to the nuclear network is still uncertain. Some consider them as distinct from the nuclear network (Flemming); others consider them as merely thickened knots of

the network (Klein). The nucleolus of the human ovum was discovered by Wagner in 1836, and hence is sometimes called the *spot of Wagner* in anatomical text-books. See cut under *cell*, 5.

A large, clear, spherical nucleus is seen in the interior of the nerve-cell; and in the centre of this is a well-defined small round particle, the *nucleolus*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 187.

2†. Specifically, in *Infusoria*, a minute particle attached to the exterior of the nucleus (or "ovary"), supposed to function as a testicle. But since it is the essential characteristic of a nucleolus to be contained within a nucleus, these so-called nucleoli of protozoans are now differently interpreted, and called *paranuclei*. See *paranucleus*.

3. In *bot.*, a small solid rounded granule or particle in the interior of the nucleus. There may be several nucleoli in each nucleus.

nucleoplasm (nū′klē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + NL. *plasma* = E. *plasm*.] The more fluid part of the nucleus, found between the nuclear threads. See *nucleus*, 1 (*a*).

nucleoplasmic (nū′klē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *nucleoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of nucleoplasm.

nucleospindle (nū′klē-ō-spin′dl), *n.* [< L. *nucleus*, a kernel, + E. *spindle*.] The nucleus-spindle; a fusiform figure occurring in karyokinesis, formed of striated achromatin figures, and often bearing pole-stars at each pole.

nucleus (nū′klē-us), *n.*; pl. *nuclei* (-ī). [< L. *nucleus*, a little nut, a kernel, the stone of a fruit, for **nuculeus* (cf. equiv. *nucula*), dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut. Not related to E. *nut*.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass about which matter is collected, or to which accretion is made; any body or thing that serves as a center of aggregation or assemblage; figuratively, something existing as an initial or focal point or aggregate: as, a *nucleus* of truth; a *nucleus* of civilization.

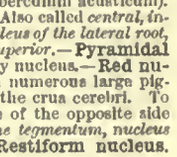
Then, such stories get to be true in a certain sense, and indeed in that sense may be called true throughout; for the very *nucleus*, the fiction in them, seems to have come out of the heart of man in a way that cannot be imitated of malice. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

The regiments fashioned by his [Cromwell's] master hand, steady, perfectly ordered, and enthusiastic in their cause, became the *nucleus* of the far-famed Ironsides.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 465.

(*a*) In *biol.*, the kernel of a cell, in general; a central or interior differentiated mass of protoplasm, found in nearly all cells, vegetable or animal, and consisting of an oval or rounded body composed of (1) a nuclear membrane, (2) nuclear network, and (3) nucleoplasm, and containing nucleoli. The nuclear network is made up of threads or fibrils which are composed of a deeply staining part, "chromatin," and a feebly staining intermediate substance, "linin" or parachromatin (nucleohyaloplasm). In the meshes of the network is found the more fluid part of the nucleus, the nucleoplasm (achromatin, karyochylema, paralinin). Nucleoplasm, according to Carnoy, consists of a plastin network and a granular fluid, "enchylema." The nuclear membrane is considered by some observers to be an inner limiting layer of cell-protoplasm surrounding the nucleus, by others to be a condensation of the peripheral portion of the nuclear network. There may be but one nucleus or several nuclei in one cell; and a nucleus may be nucleolate or not. Nuclei are generally proportionate in size to the cell containing them; in some instances, however, they form almost the entire cell-mass. A structural difference between the nucleus and the rest of the cell-protoplasm is indicated by its greater resistance to powerful reagents, and by its varied reaction with stains. Functionally, the nucleus is the most important portion of the cell, as it is here that the complex series of changes known as karyokinesis take place, resulting in the division of the nucleus and followed by the division of the cell. This process of mitosic or indirect cell-division is found in all varieties of cells, whether vegetable or animal, fetal or adult, normal or pathological. Instances of cell-division not mitosic have, however, been noted. The nucleus of the human ovum was discovered by Purkinje in 1825, and hence is often called the *corpuscle of Purkinje*. Its usual name in text-books of anatomy is *germinal vesicle*. See cut under *cell*, 5. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) In ascidians, the alimentary and reproductive viscera collectively, when these are aggregated into a mass, as in the salpa. (2) In protozoans, a solid rod-like or strap-shaped body, having in many cases the functions of an ovary in connection with a nucleolus (see *nucleolus*, 2). (3) In echinoderms, the madreporiform body. (*c*) In *anat.*, a collection of ganglion-cells in the brain or other portion of the cerebrospinal axis. (*d*) In *conch.*, the embryonic shell which remains at the apex of the mature shell, as of a gastropod; also, the initial point from which the operculum of a gastropod grows. See *protoconch*. (*e*) A body having a stronger or weaker attraction for the gas, vapor, or salt of a solution than for the liquid part of it, and therefore modifying by its presence the freezing- and boiling-points. *Rossiter*. (*f*) In *astron.*, the bright central point usually present in the head of a comet and often in a nebula.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods: same as *Columbella*. *Fabricius*, 1822.—**Accessory auditory nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells situated at the junction of the lateral and median roots of the auditory nerve. Also called *anterior auditory nucleus*, *lateral nucleus of the medial root*, *ganglion of the auditory nerve*, *nucleus accessorius acustici*, and *nucleus cochlearis*.—**Amygdaloid nucleus.** Same as *amygdala*, 4.—**Caudate nucleus.** See *caudate*.—**Cervical nucleus**, a group of ganglion-cells opposite the origin of the roots of the third and fourth cervical nerves, and corresponding in position to Clarke's column.—**Clavate nucleus.** See *clavate*[1].—**External accessory olivary nucleus**, a short band of gray matter in the reticularis grisea, just dorsad of the nucleus olivaris. Also called *superior* or *lateral accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Inferior auditory nucleus**, that part of the accessory nucleus which lies between the two auditory roots.—**Inner accessory olivary nucleus**, an elongated collection of gray matter lying just behind the pyramid and to the inner ventral side of the (lower) olive. Also called *anterior accessory olivary nucleus* and *pyramidal nucleus*.—**Lenticular nucleus.** See *lenticular*.—**Nuclei arcuati**, small collections of gray matter near the ventral surface of the pyramid, beneath and among the external arcuate fibers. The largest group forms the *nucleus arcuatus triangularis*, or *nucleus arciformis*, or *nucleus pyramidalis anterior*. Also called *nuclei of the superficial arcuate fibers*.—**Nuclei lemnisci medialis**, small groups of ganglion-cells in the immediate vicinity of the lemniscus medialis.—**Nucleus abducentis**, the nucleus of origin of the abducens nerve, a round mass of gray matter in the lower part of the pons, near the floor of the fourth ventricle and not far from the middle line.—**Nucleus ambiguus**, a tract of large ganglion-cells in the substantia reticularis grisea of the oblongata. It furnishes fibers to the vagus and glossopharyngeus; other fibers from it turn toward the raphe. It is continued upward as the facial nucleus. Also called *nucleus lateralis medius*.—**Nucleus amygdalæ**, a rounded gray mass continuous with the cortex of the tip of the gyrus hippocampi, projecting into the end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Also called *amygdala* and *amygdaloid tubercle*.—**Nucleus anterior thalami**, the gray matter of the thalamus corresponding to the anterior tubercle, separated from the inner and outer nuclei by septa of white matter. Also called *nucleus superior thalami*, *nucleus of the anterior tubercle*, and *nucleus caudatus thalami*.—**Nucleus bulbi fornicis**, the gray matter within a corpus albicans.—**Nucleus caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, the upper ganglion of the corpus striatum, separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule. Also called the *intraventricular ganglion of the striate body*.—**Nucleus centralis inferior**, a group of ganglion-cells in the substantia alba of the upper part of the oblongata and lower part of the pons, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, on both sides of the middle line. Also called *nucleus centralis of Roller*.—**Nucleus centralis superior**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmentum of the upper part of the pons, on either side of the middle line and between the posterior longitudinal fasciculus and the decussation of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Nucleus cuneatus externus**, a small separate gray mass external to the principal nucleus funiculi cuneati.—**Nucleus dentatus.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Nucleus dentatus cerebelli**, the convoluted shell of gray matter lying in the white substance of either hemisphere of the cerebellum, and open on its median side. Also called *corpus dentatum cerebelli*, *nucleus denticulatus*, *nucleus fimbriatus*, *nucleus lenticulatus*, *corpus ciliare*, *corpus rhomboideum*, and *corpus rhomboidale*.—**Nucleus emboliformis**, a clavate mass of gray substance lying mesially to and partially covering the hilum of the nucleus dentatus cerebelli. Also called *embolus*.—**Nucleus externus thalami**, the gray matter of the outer part of the thalamus, extending posteriorly into the pulvinar, and separated from the inner nucleus by the lamina medullaris medialis. Also called *nucleus lateralis thalami*.—**Nucleus funiculi anterioris**, a group of large ganglion-cells lying on the median side of the hypoglossal roots, at about the middle of their course through the oblongata. Also called *nucleus of anterior root-zone*.—**Nucleus funiculi cuneati**, the body of gray matter with ganglion-cells in the upper end of the cuneate funiculus. Also called *cuneate nucleus* and *restiform nucleus*.—**Nucleus funiculi lateralis**, the separated part of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord continued into the oblongata, lying in the lateral column near the surface, behind the olivary nucleus. Also called *nucleus anterolateralis*, *nucleus lateralis*.—**Nucleus funiculi teretis**, a tract of fusiform ganglion-cells lying close to the middle line and close to the surface in the funiculus teres of the floor of the fourth ventricle. Also called *nucleus medialis*.—**Nucleus globosus**, a small round mass of gray matter between the nucleus emboliformis and the nucleus tecti.—**Nucleus internus thalami**, the gray matter of the inner part of the thalamus, separated from the outer and anterior nuclei by septa of white matter. The internal nuclei of the two sides are united by the middle commissure. Also called *nucleus medialis thalami*.—**Nucleus lateralis.** (*a*) The nucleus funiculi lateralis. (*b*) Same as *claustrum*, 1.—**Nucleus lemnisci lateralis**, a collection of ganglion-cells in the tegmental region of the upper part of the pons, close to the lateral surface, giving fibers to the lateral lemniscus.—**Nucleus lenticularis**, the lenticular nucleus, the lower layer nucleus of the corpus striatum, divided by medullary laminæ into three zones, the outer of which is called the *putamen*, while the two inner are called the *globus pallidus*. Also called the *extraventricular ganglion of the striate body* and *nucleus lentiformis*.—**Nucleus of Bechterew**, the ill-defined group of ganglion-cells lying dorsad of Deiters's nucleus, from which it is claimed by Bechterew that some of the fibers of the medial root of the auditory nerve arise. Also called *nucleus angularis*, *principal nucleus of the nervus vestibularis*, and *nucleus vestibularis*.—**Nucleus of Deiters**, a mass of gray matter containing large cells lying on the inner side of the restiform body, and giving origin to the medial root of the auditory nerve. Also called *outer auditory nucleus*, *ascending root*, *medial nucleus of the medial root*, and *lateral part of the nucleus superior*.—**Nucleus of Luys**, an almond-shaped gray mass with pigmented ganglion-cells in the regio subthalamica. Also called *corpus subthalamicum*, *Luys's body*, *nucleus amygdaliformis*, and *nucleus pedunculi cerebri*.—**Nucleus of Pander**, the expanded extremity of the white yolk of an egg, beneath the blastoderm.—**Nucleus olivaris superior**, a convoluted plate of gray matter lying dorsad of the trapezium, not prominent in man. It appears to be connected with the accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite and to a less degree of the same side through the trapezium, with the posterior quadrigeminal body of the same side through the lateral lemniscus, and also with the abducens nucleus of the same side. Also called *nucleus dentatus partis commissuralis*, and *upper* or *superior olivary body* or *olive*.—**Nucleus pontis**, or, in the plural, **nuclei pontis**, gray matter with numerous small nerve-cells included between the fibers of the ventral or crustal part of the pons.—**Nucleus reticularis tegmenti pontis**, an assemblage of scattered ganglion-cells in the pons, on both sides of the raphe, between the lemniscus and the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and cerebralward from the nucleus centralis inferior.—**Nucleus tecti**, a small mass of gray matter in the white center of the anterior part of the vermis of the cerebellum, close to the median line on either side. Also called *roof-nucleus*, *nucleus fastigii*, and *substantia ferruginea superior*.—**Nucleus trapezii**, ganglion-cells scattered among the fibers of the trapezium. Also called *nucleus trapezoides*.—**Principal auditory nucleus**, a gray mass of triangular cross-section, forming a prominence on the floor of the fourth ventricle (tuberculum acusticum). The striæ medullares pass over it. Also called *central*, *inner*, or *posterior nucleus*, *median nucleus of the lateral root*, and *median portion of the nucleus superior*.—**Pyramidal nucleus**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus.—**Red nucleus**, a mass of gray matter with numerous large pigmented cells in the tegmentum of the crus cerebri. To it the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side proceeds. Also called *nucleus of the tegmentum*, *nucleus tegmenti*, and *tegmental nucleus*.—**Restiform nucleus.** Same as *nucleus funiculi cuneati*.

Nucula (nū′kū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut.] A genus of acephalous or conchiferous mollusks, formerly referred to the *Arcidæ* or ark-shells, now made type of the family *Nuculidæ*. The size is small, and the shape resembles that of a beechnut, whence the name. There are about 70 living species, of which *N. nucleus* is typical, and numerous extinct ones, among which is *N. cobboldiæ* of the English crag.


Nucula cobboldiæ.

Nuculacea (nū-kū-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-acea*.] A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, including the families *Nuculidæ* and *Ledidæ*.

nuculanium (nū-kū-lā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *nuculania* (-ä). [NL., < L. *nucula*, a little nut: see *nucule*.] In *bot.*, a superior indehiscent fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells and several seeds, as the grape.

nucule (nū′kūl), *n.* [< L. *nucula*, a little nut, dim. of *nux* (*nuc-*), a nut: see *nucleus*.] In *Characeæ*, the female sexual organ.

In Characeæ the female organ has a peculiar structure, and is termed a *nucule*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 158.

Nuculidæ (nū-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nucula* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Nucula*; the nutshells. The shell is of small size and angular trigonal form. The cartilage is internal, in a pit, and the hinge has two rows of diverging compressed teeth. The animal has a large discoidal foot, with a transverse serrate periphery; the mantle-flaps are freely open and asiphonate; the gills are small and plumiform. They are found in all seas, and have great geological antiquity. The family is used with varying limits, and sometimes extended to include the *Ledidæ* and various extinct relatives.

Nuda (nū′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] A name that has been variously used as that of an order or group of naked animals. (*a*) Naked reptiles, or batrachians, the third order of reptiles, corresponding to the modern *Amphibia*. *Oppel*, 1811. (*b*) The "naked mollusks" of Cuvier—that is, the tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts. (*c*) Naked lobose protozoans, having no test, as ordinary amœbas. The genera *Amœba*, *Ouramœba*, *Lithamœba*, *Dinamœba*, and others are *Nuda*. (*d*) The term is also repetitively applied to several different groups of infusorians, members of each of which are classified as either *Nuda* or *Loricata*.

nudation (nū-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *nudatio*(*n-*), a stripping naked, nakedness, < *nudare*, pp. *nudatus*, make naked, bare, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] The act of making bare or naked. *Johnson*.

nuddle[1] (nud′l), *n.* [Var. of *noddle*[1].] The nape of the neck. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

nuddle[2] (nud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nuddled*, ppr. *nuddling*. [Origin obscure.] To stoop in walking; look downward. [Prov. Eng.]

Whether this proverb may have any further reflection on the people of this Country, as therein taxed for covetousness and constant *nudling* on the earth, I think not worth the enquiry. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 310.

nude (nūd), *a.* [= F. *nu* = Sp. *nudo* = Pg. *nu* = It. *nudo*, < L. *nūdus*, naked, bare, exposed: see *naked*.] 1. Naked; bare; uncovered; specifically, in *art*, undraped; not covered with drapery: as, a *nude* statue.

We shift and bedeck and bedrape us;
Thou art noble and nude and antique.
A. C. Swinburne, Dolores.

2. In *law*, naked; made without consideration: said of contracts and agreements in which a consideration is wholly lacking.—3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bare; destitute of leaves, hairs, bristles, feathers, scales, or other exterior outgrowth or covering. (*b*) Not supported by diagnosis or description; mere; bare: said of ge-

neric or specific terms, in the phrase *nude name*, translating the technical designation *nomen nudum*. See *nomen*.—**Nude matter**, a bare allegation of something done.—**Nude pact**, a naked contract or agreement; a pact made without consideration: in legal use, commonly in the Latin form *nudum pactum*. A promise which was originally a nude pact may become a valid contract by the act of the promisee on the faith of it, such as to supply the consideration invited by the promise.—**The nude**, the representation of the undraped human figure, considered as a special branch of art.

Of anything distinctly American there is little trace, except an occasional negro. Of *the nude*, or the "ideal," or the fanciful, there is no example.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 385.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *naked*.

nudely (nūd'li), *adv.* In a nude or naked manner; nakedly.

nudeness (nūd'nes), *n.* Nakedness; nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nudged*, ppr. *nudging*. [A var. of dial. *nodge* (Sc.), for **knodge*, **knotch*, assibilated form of *knock*. Cf. Dan. *knuge*, press, ult. related.] To touch gently, as with the elbow; give a hint or signal to by a covert touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

nudge (nuj), *n.* [< *nudge*, *v.*] A slight push, as with the elbow; a covert jog intended to call attention, give warning, or the like.

Mrs. General Likens bestows a *nudge* with her elbow upon the General, who stands by her side.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 130.

nudibrachiate (nū-di-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *brachium*, *bracchium*, the forearm: see *brachium*.] In *zoöl.*, having naked arms; specifically, having tentacles which are not ciliate, or which are not lodged in a special cavity.

nudibranch (nū'di-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *Nudibranchiata*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *nudibranchiate*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nudibranchiata*.

Nudibranchia (nū-di-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Nudibranchiata*. *Latreille*, 1825.

nudibranchian (nū-di-brang'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nudibranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *nudibranch*.

Nudibranchiata (nū-di-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nudibranchiatus*: see *nudibranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate *Gasteropoda*; the naked-gilled shell-less gastropods. The branchiæ, when present, are external and uncovered, on various parts of the body; they are in some cases suppressed entirely. The order is a large one, represented by numerous species, especially in tropical and warm seas. The diversity in the character of the gills, as well as of the jaws and teeth of the odontophore, has caused them to be separated into numerous families, the most conspicuous of which are the *Doridida* and *Eolidida*. Also called *Gymnobranchiata*, *Notobranchiata*.

nudibranchiate (nū-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nudibranchiatus*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *branchiæ*, < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having naked gills or uncovered branchiæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Nudibranchiata*: opposed to *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* Same as *nudibranch*.

nudicaudate (nū-di-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *zoöl.*, having a tail which is hairless.

nudicaul (nū'di-kâl), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, bare, + *caulis*, a stem.] In *bot.*, having the stems leafless.

nudification (nū"di-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, bare, exposed, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fication*).] A making naked. *Westminster Rev.*

nudifidian† (nū-di-fid'i-ąn), *n.* [< L. *nudus*, bare, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*.] One who relies on faith alone without works for salvation.

A Christian must work; for no *nudifidian*, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 280.

Nudifloræ (nū-di-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), fem. pl. of *nudiflorus*: see *nudiflorous*.] A series of monocotyledonous plants. They are characterized by the solitary or coherent carpels and by the fact that floral envelops are either absent or reduced to scales or bristles. The group includes 5 orders—the arum, screw-pine, cattail, duckweed, and cyclanthus families.

nudiflorous (nū-di-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *nudiflorus*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] 1. Having the flowers destitute of hairs, glands, etc.—2. Belonging to the series *Nudifloræ*.

nudifolious (nū-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, bare, + *folium*, leaf.] Characterized by bare or smooth leaves.

nudil†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A pledget made of lint or cotton wool, and dipped in some ointment, for use in dressing sores, wounds, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

nudiped (nū'di-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *nudipes* (*-ped-*), < L. *nudus*, naked, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked feet.

II. *n.* A nudiped animal.

Nudipellifera (nū"di-pe-lif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **nudipellifer*: see *nudipelliferous*.] The amphibians or batrachians: so called from the naked skin, in distinction from scaly reptiles. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*).

nudipelliferous (nū"di-pe-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **nudipellifer*, < L. *nudus*, naked, + *pellis*, skin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Having a naked (that is, not scaly) skin, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Nudipellifera*.

nudirostrate (nū-di-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrate*.] Having the rostrum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudiscutate (nū-di-skū'tāt), *a.* [< L. *nudus*, naked, + *scutum*, a shield: see *scutate*.] Having the scutellum naked, as a hemipterous insect.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *nudities* (-tiz). [< F. *nudité* = Pr. *nudetat* = Pg. *nuidade* = It. *nudità*, < L. *nudita(t-)s*, nakedness, bareness, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] 1. A nude or naked state; nakedness; bareness; exposedness; lack of covering or disguise.

Many souls in their young *nudity* are tumbled out among incongruities, and left to "find their feet" among them, while their elders go about their business.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 213.

It may appear that I insist too much upon the *nudity* of the Provençal horizon. . . . But it is an exquisite bareness; it seems to exist for the purpose of allowing one to follow the delicate lines of the hills, and touch with the eyes, as it were, the smallest inflections of the landscape.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 189.

2. In a concrete sense, a nude or naked thing; also, a representation of a nude figure; anything freely exposed or laid bare.

Sometimes they took Men with their heels upward, and hurry'd them about in such an undecent manner as to expose their *Nudities*. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 95.

The world 's all face; the man who shows his heart
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

He [Harry Tidbody] had piles upon piles of gray paper at his lodgings, covered with worthless *nudities* in black and white chalk. *Thackeray*, On Men and Pictures.

nudum pactum (nū'dum pak'tum). [L.: *nudum*, neut. of *nudus*, bare, naked; *pactum*, a covenant, a contract: see *pact*.] See *nude pact*, under *nude*.

nué (nū-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *nuer*, shade: see *nuance*.] In *her.*, same as *invecked*.

nug (nug), *n.* [Cf. *nog*1, *nig*1.] 1. A rude unshaped piece of timber; a block. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A knob or protuberance. [Prov. Eng.]

nugacious† (nū-gā'shius), *a.* [< L. *nugax* (*nugac-*), trifling, < *nugæ*, trifles: see *nugæ*.] Trifling; trifule: as, *nugacious* disputations. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvii.

nugacity† (nū-gas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *nugacita(t-)s*, a trifling playfulness, < L. *nugax*, trifling: see *nugacious*.] Futility; triviality; something trifling or nonsensical.

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his, in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdome of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, i.

nugæ (nū'jē), *n. pl.* [L.] Trifles; things of little value; trivial verses.

nugation† (nū-gā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *nugação* = It. *nugazione*, < L. *nugatus*, pp. of *nugari*, jest, trifle, cheat, < *nugæ*, trifles: see *nugæ*.] The act or practice of trifling. [Rare.]

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 836.

nugatory (nū'gą-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *nugatorio*, < L. *nugatorius*, worthless, futile, < *nugator*, a jester, a trifler, < *nugari*, pp. *nugatus*, jest, trifle: see *nugation*.] 1. Trifling; futile; worthless; without significance.

Descartes was, perhaps, the first who saw that definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* or impracticable.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, III. iii. § 101.

2. Of no force or effect; inoperative; ineffectual; vain.

For Metaphysic, we have assigned unto it the inquiry of formal and final causes; which assignation, as to the former of them, may seem to be *nugatory* and void.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 162.

A second and a third proclamation . . . greatly extended the *nugatory* toleration granted to the Presbyterians.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those provisions of the edict which affected a show of kindness to the Jews were contrived so artfully as to be nearly *nugatory*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 17.

nuggar (nug'ăr), *n.* [Egypt.] In Egypt, a large native boat, used for transportation of cargo, troops, etc.

An Egyptian *nuggar*, laden with troops for Khartoum, has been wrecked on the river Nile.
New York Herald, Sept. 30, 1884.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *niggot*; prob. dim. of *nug*, *nig*, a lump, a small piece: see *nug*, *nig*1. Hardly, as some suppose, for *ingot*, unless through a form **ningot*, with initial *n* adhering from the indef. article.] A lump; a mass; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in alluvial deposits or placer-mines.

He had plenty, he said, displaying a pocketful of doubloons and a *nugget* as big as a doughnut.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 30.

nuggety (nug'et-i), *a.* [< *nugget* + *-y*1.] Having the form of a nugget; occurring in nuggets or lumps.

It [alluvial gold in South Africa] is coarse and *nuggetty* as a rule, well rounded, and generally coated with oxide of iron. Quoted in *Ure's Dict.*, IV. 412.

nuggy (nug'i), *n.*; pl. *nuggies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In the Cornish mines, a spirit or goblin; a knocker. See *knocker*, 2.

nugify (nū'ji-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nugified*, ppr. *nugifying*. [< L. *nugæ*, trifles, nonsense, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To render trifling, silly, or futile. [Rare.]

The stultifying, *nugifying* effect of a blind and uncritical study of the Fathers. *Coleridge*.

nuisance (nū'sąns), *n.* [< ME. *nuisance*, *nusance*, *noisance*, *noisance*, *noysaunce*, < OF. *noisance*, *nuisance*, F. *nuisance* = Pr. *noysensa*, *nozensa* = It. *nocenza*, *nocenzia*, < ML. *nocentia*, a hurt, injury, < L. *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocere*, hurt, harm: see *nocent*, and cf. *noisant*.] 1†. Injured or painful feeling; annoyance; displeasure; grief.

Anon had thay full dolorous *noysaunce*;
As at diner sate, at ther own pleasaunce.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3373.

2. An annoying experience; a grievous infliction; trouble; inconvenience.

He was pleas'd to discourse to me about my book inveighing against the *nuisance* of ye smoke of London.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 1, 1661.

The *nuisance* of fighting with the Afghans and the hillmen their congeners is this, that you never can tell when your work is over.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 197.

In February of that year [1884] Mr. Justice Stephen delivered his well-known judgment, declaring that cremation is a legal procedure, provided it be effected without *nuisance* to others. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 6.

3. The infliction of hurt or injury.

Helpe me for to weye
Ageyne the feende, that with his handes tweye
And al his might plukke wol at the balance
To weye us doun; keepe us from his *nuisance*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 21.

4. That which or one who annoys, or gives trouble or injury; a troublesome or annoying thing; that which is noxious, offensive, or irritating; a plague; a bore: applied to persons and things.

But both of them [pride and folly] are *nuisances* which education must remove, or the person is lost.
South, Sermons, V. i.

It is always a practical difficulty with clubs to regulate the laws of election so as to exclude peremptorily every social *nuisance*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

It makes her a positive *nuisance*!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 39.

5. In *law*, such a use of property or such a course of conduct as, irrespective of actual trespass against others or of malicious or actual criminal intent, transgresses the just restrictions upon use or conduct which the proximity of other persons or property in civilized communities imposes upon what would otherwise be rightful freedom. Thus, the use of steam-power, though on one's own premises and for a lawful purpose, may be a nuisance, if by reason of being in one of several closely built dwellings the vibration and noise cause unreasonable injury to the adjacent property and occupants. Any serious obstruction to a highway or navigable river if not authorized by law is a nuisance; but the temporary use of a reasonable part of a highway for a legitimate purpose, such as the moving of a building or the deposit of building materials going into use, is not necessarily a nuisance. The question of nuisance always is, at what point the selfish use of a right transcends the obligation to respect the welfare of others. A *common nuisance*, or *public nuisance*, is one which tends to the annoyance of the public generally, and is therefore to be redressed by forcible abatement or by an action by the state, as distinguished from a *private nuisance*, or one which causes special injury to one or more individuals and therefore will sustain a private action. Thus, if one obstructs a highway any person may remove the obstruction, but only the public can prosecute the offender, unless a particular individual suffers special injury, as where he is turned from his road and compelled to go another way and suffers thereby a specific pecuniary damage, in which case it is as to him a private nuisance, and he may sue.

nuisancer (nū'sạn-sėr), *n.* [< *nuisance* + *-er*[1].] One who causes an injury or nuisance. *Blackstone.*

nujeeb (nu-jēb'), *n.* [Hind. *najīb*, < Ar. *najīb*, noble.] In India, a kind of half-disciplined infantry soldiers under some of the native governments; also, at one time, a kind of militia under the British. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

nuke (nūk), *n.* [< F. *nuque*, < ML. *nucha*, the nape of the neck.] The nape of the neck. *Cotgrave.*

nuke-bone† (nūk'bōn), *n.* The occipital bone; especially, the basioccipital.

Os basilaire. [F.] The Nape or *Nuke-bone.* The bone whereby all the parts of the head are supported; some call it the cuneal bone, because it is wedgelike, thrust in between the bones of the head and the upper jaw. *Cotgrave.*

null (nul), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nul*, *nulle* = Sp. *nulo* = Pg. It. *nullo*, not any, < L. *nullus*, not any, none, no (fem. *nulla* (sc. *res*), > It. *nulla*, > G. *null*, *nulle* = Icel. *nul* = Sw. *noll*, *nolla* = Dan. *nul*, n., zero, cipher, naught), < *ne*, not, + *ullus*, any, for **unulus*, dim. (with indef. effect) of *unus*, one: see *one*, and cf. E. *any*, ult. < *one*.]

I. *a.* 1. Not any; wanting; non-existent.

That wholesome majority of our people whose experience of more metropolitan glories is small or *null*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 800.

2. Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid.

Archbishop Sancroft . . . was fully convinced that the court was illegal, that all its judgments would be *null*, and that by sitting in it he should incur a serious responsibility. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Any such presumption which can be grounded on their having voluntarily entered into the contract is commonly next to *null*. *J. S. Mill.*

The acts of the Protectorate were held to be *null* alike by the partisans of the King and by the partisans of the Parliament. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. Of no account or significance; having no character or expression; negative.

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly *null*,
Dead perfection, no more *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Something that has no force or meaning; that which is of a negative or meaningless character; a cipher, literally or figuratively.

Complications have been introduced into ciphers [cryptographic systems] by the employment of "dummy" letters,—"*nulls* and insignificants," as Bacon terms them. *Encye. Brit.*, VI. 671.

The danger is lest, in seeking to draw the normal, a man should draw the *null*, and write the novel of society instead of the romance of man. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

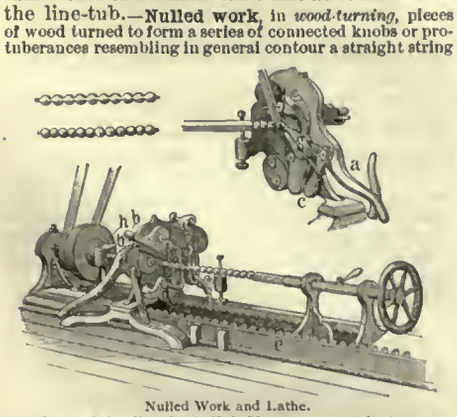
Specifically—2. In *musical notation*, the character 0, denoting—(*a*) in thorough-bass, that the bass note over which it is placed is to be played alone, the other parts resting; (*b*) in the fingering for stringed instruments, that the note over which it is placed is to be played on an open string.—3. The raised part in nulling or nulled work. This when small resembles a bead; when longer, a spindle.—**Null method.** See *method.*

null (nul), *v.* [< ML. *nullare*, make null, < L. *nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.* Cf. *annul.*]

I.† *trans.* To annul; deprive of validity; destroy; nullify. [Rare.]

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power; their force is *null'd*.
Milton, S. A., l. 935.

II. *intrans.* [< *null*, *n.*, 3.] 1. To form nulls, or into nulls, as in a lathe. See *nulling.*—2. To kink: said of a whalemen's line as it runs from the line-tub.—**Nulled work**, in *wood-turning*, pieces of wood turned to form a series of connected knobs or protuberances resembling in general contour a straight string of beads: much used for rounds of chairs, bedsteads of the cheaper sorts, etc. In operation, the lever *a* is lifted by the left hand, while the right hand grasps the upwardly extending handle of the carriage. This brings the knife *g* into action, and by moving the carriage longitudinally the stick is turned round. Next the lever *a* is lowered into the position shown, and by moving it up and down the arm *c* engages the teeth of the rack *e* successively, bringing the knives held in *b*, *b* into action, which form the beads one after another.



Nulled Work and Lathe.
a, lever; *b*, *b*, adjustable knife-holders; *c*, arm; *d*, back-rest; *e*, rack; *h*, head-stock.

nullah (nul'ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a watercourse: commonly used for the dry bed of a stream.

nulla-nulla (nul'ä-nul'ä), *n.* [Also *nullah-nullah*; a native name.] A club made of hard wood, used by the aborigines of Australia.

nuller (nul'ėr), *n.* [< *null*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who annuls; a nullifier.

As for example, if the generality of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolators, bold *nullers* or abrogatours of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutes. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

nullibiety† (nul-i-bī'ẹ-ti), *n.* [< LL. *nullibi*, nowhere (< L. *nullus*, not any, + *ibi*, there, thither), + *-ety.*] The state or condition of being nowhere. *Bailey.*

nullibist† (nul'i-bist), *n.* [As LL. *nullibi* + *-ist*: see *nullibiety.*] One who advocated the principles of nullibiety or nowhereness: applied to the Cartesians. *Krauth-Fleming.*

nullification (nul'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *nullificatio*(*n-*), a despising, contempt, lit. a making as nothing, < *nullificare*, despise, lit. make nothing: see *nullify.*] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the action of a State intended to abrogate within its limits the operation of a federal law, under the assumption of absolute State sovereignty. The doctrine of nullification—that is, the doctrine that the power of a State to nullify acts of Congress is an integral feature of American constitutional law, and not revolutionary—was elaborated by John C. Calhoun, and applied by South Carolina in 1832. See below.

But the topic which became the leading feature of the whole debate, and gave it an interest which cannot die, was that of *nullification*—the assumed right of a state to annul an act of Congress. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 138.

The difficult part for our government is how to nullify *nullification* and yet to avoid a civil war. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 649.

Ordinance of Nullification, an ordinance passed by a State convention of South Carolina, November 24th, 1832, declaring void certain acts of the United States Congress laying duties and imposts on imports, and threatening that any attempt to enforce those acts, except through the courts in that State, would be followed by the secession of South Carolina from the Union. It was repealed by the State convention which met on March 16th, 1833.

nullifidian (nul-i-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nullus*, not any, none, + *fides*, faith, trust: see *faith.*]

I. *a.* Of no faith or religion.

A solifidean Christian is a *nullifidean* pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

II. *n.* One who has no faith; an unbeliever; an infidel.

I am a *Nulli-fidian*, if there be not three-thirds of a scruple more of sampauchinum in this confection than ever I put in any. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Celia was no longer the eternal cherub, but a thorn in her spirit, a pink-and-white *nullifidian*, worse than any discouraging presence in the "Pilgrim's Progress." *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, i. 4.

nullifier (nul'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *nullify* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who nullifies or makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.—2. In *U. S. hist.*, an adherent of the doctrine of nullification.

Hundreds of eyes closely scrutinized the face of the "great *nullifier*" as he took the oath to support the constitution. *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 104.

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nullified*, ppr. *nullifying.* [< LL. *nullificare*, despise, contemn, lit. make nothing or null, < L. *nullus*, none, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy.*] To annul; make void; render invalid; deprive of force or efficacy.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship, and, in a word, to *nullify* and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption. *South*, Sermons, II. xiv.

His pride got into an uneasy condition which quite *nullified* his boyish satisfaction. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

He will endeavor to evade and *nullify* the laws in all ways which will not expose him to immediate criticism or condemnation. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 299.

=Syn. *Annul*, *Annihilate*, etc. See *neutralize.*

nulling (nul'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *null*, *v.*] The act or process of forming nulls: as, a *nulling*-lathe; a *nulling*-tool.

nullipara (nu-lip'ạ-rạ), *n.*; pl. *nulliparæ* (-rē). [NL.: see *nulliparous.*] A woman, especially one not a virgin, who has never had a child: correlated with *primipara*, *multipara.*

nulliparous (nu-lip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nullipara*, < L. *nullus*, none, + *parere*, bring forth.] Of the condition of a nullipara.

nullipennate (nul-i-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *nullus*, none, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate.*] Having no flight-feathers, as a penguin: correlated with *longipennate*, *brevipennate*, etc.

Nullipennes (nul-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *nullus*, none, + *penna*, wing: see *pen*[2].] The penguins, as having no flight-feathers.

nullipore (nul'i-pōr), *n.* [< L. *nullus*, none, + *porus*, a passage, pore: see *pore.*] A little coral-like seaweed, particularly *Corallina officinalis.* See cut under *Corallina.*

nulliporous (nul'i-pōr-us), *a.* [< *nullipore* + *-ous.*] Consisting of or resembling a nullipore.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *nullities* (-tiz). [< F. *nullité* = Pr. *nullitad* = Sp. *nulidad* = Pg. *nullidade* = It. *nullità*, < L. *nullus*, not any, none: see *null*, *a.*, and *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being null or void; want of force or efficacy; insignificance; nothingness. In *law*, nullity exists when the instrument or act has a material but not a legal existence. (*Goudsmit.*) In *civil law*, a distinction is made between *absolute* and *relative nullity.* In the former, the act has no effect whatever, and anybody affected by the act might invoke the nullity of it. Such an act is said to be void. In the latter, the nullity could be invoked only by the particular persons in whose favor it is established, as where a contract is made by an infant. Such an act is said to be voidable. It is not null until so declared.

And have kept
But what is worse than *nullity*, a mere
Capacity calamities to bear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 30.

The old Academy of Sciences wasted thirty years of collective efforts in the chemical study of plants by dry distillation before it perceived the *nullity* of its method. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 506.

2. That which is null, void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy; a nonentity.

This charge, sir, I maintain, is wholly and entirely insufficient. It is a mere *nullity.* *D. Webster*, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The Declaration was, in the eye of the law, a *nullity.* *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The ultimate, aggregate, or absolute effect of even the best epic under the sun is a *nullity.* *Poe*, The Poetic Principle.

Action of nullity, in *civil law*, an action instituted to set aside a contract, conveyance, judgment, or judicial sale, because void or voidable.

null-line (nul'līn), *n.* A line such that the perpendiculars from any point of it on the sides of a given triangle add up to zero, with certain conventions as to their forms.

Num., Numb. Abbreviations of *Numbers*, a book of the Old Testament.

numb (num), *a.* [Early mod. E. *num* (the *b* in *numb*, as in *limb*[1], being excrescent), < ME. *nome*, *nomen*, *numen*, taken, seized, deprived of sensation, < AS. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, take; cf. *benīman*, ppr. *benumen*, take away, deprive of sensation, benumb: see *nim*[1].] 1†. Taken; seized.

Thow ert *none* thef y-wis!
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 73. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Deprived of the power of sensation, as from a stoppage of the circulation; torpid; hence, stupefied; powerless to feel or act: as, fingers *numb* with cold; *numb* senses.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Struck pale and bloodless, . . .
Even like a stony image, cold and *numb*.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 259.

3†. Producing numbness; benumbing.

He did lap me
Even in his own garments, and gave himself,
All thin and naked, to the *numb* cold night.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 117.

=Syn. 2. Benumbed, deadened, paralyzed, insensible.

numb (num), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *num*; < ME. *nomen*, make numb, < *nome*, numb: see *numb*, *a.*] 1. To deprive of the power of sensation; dull the sense of feeling in; benumb; render torpid.

Eternal Winter should his Horror shed,
Tho' all thy Nerves were *numb'd* with endless Frost.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

While the freezing blast *numbed* our joints, how warmly would he press me to pity his flame, and glow with mutual ardour! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

2. To render dull; deaden; stupefy.

Like lyfull heat to *nummed* senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

With a misery *numbed* to virtue's right.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

numbedness (numd'nes), *n.* [< *numbed*, pp. of *numb*, + *-ness*.] Numbness.

Narcissus flowers . . . have their name from *numbedness* or stupefaction. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little — only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

number (num'bèr), *n.* [Also dial. *nummer*; < ME. *numbre, nombre, number, noumbre*, < OF. *nombre*, F. *nombre* = Sp. *número* = Pg. It. *numero* = D. *nommer* = G. Dan. Sw. *nummer*, < L. *numerus*, a number, a quantity, in pl. numbers, mathematics, in gram. number, etc.; akin to Gr. *νόμος*, law, custom, etc., a strain in music, etc., < *νέμειν*, distribute, apportion: see *nome*[4], *nome*[5].] **1.** That character of a collection or plurality by virtue of which, when the individuals constituting it are counted, the count ends at a certain point — that is, with a certain numeral; also, the point (or numeral) at which the count ends. See def. 3.

It is said that before the Turkish captnre Otranto numbered twenty-two thonsand inhabitants; it has now hardly above a tenth of that *number*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 323.

2. Quantity or amount considered as an aggregate of the individuals composing it; aggregate.

For tho ther was a Erle in the forest
Which of children had a huge *noumbre* gret.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 37.

The *number* of the dead long exceedeth all that shall live. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial.

3. A numeral, or word used in counting: otherwise called a *cardinal number*: as, the *number* that comes after 4 is 5; also, in a wider sense, any numerical expression denoting a quantity, magnitude, or measure. Euclid does not consider one as a number, Ramus makes it the lowest number, and modern mathematicians treat not only 1, but also 0, as a number.

Yf ȝe coueiteth cure Kynde wol ȝow telle,
That in mesure God made alle manere thynges,
And sette hit at a sertayn and at a syker *numbre*,
And nempnede hem names and nombrede the sterres.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 255.

Numbers are so much the measure of every thing that is valuable that it is not possible to demonstrate the success of any action or the prudence of any undertaking without them. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

4. A written arithmetical figure or series of figures signifying a numeral. — **5.** A collection; a lot; a class.

Let thy spirit bear witness with my spirit, that I am of the *number* of thine elect, because I love the beauty of thy house, because I captivate mine understanding to thine ordinances. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Let it be allowed that Nature is merely the collective name of a *number* of co-existences and sequences, and that God is merely a synonym for Nature.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

6. A considerable collection; a large class. [Often in the plural.]

After men began to grow to a *number*, the first thing we read they gave themselves unto was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Be the disorder never so desperate or radical, yon will find *numbers* in every street who . . . promise a certain cure. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

7. The capacity of being counted: used especially in the hyperbolical phrase *without number*.

There is so meche multytnde of that folk, that thei ben *withouten nombre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 64.

8. A numeral of a series affixed in regular order to a series of things: as, the *number* of a house in a street. — **9.** One of a series of things distinguished by consecutive numerals: used especially of serial publications.

There was a *number* in the hawker's collection called Conscrits Français, which may rank among the most dissuasive war-lyrics on record.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 137.

10. The doctrine and properties of numerals and their relations.

The knowledge of *number* as such is gained by means of a series of perceptions and an exercise of the powers of comparison and abstraction.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 192.

11. Numerousness; the character of being a large collection: used in this sense both in the singular and in the plural.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon*.

In *numbers* confident, yon Chief shall baulk
His Lord's imperial thirst for spoil and blood.
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 4.

12. In *gram.*, that distinctive form which a word assumes according as it is said of or expresses one individual or more than one. The form which denotes one or an individual is the *singular number*; the form that is set apart for two individuals (as in Greek and Sanskrit) is the *dual number*; while that which refers to more than two, or indifferently to two or more individuals or units, constitutes the *plural number*. Hence we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

13. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, whose alleged organ is situated a little to the side of the outer angle of the eye, and whose function is to give a talent for calculation in general. — **14.** Metrical sound or utterance; measured or harmonic expression; rhythm.

I love measure in the feet, and *number* in the voice; they are gentlenesses that oftentimes draw no less than the face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

It is obvious that there is nothing in musical elements beyond the mere aspects of *number* and rapidity which directly imitates thought.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 235.

15. *pl.* A succession of metrical syllables; poetical measure; poetry; verse.

I lisp'd in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 128.

Divine melodious truth;
Philosophic *numbers* smooth. *Keats*, Ode.

16. In *music*: (*a*) One of the principal sections or movements of an extended musical work, as of an oratorio. Usually the overture in such a case is not counted. (*b*) Same as *opus-number*. — **Abundant number.** See *abundant*. — **Algebraic number**, a root of an algebraic equation with whole numbers for its coefficients. — **Alternate, amicable, apocalyptic, applicate, artificial numbers.** See the adjectives. — **A number of**, several; sometimes, many: as, I have still *a number of* letters to write. — **Articulate number**, a power of ten: so called because signified by a joint in finger-counting. — **Bernoullian numbers.** See *Bernoullian*. — **Binary, cardinal, characteristic, circular, complex, composite numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Compound number.** (*a*†) A number consisting of an article and a digit. (*b*) The expression of a quantity in mixed denominations. — **Cubic number.** Same as *cube*, 2. — **Deficient, diametral, enneagonal number.** See the adjectives. — **Euler's numbers**, the numbers E_2, E_4, etc., which occur in the development of sec x by Maclaurin's theorem: namely, $\sec x = 1 + E_2x^2/2! + E_4x^4/4! +$ etc. — **Even number.** See *even*[1], 7. — **Feminine, figurate, Galilean, golden**, etc., **number.** See the adjectives. — **Gradual number**, the ordinal number of a term after the first in a geometrical progression. — **Hankel's numbers**, certain algebraical symbols which are not, properly speaking, numbers, but are units of multiple algebra. They possess the property that the value of the product of any two of them has its sign reversed when the order of the factors is reversed. They are named after Hankel, who wrote a book about them; but they had previously been employed by Grassmann and by Cauchy. Otherwise called *alternate units*. — **Height of an algebraic number**, the place of the number in a certain linear arrangement of all such numbers. — **Hendecagonal, heptagonal, heterogeneal, heterogeneous numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Homogeneous number**, a multiple of a single unit. — **Icosahedral, ideal, imperfect number.** See the adjectives. — **Incomposite numbers.** Same as *prime numbers*. — **Linear numbers.** See *linear*. — **Line of numbers.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]). — **Ludolphian number**, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter, or 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288 4: so called because calculated by Ludolf van Ceulen to 36 places of decimals. — **Masculine numbers.** See *masculine*. — **Measure of a number.** See *measure*. — **Mixed number**, the sum of a whole number and a fraction. — **Modular numbers.** See *modular*. — **Mysteries of numbers**, a branch of higher arithmetic. — **Number of the reed**, in *weaving*, the number of dents in a reed of a given length. This number determines the fineness of the cloth, as two threads pass through each dent. Also called *set of the reed*. — **Number one**, self; one's self. [Colloq.]

No man should have more than two attachments, the first to *number one*, and the second to the ladies.
Dickens, Pickwick, iii.

Perfect, prime, rational, ultrabernoullian, etc., **numbers.** See the adjectives. — **Pythagorean numbers.** See *Pythagorean*. — **Theory of numbers**, the doctrine of the divisibility of numbers. — **To lose the number of one's mess.** See *lose*[1].

number (num'bèr), *v. t.* [< ME. *nombren, noumbren, nowmbren, nowmeren*, < OF. *numbrer, noumbrer, nombrer*, F. *nombrer* = Pr. *numerar, numbrar, nombrar* = Sp. Pg. *numerar* = It. *numerare*, < L. *numerare*, number, count, < *numerus*, a number: see *number*, *n.*] **1.** To count; reckon; ascertain the number of, or aggregate of individuals in; enumerate.

They are *nowmerde* fulle neghe, and namede in rollez
Sexty thowsande and tene for-sothe of sekyre mene of armez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2659.

The Reliquies at Venys canne not be *nowmbred*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 7.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered*. Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To make or keep a reckoning of; count up, as by naming or setting down one by one; make a tally or list of.

Dauid's Vertues when I think to *number*,
Their multitude doth all my Wits incumber;
That Ocean swallowes me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

I cannot *number* 'em, they were so many.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

If thou wilt yield to great Atrides' pray'rs,
Gifts worthy thee his royal hand prepares;
If not — but hear me, while I *number* o'er
The proffer'd presents, an exhaustless store.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 342.

3. To complete as to number; limit; come to the end of.

The sands are *number'd* that make up my life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 25.

Quick! quick! for *number'd* are my sands of life,
And swift; for like the lightning to this field
I came, and like the wind I go away.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude; include in a list or class.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors. Isa. liii. 12.

A book was writ of late call'd "Tetrachordon,"
And woven close, both matter, form, and style;
The subject new; it walked the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. To put a number or numbers on; assign a distinctive number to; mark the order of, as of the members of a series; assign the place of in a numbered series: as, to *number* a row of houses, or a collection of books. — **6.** To possess to the number of.

It was believed that the Emperor Nicholas *numbered* almost a million of men under arms.
Kinglake, Invasion of the Crimea, i.

7. To amount to; reach the number of: as, the force under the command of Cæsar *numbered* 45,000 men. — **8.** To equal in number. [Rare.]

Weep, Albyn, to death and captivity led,
Oh, weep! but thy tears cannot *number* the dead.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** To tell, calculate, reckon, call over, sum up.

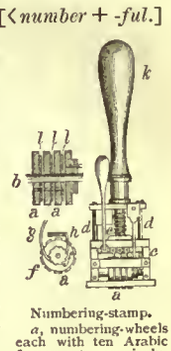
numberful† (num'bèr-fûl), *a.* [< *number* + *-ful*.] Many in number; numerous.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race, yea, so *numberfull* that they upon the point excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 50.

numbering-machine (num'bèr-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine that automatically prints numbers in consecutive order, as on a series of pages, tickets, bank-notes, or checks.

numbering-press (num'bèr-ing-pres), *n.* Same as *numbering-machine*.

numbering-stamp (num'bèr-ing-stamp), *n.* A simple form of numbering-machine, used by hand to number tickets or pages. A series of wheels bearing the figures from 0 to 9 are so connected that the pressure resulting from applying the stamp to an object sets in motion the unit-wheel, which in turn communicates motion to the successive wheels for tens, hundreds, etc.



Numbering-stamp.
a, numbering-wheels each with ten Arabic figures, 1 to zero inclusive; *b*, arbor on which the wheels turn; *c*, frame which carries the arbor and wheels; *d*, guide-rods on which the frame *c* slides; *e*, spring which is compressed by the frame in stamping; *f*, ratchet-wheel with ten teeth corresponding to the ten Arabic figures, *1*, *2*, *3*, etc., to *0*; *g*, spring-pawl, which, on the spring being compressed, engages the tooth of the ratchet-wheel next to that previously engaged; *h*, another spring-pawl, which prevents back motion; *k*, handle; *l*, intermediate carrying-mechanism.

numberless (num'bèr-les), *a.* [< *number* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a number; not marked or designated by a number. — **2.** Innumerable; that has not been or cannot be counted; unnumbered.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me that I cannot take peace with.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 84.

Voices and footfalls of the *numberless* throng.
Bryant, Hymn of the City.

numberous† (num'bèr-us), *a.* [Also *numbrous, noumberous*; < *number* + *-ous*. Cf. *numerous*.] **1.** Numerous.

This rule makes mad a *noumberouse* swarme
Of subjects and of kings.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 3.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; metrical.

The greatest part of Poets have apparelled their poeticall inventions in that *numbrous* kinde of writing which is called verse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Numbers (num'bèrz), *n.* The fourth book of the Old Testament: so called because it begins with an account of the numbering of the Israelites in the beginning of the second year after they left Egypt. It includes part of the history of the Israelites during their wanderings. Abbreviated *Num.*, *Numb.*

numbery† (num'bèr-i), *a.* [< *number* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Numerous.

So many and so *numbery* armies.
Sylvester, Battle of Yvry.

2. Melodious.

Th' Accord of Discords; sacred Harmony,
And *Numb'ry* Law.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

numb-fish (num'fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo: so called from its power of benumbing. Also called *cramp-fish*. See *torpedo*.

numbles (num'blz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *nombles, noumbles, nowmbils, nowmyllis,* < OF. *nombles,* numbles (of a deer, etc.), pl. of *nomble* (ML. reflex *numbilis, numbile, nebulus,* etc.), the parts of a deer between the thighs, a loin of veal or pork, a chine of beef, also dim. *nomblet, numblet, nomblel, nonblel,* in like senses, lit. navel (in this sense also *nembre, nenbre, ninbre*), cf. dim. *nombril,* F. *nombril,* navel, var. (with initial *n* for *l,* as also in *nivel, niveau,* for *livel,* level: see *level*[1]) of *lomble, lonble, lumble, lombre, lumbre, lumbe,* navel, pl. kidneys, prop. *l'omble,* etc., < *le,* the def. art., + *omble, ombil* (F. *ombilic*) = Pr. *ombilic* = Sp. *ombligo* = Pg. *umbigo, embigo* = It. *ombelico, bellico, bilico* = Wall. *burie,* navel, < L. *umbilicus,* navel: see *umbilicus* and *navel*. In the particular sense 'loin' (of veal, etc.), OF. *lomble, lombre,* etc. was prob. confused with *lombe, longe,* < L. *lumbus* (dim. *lumbulus*), loin: see *loin*. The E. form *numbles,* by loss of initial *n* (as also in *umpire,* etc.) became *umbles,* sometimes written *humbles,* whence *humble-pie,* now associated with *humble*[3], *a.*] The entrails of a deer.

Then he fette to Lytell Johan
The *numbles* of a doo.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 74).

Some, as it is reported, lay a part or the *Numbles* on the fire. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 371.

numbness (num'nes), *n.* The state of being numb; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling, as when paralytic or chilled by cold: torpidity; torpor.

Come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbness.*
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 102.

My heart aches, and a drowsy *numbness* pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

numbroust (num'brus), *a.* See *numberous*.

num-cumpus (num-kum'pus), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *non compos.*] A fool; one who is non compos mentis. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

Sa like a gräät *num-cumpus* I blubber'd awäily o' the bed.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

numeite, *n.* See *noumeite*.

numen (nū'men), *n.*; pl. *numina* (nū'mi-nä). [L., divinity, godhead, deity, a god or goddess, the divine will, divine sway, lit. a nod, for **nuimen,* < **nuere,* in comp. *annuere, innuere* (= Gr. *νεύειν*), nod: see *nutation*.] Divinity; deity; godhead.

The Divine presence hath made all places holy, and every place hath a *Numen* in it, even the eternal God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

Numenius (nū-mē'ni-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νουμήνιος,* a kind of curlew, perhaps so called from its crescent-shaped beak, < *νουμήνιος,* of the new moon, contr. of *νεομήνιος,* < *νέος,* new, + *μήνη,* moon: see *new* and *moon*[1].] A genus of the snipe family, *Scolopacidæ;* the curlews. The bill is very long, slender, and decurved, with the tip of the upper mandible knobbed; the toes are semipalmate; the hallux is present, small, and elevated; the tarsus is much longer than the middle toe, scutellate only in front, elsewhere reticulate. There are about 15 species, found all over the world. See *curlew, whimbrel,* and cut under *dough-bird*.

numerable (nū'me-ra-bl), *a.* [= OF. *nombrable, numbrable* = Sp. *numerable* = Pg. *numeravel* = It. *numerabile,* < L. *numerabilis,* that can be numbered or counted, < *numerare,* count, number: see *numerate*.] Capable of being numerated, counted, or reckoned.

In regard to God they are *numerable,* but in regard to vs they are multiplied above the sand of the sea shore, in as much as wee cannot comprehend their number.
Hakewill, Apology, IV. iv. 3.

One of those rare men, *numerable,* unfortunately, but as units in this world. *The Century,* XXXI. 404.

numeral (nū'me-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *numéral* (OF. *nombral*) = Sp. Pg. *numeral* = It. *numerale,* < L. *numeralis,* pertaining to number, < *numerus,* a number: see *number*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to number; consisting of numbers.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions.
Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number: as, *numeral* letters or characters, such as V or 5 for five.—**Numeral equation.** See *equation.*—**Syn.** *Numeral, Numerical. Numeral* is more concrete than *numerical:* as, *numeral* adjectives or letters; *numerical* value, difference, equality, or equations.

II. *n.* 1. One of the series of words used in counting; a cardinal number.—2. A figure or character used to express a number: as, the Arabic *numerals,* 1, 2, 3, etc., or the Roman *numerals,* I, V, X, L, C, D, M.

There is something in *numerals,* in the process of calculation, extremely frosty and petrifying to a man.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 160.

3. In *gram.,* a word expressing a number or some relation of a number. Numerals are especially the *cardinals*—*one, two, three,* etc.—which are used both substantively and adjectively; and, by adjective derivation from these, the *ordinals*—*third, fourth, fifth,* etc.—also used substantively, especially as *fractionals. Multiplicatives* are such as *twofold, tenfold,* etc.; and *distributives,* answering to our *two by two,* etc., are found in some languages. Such words as *many, all, any* are often called *indefinite numerals. Numeral adverbs* are such as *once, twice, thrice,* and *firstly, secondly, thirdly,* etc.

4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) An Arabic or Roman figure indicating a tone of the scale, as 1 for the tonic or *do,* 2 for *re,* 3 for *mi,* etc. The extended use of this notation is best exemplified by the Chevé system, which much resembles the tonic sol-fa notation, except in its use of Arabic figures instead of letters and syllables. (*b*) One of the figures used in thorough-bass, by which the constitution of a chord is indicated with reference to the bass tone or to the key-chord.—5. In the *Anglo-Saxon Ch.,* a calendar or directory telling the variations in the canonical hours and the mass caused by saints' days and festivals. *Rock.*

numerality† (nū-me-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *numeralita(t-)s,* number, < L. *numeralis,* numeral: see *numeral*.] Numerable state or condition; capability of being numbered; numeration.

Yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality,* nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numerally (nū'me-ral-i), *adv.* As regards number; according to number; in number.

numerant (nū'me-rant), *a.* [< L. *numeran(t-)s,* ppr. of *numerare,* numerate, number: see *numerate*.] Counting.—**Numerant number,** a numeral word used in counting; also, abstract number.

numerary (nū'me-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *numerarius,* an arithmetician, an accountant, prop. adj., < *numerus,* a number: see *number*.] 1. Of or pertaining to number or numbers; reckoned by or according to number; numerical.

It was always found that the augmenting of the *numerary* value did not produce a proportional rise to the prices, at least for some time. *Hume,* Essays, ii. 3.

2. Belonging to a certain number; included or reckoned within the proper or fixed number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

numerate (nū'me-rāt), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *numerated,* ppr. *numerating.* [< L. *numeratus,* pp. of *numerare,* count, reckon, number, < *numerus,* a number: see *number*.] To count; reckon; read (an expression in figures) according to the rules of numeration; enumerate.

numerate (nū'me-rāt), *a.* [< L. *numeratus,* pp.: see the verb.] Counted.—**Numerate number,** concrete number.

numeration (nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *numération* = Sp. *numeracion* = Pg. *numeração* = It. *numerazione,* < L. *numeratio(n-),* a counting out, paying, payment, < *numerare,* pp. *numeratus,* count, reckon, number: see *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arith.,* the art of counting; the art of forming numeral words for use in counting; the system of numeral words in use in any language; the art of expressing in words any number proposed in figures; the act or art of reading numbers. See *notation.*—**Decimal numeration.** See *decimal.*

numerative (nū'me-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *numératif* = It. *numerativo;* as *numerate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to numeration or to numbering.

II. *n.* Same as *classifier,* 3.

numerator (nū'me-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *numérateur* = Sp. Pg. *numerador* = It. *numeratore,* < LL. *numerator,* a counter, a reckoner, < L. *numerare,* pp. *numeratus,* count, number: see *numerate*.] 1. One who numbers.—2. In *arith.,* the number in a vulgar fraction which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 equal parts, and 5 are taken to form the fraction, it is expressed thus, $\frac{5}{9}$—that is, five ninths—5 being the *numerator* and 9 the *denominator.*

numerict (nū-mer'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *numérique* = Sp. *numérico* = Pg. It. *numerico,* < L. *numerus,* a number: see *number*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *numerical,* 2.

This is the same *numeric* crew
That we so lately did subdue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 462.

II. *n.* An abbreviated form of *numerical expression.*

numerical (nū-mer'i-kal), *a.* [< *numeric* + *-al.*] 1. Belonging to or denoting number; consisting of or represented by numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra: as, a *numerical* quantity; *numerical* equations; a *numerical* majority. In algebra, *numerical,* as opposed to *literal,* applies to an expression in which numbers have the place of letters: thus, a *numerical equation* is one in which all the quantities except the unknown are expressed in numbers. The *numerical solution* of equations is the assignment of the numbers which, substituted for the unknowns, satisfy the equations: opposed to an *algebraic solution.* As opposed to *algebraical,* it also applies to the magnitude of a quantity considered independently of its sign. Thus, the *numerical* value of −10 is said to be greater than that of −5, though it is algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, the same in details; identical. [Rare.]

So that I make a Question whether, by reason of these perpetual Preparations and Accretions, the Body of Man may be said to be the same *numerical* Body in his old Age that he had in his Manhood. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 31.

Would to God that all my fellow brethren which with me bemoan the loss of their books, with me might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same *numerical* volumes. *Fuller.*

Numerical aperture of an objective. See *objective,* 3.—**Numerical difference, equation, notation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Numerical unity** or **identity,** that of an individual or singular.—**Syn. 1.** See *numeral*.

numerically (nū-mer'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards number; in point of numbers; in numbers or figures; with respect to numerical quantity: as, the party in opposition is *numerically* stronger than the other; parts of a thing *numerically* expressed; an algebraic expression *numerically* greater than another.

The total amount of energy in the Universe is invariable, and is *numerically* constant.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 40.

numerist† (nū'me-rist), *n.* [< L. *numerus,* a number, + *-ist.*] One who deals with numbers.

We . . . should rather assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerist.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

numero (nū'me-rō), *n.* [= F. *numéro,* < L. *numero,* abl. of *numerus,* number: see *number*.] Number; the figure or mark by which any number of things is distinguished: abbreviated *No.*: as, he lives at *No.* 7 (usually read or spoken "number 7").

numerosity (nū-me-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *numerosidad* = Pg. *numerosidade* = It. *numerosità,* < L. *numerosita(t-)s,* a great number, a multitude, < *numerosus,* numerous: see *numerous*.] 1. The state of being numerous; numerousness; large number. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

Marching in a circle with the cheap *numerosity* of a stage-army. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 33.

Your fellow-mortals are too numerous. *Numerosity* as it were, swallows up quality.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 195.

2. Harmonious flow; poetical rhythm; harmony.

I haue set downe [an example] to let you perceiue what pleasant *numerosity* in the measure and disposition of your words in a meetre may be contrined.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 103.

Melody is rather *numerosity,* a blending murmur, than one full concordance.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 114.

numerotage (nū-me-rō-täzh'), *n.* [< F. *numérotage,* a numbering, < *numéroter,* number, < *numéro,* < L. *numerus,* a number: see *numero, number*.] The numbering or system of numbering yarns according to fineness.

numerous (nū'me-rus), *a.* [= F. *nombreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *numeroso,* < L. *numerosus,* consisting of a great number, manifold, < *numerus,* a number: see *number*.] 1. Consisting of a great number of individuals: as, a *numerous* army.

Such and so *numerous* was their chivalry.
Milton, P. R., iii. 344.

I have contracted a *numerous* acquaintance among the best sort of people. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 88.

We had an immense party, the most *numerous* ever known there. *Greville,* Memoirs, Aug. 30, 1819.

2. A great many; not a few; forming a great number: as, *numerous* objects attract the attention; attacked by *numerous* enemies.

Numerous laws of transition, connection, preparation, are different for a writer in verse and a writer in prose.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

These [savages] who reside where water abounds, with the same industry kill the hippopotami, or river-horses, which are exceedingly *numerous* in the pools of the stagnant rivers. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, II. 547.

3†. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; melodious; musical.

And the Greeke and Latine Poesie was by verse *numerous* and metricall, running vpon pleasant feete, sometimes swift, sometimes slow.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or *numerous* verse,
More tuneable than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness. *Milton*, P. L., v. 150.

4. In *descriptive bot.*, indefinite in number, usually any number above twenty, as stamens in a flower.

numerously (nū'me-rus-li), *adv.* 1. In or with great numbers: as, a meeting *numerously* attended.—2†. Harmoniously; musically. See *numerous*, 3.

The Smooth-pac'd Hours of ev'ry Day
Glided *numerously* away.
Cowley, Elegy upon Anacreon.

numerousness (nū'me-rus-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being numerous or many; the condition of consisting of a great number of individuals.

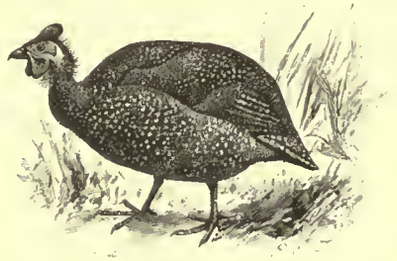
The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation. *L. Addison*, State of Jews, p. 89. (*Latham.*)

2†. Poetic quality; melodiousness; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is the *numerousness* of his verse. *Dryden.*

He had rather chosen to neglect the *numerousness* of his Verse than to deviate from those Speeches which are recorded on this great occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 357.

Numida (nū'mi-dă), *n.* [NL., < L. *Numida*, a Numidian: see *Numidian*.] The typical genus



Common Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).

of *Numididæ;* the guinea-fowls. The common guinea-hen is *N. meleagris*, a native of Africa, now everywhere domesticated. See *guinea-fowl.*

Numidian (nū-mid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Numidianus*, pertaining to Numidia, < *Numidia* (see def.), < *Numida*, a nomad, a Numidian, < Gr. *νομάς* (*νομαδ-*), a nomad, *Νομάδες*, Numidians: see *nomad.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Numidia, an ancient kingdom of northern Africa, corresponding generally to the modern Algeria. Later it formed a Roman province, or was divided among Roman provinces.—**Numidian crane**, the demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*, a large wading bird noted for the elegance of its form and its graceful deportment. It is a native of Africa, and may be seen in most zoölogical gardens. See cut under *demoiselle.*—**Numidian marble.** See *marble*, 1.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Numidia. The original Numidians constituted several nomadic tribes, whence the name.

Cairaoan hath in it an Ancient Temple, and College of Priests. Hither the great men among the Moores and *Numidians* are brought to bee buried, hoping by the prayers of those Priests to clime to Heauen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 605.

Numididæ (nū-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-idæ.*] A family of rasorial birds of the order *Gallinæ*, peculiar to Africa; the guinea-fowls.

Numidinæ (nū-mi-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Numida* + *-inæ.*] The guinea-fowls regarded as the African subfamily of *Phasianidæ.*

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismático* = Pg. It. *numismatico*, numismatic (F. *numismatique* = Sp. *numismática* = Pg. It. *numismatica*, numismatics), < NL. *numismaticus* (Gr. *νομισματικός*), pertaining to money or coin, < L. *numisma*, *nummisma*, prop. *nomisma* (*nomismat-*), a coin, a medal, stamp on a coin, < Gr. *νόμισμα*, a coin, a piece of money, anything sanctioned by usage, < *νομίζειν*, own as a custom, use customarily, < *νόμος*, custom, law: see *nome*[5]. Cf. L. *nummus*, *numus*, a coin: see *nummary.*] Of or pertaining to coins or medals; relating to or versed in numismatics.

numismatical (nū-mis-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *numismatic* + *-al.*] Same as *numismatic.* [Rare.]

numismatically (nū-mis-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a numismatic manner or sense.

numismatician (nū-mis-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *numismatic* + *-ian.*] A numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatics (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *numismatic:* see *-ics.*] The science that treats of coins and medals, with especial reference to their history, artistic quality, description, and classification. The name *coin* is in modern numismatics given to pieces of metal impressed for the purpose of circulation as money, while the name *medal* is applied to impressed pieces of similar character to coins, but not intended for circulation as money, which are designed and distributed in commemoration of some person or event. Ancient coins, however, are by collectors often called *medals.* The parts of a coin or medal are the obverse or face, containing generally the head, bust, or figure of the sovereign or person in whose honor the medal was struck, or some emblematic figure relating to the person or country, etc., and the reverse, containing various designs or words. The lettering around the border forms the *legend;* that in the middle or field, the *inscription.* The lower part of the coin, often separated by a line from the designs or the inscription, is the *basis* or *exergue*, and commonly contains the date, the place where the piece was struck, the emblem or signature of the artist or of some official, etc.

Obverse. Reverse.

United States Silver Dollar, type of 1878.
A, legend; *B*, inscription; *C*, exergue.

numismatist (nū-mis'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *numismatiste* = Sp. *numismatista;* < L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + *-ist.*] One who is versed in numismatics; a student of coins and medals.

numismatography (nū-mis-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *numismatographie* = Sp. *numismatografía* = Pg. *numismatographia*, *numismatografia*, < L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money (see *numismatic*), + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science that treats of coins and medals; numismatics. [Rare.]

numismatologist (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *numismatolog-y* + *-ist.*] One versed in numismatology; a numismatist. [Rare.]

numismatology (nū-mis-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *numisma* (*numismat-*), a coin, a piece of money, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *numismatography.* [Rare.]

nummary (num'a-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *numario* = It. *nummario*, < L. *nummarius*, *numarius*, pertaining to money, < *nummus*, *nūmus*, Italic Gr. *νοῦμμος*, *νοῦμος*, *νόμος*, a coin, a piece of money, akin to Gr. *νόμος*, a custom, law (*νόμισμα*, a coin): see *nome*[5], *numismatic.*] Relating to coins or money.

They borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummary* language from the Romans.
Ruding, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 309, note.

nummiform (num'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a coin; nummulary.

Nummulacea (num-ū-lā'sē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummul(ites)* + *-aceæ.*] A family of foraminifers represented by *Nummulites* and genera resembling it in the discoidal form of the shell.

nummulacean (num-ū-lā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a nummulite; belonging to the *Nummulacea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Nummulacea.*

nummular (num'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *nummularius:* see *nummulary.*] Same as *nummulary:* applied in medicine to the sputa or expectorations in phthisis, when on falling they flatten like a piece of money.

nummulary (num'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *numulario* = It. *nummulario*, < L. *nummularius*, pertaining to money-changing, < *nummulus*, some money, money, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummary.*] 1. Of or pertaining to coins or money.

The *nummulary* talent which was in common use by the Greeks. *Ruding*, Coinage of Great Britain, I. 102.

2. Resembling a coin; in *med.*, see *nummular.*

nummulated (num'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *nummulus*, money (see *nummulary*), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Nummular; nummiform.

nummuliform (num'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a nummulite; resembling nummulites.

Nummulina (num-ū-lī'nă), *n.* [NL., fem. of *nummulinus*, coin-like: see *nummuline.*] A genus of living nummuline foraminifers, giving name to the family *Nummulinidæ. D'Orbigny.*

nummuline (num'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *nummulinus*, < L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Shaped like a coin; resembling a nummulite in structural characters; nummulitic.

Each layer of shell consists of two finely-tubulated or *nummuline* lamellæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 494.

Nummulinidæ (num-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulina* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Nummulina.* The test is calcareous and finely tubulated, typically free, polythalamous, and symmetrically spiral; the higher forms all possess a supplemental skeleton and a canal-system of greater or less complexity. Also *Nummulitidæ.*

Nummulinidea (num'ū-li-nid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Nummulinidæ.*] The *Nummulinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate foraminifers.

nummulite (num'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *nummulites*, < L. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin, a piece of money: see *nummary.*] A member of the genus *Nummulites* or family *Nummulitidæ:* used in a broad sense, generally in the plural, for a fossil nummuline shell of almost any kind. Nummulites comprise a great variety of fossil foraminifers having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money (hence their name), without any apparent opening, and internally a spiral cavity, divided by partitions into numerous chambers, communicating with each other by means of small openings. They vary in size from less than ⅛ inch to 1½ inches in diameter. Nummulites occupy an important place in the history of fossil shells. See *nummulitic.*

Nummulites (num-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *nummulite.*] The leading genus of fossil foraminifers of the family *Nummulinidæ*, or typical of a family *Nummulitidæ.*

nummulitic (num-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *nummulite* + *-ic.*] Containing or characterized by nummulites.—**Nummulitic series**, an important group of strata belonging to the Eocene Tertiary, extending from the Pyrenees east to the eastern confines of Asia: so called from the prodigious numbers of nummulites contained in them. The series varies considerably in lithological character, but limestone usually predominates, and not infrequently this passes into a crystalline marble. The thickness of the group is also variable, reaching in places several thousand feet. The nummulitic rocks are largely developed in the Himalayas, where they have been raised by the mountain-building processes to more than 15,000 feet above the sea-level.

Nummulitidæ (num-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nummulites* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate *Foraminifera*, named from the genus *Nummulites:* same as *Nummulinidæ.*

numps† (numps), *n.* [< *numb*, with formative *-s*, as in *mawks*, *minx*[1], etc. Cf. *numskull.*] A dolt; a blockhead.

Take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks.
Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Trans. (1673), p. 85.

numskull (num'skul), *n.* [Formerly also *numscull;* < *num*, now usually *numb*, + *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

They have talked like *numskulls.* *Arbuthnot.*

You *numskulls!* and so, while, like your betters, you are quarrelling for places, the guests must be starved!
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

numskulled (num'skuld), *a.* [< *numskull* + *-ed*[2].] Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clodpated *numskull'd* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin and all his family?
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, xii.

numud (num'ud), *n.* [Also *nammad;* < Pers. *namad*, felt, coarse cloth.] A thick carpeting of felt made in Persia, inlaid with designs in different colors felted into the body of the material. This material is often an inch or more in thickness.

nun (nun), *n.* [< ME. *nunne*, *nonne*, < AS. *nunne* = MD. *nonne*, D. *non* = MLG. LG. *nunne* = OHG. *nunnā*, MHG. *nunne*, G. *nonne* = Sw. *nunna* = Dan. *nonne* = F. *nonne*, < LL. *nonna*, ML. also *nunna* (LGr. *νόννα*), a nun, orig. a title of respect, 'mother' (> It. *nonna*, grandmother) (cf. masc. LL. *nonnus*, LGr. *νόννος*, a monk, 'father,' > It. *nonno*, grandfather), = Skt. *nanā*, mother, used familiarly like E., etc., *mama*, and of like imitative origin.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, under a vow of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior: correlative to *monk.*

There with Inne ben Monkes and *Nonnes* Cristene.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 124.

Whereas those *Nuns* of yore
Gave answers from their caves, and took what shapes they plesse. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 60.

2. A female recluse. [Rare.]

> Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy,
> Hail, divinest Melancholy! . . .
> Come, pensive *Nun*, devout and pure,
> Sober, steadfast, and demure.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 31.

3. A name of several different birds. (*a*) The smew, *Mergellus albellus*, more fully called *white nun*. (*b*) The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*: so called from the white fillet on the head. (*c*) A nun-bird. (*d*) A variety of the domestic pigeon, of a white color with a veiled head.

4†. A child's top.

nun (nun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nunned*, ppr. *nunning*. [< *nun*, *n.*] To cloister up as a nun; confine in or as if in a nunnery.

> If you are so very heavenly-minded, . . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell.
> *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 50.

nunatak, *n.* [Eskimo.] A crest or ridge of rock appearing above the surface of the inland ice in Greenland.

> Here camp was made at an elevation of 4,030 feet, and at the foot of a *nunatak*, the summit of which was 4,960 feet above the sea-level.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 303.

nunation, *n.* See *nunnation*.

nun-bird (nun'bėrd), *n.* A South American barbet or puff-bird of the family *Bucconidæ* and

Nun-bird (*Monasa peruana*).

genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*), so called from the somber coloration, relieved by white on the head or wings. *P. L. Sclater.*

nun-buoy (nun'boi), *n.* A buoy large in the middle and tapering toward each end. See *buoy.*

nunc (nungk), *n.* [Prop. **nunk*, unless it is an error for *nunch*: see *nunch.*] A large lump or thick piece of anything. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Nunc Dimittis (nungk di-mit'is). [So named from the first two words in the Latin version, *nunc dimittis* servum tuum, Domine, . . . in pace, 'now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace': L. *nunc*, now (see *now*); *dimittis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *dimittere*, send forth, send away, dismiss: see *dismiss.*] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii. 29–32). The *Nunc Dimittis* forms part of the private thanksgiving of the priest after the liturgy in the Greek Church, and is frequently sung by the choir after celebration of the eucharist in Anglican churches. It forms part of the office of complin as used in the Roman Catholic Church or in religious communities in the Anglican Church. It is contained in the vesper office of the Greek Church, and is one of the canticles at evening prayer in the Anglican Church.

nunch (nunch), *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *lunch* or *hunch*, the form *nunc*, so spelled in Halliwell, being either for **nunk* (cf. *hunk*[1]) or for *nunch*. The variation of the initial consonant in such homely monosyllables is not extraordinary. The same or like words vary also terminally: cf. *hunk*[1], *hunch*, *hump*, *lunch*, *lump*[1], *bunch*, *bump*[2], etc. But *nunch* may arise from *nuncheon*, if that is of ME. origin: see *nuncheon.*] 1. A lump or piece. Compare *nunc.*—2. A slight repast; a lunch or luncheon. Compare *nuncheon. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nuncheon (nun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *nunchion*, *nunchin*, *nuncion*, *nunscion*, *nuntion*; appar. for **nunching* (as *luncheon* for **lunching*), < *nunch*, a piece, + *-ing*[1]. As with the equiv. *luncheon*, also orig. dial., the termination lost meaning, and the word was altered by popular etym. to *noonchion*, and even in one case to *noonshun*, as if a repast taken when the laborers 'shun' the heat of 'noon,' < *noon*[1] + *shun*; the association with *noon* being either accidental, or else due to the origination of *nuncheon*, as Skeat claims, in the rare ME. *nonechenche* for **noneschenche*, a donation for drink, lit. 'noon-drink,' < *none*, noon, + *schenche*, a cup (hence 'drink'), < *schenchen*, *shenchen*, *shenken*, *skinken*, give to drink: see *noon*[1] and *skink.* The reduction of ME. **noneschenche* to *nuncheon* is irregular, but is possible, the form **noneschenche* being awkward and unstable. Cf. *noonmeat* and *bever*[3].] A light meal taken in the middle of the day; a luncheon.

> A repast between dinner and supper, a *nunchin*, a beuer and anderameate. *Florio.*
>
> Breakfast, dinner, *nunchions*, supper, and bever.
> *Middleton*, Inner-Temple Masque.
>
> Harvest folkes . . .
> On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshun's* close,
> Whilst by them merrily the bag-pipe goes.
> *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.
>
> I left London this morning at eight o'clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv. (*Davies.*)
>
> Oh rats, rejoice!
> The world is grown to one vast drysaltery!
> So munch on, crunch on, take your *nuncheon*,
> Breakfast, supper, dinner, luncheon!
> *Browning*, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

nunciate (nun'shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *nuntiatus*, pp. of *nuntiare*, announce, declare, make known: see *nuncio.*] One who announces; a messenger; a nuncio.

> All the *nunciates* of th' ethereal reign,
> Who testified the glorious death to man.
> *Hoole*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, xi.

nunciature (nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *nonciature* = Sp. Pg. *nunciatura* = It. *nunziatura*, < L. *nuntiare*, pp. *nuntiatus*, announce: see *nunciate.*] The office or term of service of a nuncio.

> The princes of Germany, who had known him [Pope Alexander] during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion. *Clarendon*, Papal Usurpation, ix.

nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* [< It. *nuncio*, now *nunzio* = Sp. Pg. *nuncio* = F. *nonce*, < L. *nuntius*, improp. *nuncius*, one who brings intelligence, a messenger; perhaps contr. of **norentius*, < **novere*, ppr. **noven(t-)s*, be new, < *novus*, new: see *new.* Hence *nunciate*, *announce*, *denounce*, etc.] 1. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

> It shall become thee well to act my woes;
> She will attend it better in thy youth
> Than in a *nuncio's* of more grave aspect.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 28.
>
> They [swallows] were honoured antiently as the *Nuncios* of the Spring. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 92.

Specifically—2. A papal messenger; a permanent diplomatic agent of the first rank, representing the Pope at the capital of a country entitled to that distinction. A papal ambassador of the first rank sent on a special temporary mission is styled a *legate.* (See *legate.*) Nuncios formerly acted as judges of appeal. In Roman Catholic kingdoms and states holding themselves independent of the court of Rome in matters of discipline, the nuncio has merely a diplomatic character, like the minister of any other foreign power.

> A certaine restraint was giuen out, charging his *nuncios* and legates (whom he had sent for the gathering of the first fruites of the benefices vacant within the realm), etc.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 417.

nuncius, nuntius (nun'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *nuncii*, *nuntii* (-ī). [L.: see *nuncio.*] 1. A messenger.

> As early as the middle of the 13th century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payments to royal messengers—variously designated "coklnus," *nuncius*, or "garcio"—for the conveyance of letters to various parts of the country. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 562.

2. A papal messenger; a nuncio.—**Nuncius apostolicus.** Same as *nuncio*, 2.

nuncle† (nung'kl), *n.* [A corrupt form for *uncle*, due to misdivision of *mine uncle*, *thine uncle*, etc. Cf. equiv. *neam* for *eam*; also *naunt* for *aunt.*] Uncle. This was the licensed appellation given by a fool to his master or superior, the fools themselves calling one another *cousin.*

> How now, *nuncle!* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 117.
>
> His name is Don Tomazo Portacareco, *nuncle* to young Don Hortado de Mendonza.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

nuncle (nung'kl), *v.* [< *nuncle*, *n.* Cf. *cozen*[2], *cousin*[2], cheat, *cousin*[1].] To cheat; deceive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

nuncupate† (nung'kū-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name, < *nomen*, a name, + *capere*, take: see *nomen* and *capable.*] 1. To vow publicly and solemnly.

> The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols].
> *Westfield*, Sermons (1646), p. 65.

2. To dedicate; inscribe.

> If I had ben acquainted with your designe, you should on my advice have *nuncupated* this handsome monument of your skill and dexterity to some great one.
> *Evelyn*, To Mr. F. Barlow.

3. To declare orally (a will or testament).

> But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? it is no where to be seen or heard of. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

nuncupation† (nung-kū-pā'shon), *n.* [ME. *nuncupation* = F. *nuncupation*, < ML. **nuncupatio(n-)*, < L. *nuncupare*, call by name: see *nuncupate.*] 1. The act of nuncupating, naming, dedicating, or declaring. *Chaucer.*—2. The oral declaration of a will.

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *noncupatif*, *nuncupatif*, F. *nuncupatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nuncupativo*, < LL. *nuncupativus*, nominal, so-called, < L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate.*] 1†. Pertaining to naming, nominating, vowing, or dedicating.

> The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 41. (*Latham.*)

2. In the *law of wills*, oral; not written; made or declared by word of mouth. A nuncupative will is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and usually depends merely on oral testimony for proof. Nuncupative wills are now sanctioned when made by soldiers in actual military service, or mariners or seamen at sea. In Scots law, a nuncupative legacy is good to the extent of £100 Scots, or £8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. If it exceed that sum it will be effectual to that extent, if the legatee choose so to restrict it, but ineffectual as to the rest. A nuncupative or verbal nomination of an executor is ineffectual.

> He left me a small legacy in a *nuncupative* will, as a token of his kindness for me.
> *Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 88.
>
> Our ancestors in old times very frequently put off the making of their wills until warned by serious sickness that their end was near, and such hasty instruments, often *nuncupative* and uncertain, led to frequent disputes in law.
> *Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, XII. 9.

nuncupatory (nung'kū-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *nuncupatorio*, < LL. *nuncupator*, a namer, < L. *nuncupare*, pp. *nuncupatus*, call by name: see *nuncupate.*] Nuncupative; oral.

> By his [Griffith Powell's] *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that [Jesus] Coll., amounting to 684*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*
> *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 452.
>
> Wills . . . *nuncupatory* and scriptory.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

nundinal (nun'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **nundinalis* (once, in a doubtful reading), pertaining to a fair, < *nundinæ*, pl. of *nundina*, a ninth day (because the market-day fell upon such days), hence trade, sale, fem. of *nundinus*, of the ninth day, < *novem*, nine, + *dies*, a day: see *nine* and *dial.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day.—**Nundinal letter**, among the ancient Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market-day, which was the ninth day from the market-day preceding (both inclusive).

II. *n.* A nundinal letter.

nundinary (nun'di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *nundinarius*, of or belonging to the market, < *nundinæ*, market: see *nundinal.*] Same as *nundinal.*

nundinate† (nun'di-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *nundinatus*, pp. of *nundinari*, hold market, trade, < *nundinæ*, market-day, market: see *nundinal.*] To buy and sell at fairs. *Cockeram.*

nundination† (nun-di-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *nundinatio(n-)*, the holding of a market or fair, a trafficking, < *nundinari*, hold market: see *nundinate.*] Traffic at fairs.

> Witness . . . their common *nundination* of pardons.
> *Abp. Bramhall*, Schism Guarded, p. 149.

nunemete†, **nunmete**†, *n.* See *noonmeat.*

nunnari-root (nun'a-ri-rōt), *n.* [< E. Ind. *nunnari* + E. *root.*] A plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus.* See *Hemidesmus* and *sarsaparilla.*

nunnation (nu-nā'shon), *n.* [< Ar. (> Pers. Turk. Hind.) *nūn*, the name of the letter *n*, + *-ation.* Cf. *mimmation.*] The frequent use of the letter *n*; specifically, the addition of *n* to a final vowel. Also *nunation.*

> The *on* in Madabron apparently represents the Arabic *nunation.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 473, note.

nunnery (nun'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *nunneries* (-iz). [< ME. *nunnerie*, *nunrye*, < OF. *nonnerie*, a nunnery, < *nonne*, a nun: see *nun.*] 1. A convent or cloister for the exclusive use of nuns.

> Manie there were which sent their daughters oner to be professed nuns within the *nunneries* there.
> *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., v. 29.
>
> Get thee to a *nunnery*; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 122.

2. Nuns collectively, or the institution or system of conventual life for women.

> Nicolas Lyra in locum, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon.
> *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. iii. 11. (*Davies.*)

3. A name sometimes given to the triforium of a medieval church, since in some churches this gallery was set apart for the use of nuns attending them.

nunnish (nun′ish), *a.* [< *nun* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of nuns: as, *nunnish* apparel.

All three daughters of Merwaldus, king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginitie. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 120.

nunnishness (nun′ish-nes), *n.* Nunnish character or habits.

nunryet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nunnery*.

nun's-cloth (nunz′klôth), *n.* One of several varieties of bunting used for women's gowns.

nun's-collar (nunz′kol′ăr), *n.* An implement of penance. See *penance instruments*, under *penance*.

nun's-cotton (nunz′kot′n), *n.* A designation applied to all fine white embroidery-cotton, from its use in embroidery on linen by nuns in convents. It is marked on the labels with a cross, and is sometimes called *cross-cotton*.

nun's-thread (nunz′thred), *n.* In the sixteenth century and later, fine white linen thread such as was fit for lace-making.

nun's-veiling (nunz′vā′ling), *n.* An untwilled woolen fabric, very soft, fine, and thin, used by women for veils, and also for dresses, etc.

nuntius, *n.* See *nuncius*.

nupt (nnp), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *nope*. Cf. *nupson*.] A simpleton; a fool.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup!* yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *A. Brewer*, Lingua, ii. 1.

Nuphar (nū′fär), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1806), < Gr. *νοῦφαρ*, a water-lily. Cf. *nenuphar*.] A genus of yellow water-lilies, now known as *Nymphæa*.

nupson (nup′son), *n.* [Appar. < *nup* + *-son*.] A fool; a simpleton.

O that I were so happy as to light on a *nupson* now. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, Iv. 4.

nuptial (nup′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *nuptial* = Sp. Pg. *nupcial* = It. *nuziale*, < L. *nuptialis*, pertaining to marriage, < *nuptiæ*, a marriage, < *nupta*, a bride, a wife, < *nuberc*, pp. *nuptus*, marry: see *nubile*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage ceremony; connected with or used at a wedding.

Now, fair Hippolyta, our *nuptial* hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 1.

They light the *nuptial* torch, and bid invoke
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invoked.
Milton, P. L., xi. 590.

Nuptial benediction. See *benediction*, 2 (c).—**Nuptial number**, a number obscurely described at the beginning of the eighth book of the "Republic" of Plato, and said to preside over the generation of men. The number meant may be 864.—**Nuptial plumage**, in *ornith.*, the set of feathers peculiar to the breeding season of any bird. In all birds the plumage is at its best at this time; it is generally followed and may be preceded by a molt; and in very many cases the male assumes a particular feathering not shared by the female.—**Nuptial song**, a marriage-song; an epithalamium.—**Syn.** *Hymeneal*, etc. (see *matrimonial*), bridal.

II. *n.* Marriage: now always in the plural.

This looks not like a *nuptial*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, Iv. 1. 69.

She should this Angelo have married; was affianced to her by oath, and the *nuptial* appointed. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 222.

Beside their received fitness, at all prizes, they [gloves] are here properly accommodate to the *nuptials* of my scholar's 'haviour to the lady Courtship. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

—**Syn.** *Wedding, Matrimony*, etc. See *marriage*.

nuptially (nup′shal-i), *adv.* As regards marriage; with respect to marriage or the marriage ceremony.

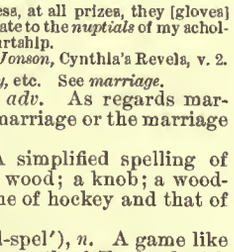
nur, nurr (nėr), *n.* [A simplified spelling of *knur*.] A hard knot in wood; a knob; a wooden ball used in the game of hockey and that of nur-and-spell.

nur-and-spell (nėr′and-spel′), *n.* A game like trap-ball, played in the north of England with a wooden ball called a *nur*. The ball is released by means of a spring from a little cup at the end of a tongue of steel called a *spell* or *spill*. The object of each player is to knock it with a bat or pummel as far as possible. See *trap*, *n.* Also *nurspell*, and corruptly *northern-spell*.

nurang (nö-rang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Bengal ant-thrush, *Pitta bengalensis*.

nurchy, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

Nuremberg counters. Circular pieces of brass, bearing various devices and inscriptions, largely made at Nuremberg in Germany, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by the families of Krauwinckle, Schultz, and others. They were chiefly made for use on a counting-board or table, to facilitate the casting up of accounts. Sometimes called, though incorrectly, *Nuremberg tokens*. See *jetton*.



Nuremberg Counter (obverse). (Size of the original.)

Nuremberg egg. An early kind of watch of an oval form, made especially at Nuremberg.

nurhag, *n.* [Also in pl. (It.) *noraghe, nuraghe;* dial. (Sardinian).] A structure of early date and uncertain purpose, of a kind peculiar to the island of Sardinia. It is a round tower having the form of a truncated cone, from 20 to 60 feet in diameter, and in height about equal to its diameter at the base. There is invariably a ramp or staircase leading to the platform at the top of the tower. Such towers are often found in groups or combinations. There are several thousand of them in Sardinia, but none have been recognized elsewhere.

nurist, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurish[1], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *nourish*.

nurish[2], *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurl (nėrl), *v. t.* [A simplified spelling of *knurl:* see *knurl, knarl*[1], *gnarl*[1].] To flute or indent on the edge, as a coin. See *nurling*.

nurling (nėr′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *nurl, v.*] **1.** A series of fine indentations or reeding on the edge of a temper or set-screw to afford a better hold for turning it; also, the milling of a coin. —**2.** Engraving or scratching in zigzag lines, producing a rude form of ornament. Compare *gnarling*.

nurling-tool (nėr′ling-tōl), *n.* A tool for indenting, reeding, or milling the edges of the heads of tangent-screws, etc. It consists of a roller with a sunken groove in its periphery, the indentation forming the counterpart of the bead to be formed on the head of the screw. The object revolves in a lathe, and the nurling-tool is held against it to form the indentations.

1 2

1. Nurling-tool. 2. Screw with nurled head.

nurly, *a.* A simplified spelling of *knurly*.

nurn, *v.* See *norn*[1].

nurry, *n.* [Also *noory, nouric;* < ME. *nurrye, nurree, norie, nori*, < OF. *nouri, nourri*, pp. of *nourir, nourrir*, nourish: see *nourish*.] A foster-child.

Thowe arte my nevewe fulle nere, my *nurree* of olde,
That I have cbastyede and chosene, a childe of my chambyre. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 689.

O my *nory*, quod she, I have gret gladnesse of the. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

And in hir armes the naked *Nourie* strainde;
Whereat the Boy began to striue a good.
Turberville, The Lover Wisheth, etc.

nurschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurse*.

nurse (nėrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourse, nource, nourice;* < ME. *norice, nurishe, nurys*, etc., < OF. *norice, nourice*, F. *nourrice* = It. *nutrice*, < L. *nutrix* (acc. *nutricem*), a nurse, for **nutritrix*, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, tend: see *nourish*.] **1.** A woman who nourishes or suckles an infant; specifically, a woman who suckles the infant of another: commonly called a *wet-nurse;* also, a female servant who has the care of a child or of children.

Heil *norische* of sweete ihesus!
Heil cheefest of chastite, forsothe to say!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Up spake the son on the *nourices* knee.
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 196).

Shall I go and call to thee a *nurse* of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee? Ex. ii. 7.

Meeker than any child to a rough *nurse*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, one who or that which nurtures, trains, cherishes, or protects.

Gold, which is the very cause of warres,
The neast of strife, and *nourice* of debate.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

Alack, or we must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 110.

Sicilia, . . . called by Cals the granary and *nurse* of the people of Rome. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 184.

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet *nurse* for a poetic child.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

3. One who has the care of a sick or infirm person, as an attendant in a hospital.

I will attend my husband, be his *nurse*,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 98.

The *nurse* sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick.
Cowper, Task, i. 89.

4. In the United States navy, a sick-bay attendant, formerly called *loblolly-boy*.—**5.** The state of being nursed or in the care of a nurse: as, to put out a child to *nurse*.

The elder of them, being put to *nurse*,
Was by a beggar-woman stolen away.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 150.

No, thank 'em for their Love, that 'a worse
Than if they 'd throttled 'em at *Nurse*.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

6. In *hort.*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—**7.** In *ichth.*, a name of various sharks of inactive habits, which rest for a long time or bask in the water. (*a*) A shark of the family *Scymnidæ, Somniosus* or *Læmargus microcephalus*. It is common in the arctic and subarctic seas, and attains a length of 20 feet; it has a robust body, the first dorsal fin far in advance of the ventrals, the upper teeth narrow and the lower quadrate, with horizontal ridge ending in a point. (*b*) A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ, Ginglymostoma cirrata*, of slender form, with first dorsal fin above and behind the ventrals, and teeth in both jaws in many rows and with a strong median cusp and one or two small cuspa on each side. It is common in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and occasionally visits the southern Atlantic coast of the United States; it attains a length of 10 or 12 feet.

8. A blastozoöid. See the quotation.

The ova of the sexual generation produce tailed larvæ; these develop into forms known as *nurses* (blastozoöids), which are asexual, and are characterized by the possession of nine muscle-bands, an auditory sac on the left side of the body, a ventrally-placed stolon near the heart, upon which buds are produced, and a dorsal outgrowth near the posterior end of the body. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

9. In *brewing*, a cask of hot or cold water immersed in wort. See the quotation.

Before the plan of fitting the tuns with attemperating pipes came into use, the somewhat clumsy expedient of immersing in the wort casks filled with hot or cold water was employed for the purpose of accelerating or retarding the fermentation. The casks so used were termed *nurses*, and are still used in some breweries. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 407.

10. A nurse-frog.—**Monthly nurse**, a sick-nurse, especially for lying-in women, who makes engagements for a limited period, as a month.—**Nurses' contracture**, a name given by Trousseau to tetany, from its comparative frequency of occurrence during lactation.

nurse (nėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nursed*, ppr. *nursing*. [Early mod. E. also *nource;* < *nurse, n.*: in part due to *nourish, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suckle; nourish at the breast; feed and tend generally in infancy.

O, that woman that cannot make her fault her husband's occasion, let her never *nurse* her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Iv. 1. 178.

2. To rear; nurture; bring up.

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side. Isa. lx. 4.

The Nlseans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving god.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

3. To tend in sickness or infirmity; take care of: as, to *nurse* an invalid or an aged person.

Sons wont to *nurse* their parents in old age;
Thou in old age car'st how to *nurse* thy son.
Milton, S. A., l. 1487.

4. To promote growth or vigor in; encourage; foster; care for with the intent or effect of promoting growth, increase, development, etc.

I do, as much as I can, thank him [Lord Hay] by thanking of you, who begot or *nursed* these good impressions of me in him. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

By lot from Jove I am the power
Of this fair wood, and live in oaken bower,
To *nurse* the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 46.

Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to *nurse*
The growing seeds of wisdom. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 301.

Not those who *nurse* their grief the longest are always the ones who loved most generously and whole-heartedly. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 236.

An ambitious congressman is therefore forced to think day and night of his re-nomination, and to secure it not only by procuring, if he can, grants from the Federal treasury for local purposes, and places for the relatives and friends of the local wire-pullers who control the nominating conventions, but also by sedulously *nursing* the constituency during the vacations. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 193.

5. To caress; fondle; dandle.

They have *nursed* this woe, in feeding life.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 74.

The Siren Venus *nouriced* in her lap
Fair Adon. *Greene*, Sonnet from Perimedes.

Caddy hung upon her father, and *nursed* his cheek against hers as if he were some poor dull child in pain. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxx.

The doctor turned himself to the hearth-rug, and, putting one leg over the other, he began to *nurse* it. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xi.

6. To cheat. [Slang.]—**Syn.** *Nourish*, etc. See *nurture, v. t.*

II. *intrans.* To act as nurse; specifically, to suckle a child: as, a *nursing* woman.

My redoubled love and care
With *nursing* diligence, to me glad office,
Shall ever tend about thee to old age.
Milton, S. A., l. 924.

O! when shall rise a monarch all our own,
And I, a *nursing*-mother, rock the throne?
Pope, Dunciad, i. 312.

nurse-child (nėrs′child), *n.* A child that is nursed; a nursling.

Sweet *nurse-child* of the spring's young hours.
Sir J. Davies, Hymns of Astrea, viii.

nurse-father† (nėrs′fä′ᵺėr), *n.* A foster-father.

K. Edward, . . . knowing himself to be a maintainer and *Nurse-father* of the Church, ordained three new Bishopricks. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 232. (*Davies.*)

nurse-frog (nėrs′frog), *n.* The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. Also called *accoucheur-toad*. See cut under *Alytes*.

nurse-garden† (nėrs′gär′dn), *n.* A nursery.

A College, the *nource-garden* (as it were) or plant plot of good letters. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 393. (*Davies.*)

nurse-hound (nėrs′hound), *n.* A shark, *Scyliorhinus catulus*. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Local, Eng.]

nursekeeper (nėrs′kē′pėr), *n.* A nurse who has also charge as a keeper.

When his fever had boiled up to a delirium, he was strong enough to beat his *nursekeeper* and his doctor too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 796.

nurse-maid (nėrs′mād), *n.* A maid-servant employed to tend children.

nurse-mother† (nėrs′muᵺ′ėr), *n.* A foster-mother.

And this much briefly of my deare *Nurse-mother* Oxford. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 383. (*Davies.*)

nurse-name (nėrs′nām), *n.* A nickname. *Camden.*

nurse-pond (nėrs′pond), *n.* A pond for young fish.

When you store your pond, you are to put into it two or three melters for one spawner, if you put them into a breeding-pond; but if into a *nurse-pond*, or feeding-pond, in which they will not breed, then no care is to be taken. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 20.

nurser (nėr′sėr), *n.* One who nurses; a nurse; hence, one who promotes or encourages.

See, where he lies inhearsed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 46.

nursery (nėr′sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *nurseries* (-iz). [< *nurse* + *-cry*.] **1**†. The act of nursing; tender care and attendance.

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 126.

2†. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit, how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,
Her *nursery*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 46.

A jolly dame, no doubt; as appears by the well battling of the plump boy her *nursery*.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. viii. 21.

3. A place or apartment set apart for children.

There 's bluid in my *nursery*,
There 's bluid in my ha'.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

The eldest of them at three years old,
I' the swathing-clothes the other, from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 59.

4. A place where trees are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted; a place where vegetables, flowering plants, and trees are raised (as by budding or grafting) with a view to sale.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them.
Bacon.

There is a fine *nursery* of young trees.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

5. The place where anything is fostered and its growth promoted.

Revele to me the sacred *noursery*
Of vertue, which with you doth there remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., Prol.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 2.

One of their principall Colledges . . . was their famous Sorbona, that fruitfull *nursery* of schoole divines.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 28.

To Athens I have sent, the *nursery*
Of Greece for learning and the fount of knowledge.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

6. In *fish-culture*, a shallow box or trough of suitable size used for feeding and nursing young fish through the first six or eight months after the yolk-sac is absorbed. They are guarded with screens like hatching-troughs, and also, like the latter, have usually a layer of gravel on the bottom.

7. Occupation, condition, or circumstances in which some quality may be fostered or promoted.

This keeping of cowes is of itselfe a very idle life, and a fitt *nurserye* of a theefe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Nursery-gardener, a nurseryman.

nursery-maid (nėr′sėr-i-mād), *n.* A nurse-maid.

nurseryman (nėr′sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *nurserymen* (-men). One who owns or conducts a nursery; a man who is employed in the cultivation of herbs, flowering plants, trees, etc., from seed or otherwise, for transplanting or for sale.

nurse-shark (nėrs′shärk), *n.* Same as *nurse*, 7.

nurse-son† (nėrs′sun), *n.* A foster-son.

Sir Thomas Bodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy *nource-son* of this Vniversity.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 382. (*Davies.*)

nursing-bottle (nėr′sing-bot′l), *n.* A bottle fitted with a rubber tip, or a tube and nipple, from which an infant draws milk by sucking.

nurslet, nurstle†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *nuzzle*.

nursling (nėrs′ling), *n.* [< *nurse*, *v.*, + *-ling*[1].] One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child; a fondling.

I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a continuall *nurslynge* in maister Bonuice house.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1456.

I was his *nursling* once. *Milton*, S. A., l. 633.

But now thy youngest, dearest one has perished,
The *nursling* of thy widowhood.
Shelley, Adonais, st. 6.

nurspell (nėr′spel), *n.* Same as *nur-and-spell*.

nurtural (nėr′ṭūr-al), *a.* [< *nurture* + *-al*.] Produced by nurture or education.

The problem of determining purely "racial characteristics" will be considerably simplified if we can in this way determine what may be described in contradistinction as "*nurtural* characteristics." *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 78.

nurture (nėr′ṭūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nourture*; < ME. *norture*, *noriture*, < OF. *nurture*, *nourture*, *nourcture*, *nourriture*, *norriture*, F. *nourriture*, < LL. *nutritura*, nourishment, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nourish*.] **1.** The act of supplying with nourishment; the act or process of cultivating or promoting growth.

For this
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred. *Milton*, S. A., l. 362.

How needful marchandize is, which furnisheth men of all that which is conuenient for their liuing and *nourriture*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 265.

2. Upbringing; training; discipline; instruction; education; breeding, especially good breeding.

That thurhe your *nurture* and youre governsaunce
In lastynge blysse yee mowe your self auaunce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

And of *nurture* the child had good.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 315).

Yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 97.

3. Nourishment; that which nourishes; food; diet.

How sholde a plaunte or lyves creature
Lyve withouten his kynde *noriture*?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 768.

Age of nurture. See *age*, 3.—**Guardian for nurture.** See *guardian*, 2 (*d*).—**Syn. 2.** *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*), schooling.

nurture (nėr′ṭūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *nurtured*, ppr. *nurturing*. [< *nurture*, *n.*] **1.** To feed; nourish.

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured* up her young offspring with a conscious tenderness. *Bentley.*

2. To educate; bring or train up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law. 2 Esd. viii. 12.

My man of morals, *nurtur'd* in the shades
Of Academus. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 532.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Nurse*, *Nourish*, *Nurture*. These words are of the same origin. *Nurse* has the least, and *nourish* much, of figurative use. *Nurture* expresses most of thoughtful care and moral discipline: it is not now used in any but this secondary sense.—**2.** To instruct, school, rear, breed, discipline.

nurturyt, *n.* [ME. *nurturye*; an extended form of *nurture*.] Nurture.

The child was taught great *nurturye*;
a Master had him vnder his care,
& taught him curtesie.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. v.

nurvillt, *n.* [ME. *nurvyll*, *nyrryl*, prob. < Icel. *nyrfill*, a miser.] A little man; a dwarf. *Prompt. Parv.*

nuset, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

There we ate a great *Nuse*, which *Nuses* were there [near Nova Zembla] so plentie that they would scarcely suffer any other fish to come neere the hookes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 283.

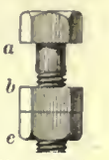
nussierite (nus′i-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Nussière* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An impure variety of pyromorphite, from La Nussière, Rhône, France.

nustlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *nuzzle*.

nut (nut), *n.* [< ME. *nutte*, *nute*, *note*, < AS. *hnutu* = MD. *not*, D. *noot* = MLG. *not*, *note*, LG. *nut*, *nutt*, *nude* = OHG. MHG. *nuz*, G. *nuss* = Icel. *hnot* = Sw. *nöt* = Dan. *nød* (not recorded in Goth.); root unknown. Not connected with L. *nux* (*nuc-*), nut, > E. *nucleus*, etc. Cf. Gael. *cnō*, *cnū*, a nut.] **1.** The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe. Specifically, a hard one-celled and one-seeded indehiscent fruit, like an achenium, but larger and usually produced from an ovary of two or more cells with one or more ovules in each, all but a single ovule and cell having disappeared during its growth. The nuts of the hazel, beech, oak, and chestnut are examples. In the walnut (*Juglans*) and hickory (*Carya*) the fruit is a kind of drupaceous nut, seemingly intermediate between a stone-fruit and a nut.

Yit Columelle he saithe of seedes sowe
Or *nuttes* wol best bering treen up growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

2. In *mach.*, some small part supposed in some way to resemble a nut. Specifically—(*a*) A small cylinder or other body with teeth or projections corresponding with the teeth or grooves of a wheel. (*b*) The projection near the eye of an anchor. (*c*) A perforated block of metal with an internal or female screw, which is screwed down, as upon a bolt to fasten it, upon an end of an axle to keep the wheel from coming off, etc. Nuts are made in all sizes, and range from small finger-nuts, or nuts with wings for ease in turning, to those of very large size used for anchoring bolts in masonry. See cuts under *aërator* and *bolt*. (*d*) In *firearms*, the tumbler of a gun-lock. See cut under *gun-lock*. (*e*) The sleeve by which the sliding-jaw of a monkey-wrench is operated. (*f*) In musical instruments played with a bow: (1) The slight ridge at the upper end of the neck over which the strings pass, and by which they are prevented from touching the neck unless pressed by the finger. (2) The movable piece at the lower end of the bow, into which the hairs are fastened, and by screwing which in or out their tension may be slackened or tightened.



Nut, def. 2 (*c*).
a, bolt; *b*, principal nut; *c*, lock-nut or jam-nut, screwed upon *b* to prevent it from turning.

3. Same as *chestnut-coal*.—**4.** *pl.* Something especially agreeable or enjoyable. [Slang.]

It will be *nuts*, if my case this is,
Both for Atrides and Ulysses.
C. Cotton, Scarronides, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

This was *nuts* to us, for we liked to have a Mexican wet with salt water. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 251.

5. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—**6**†. A cup made of the shell of a cocoanut or some other nut, often mounted in silver.—**A nut to crack**, a difficult problem to solve; a puzzle to be explained.

No wonder that to others the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack*. *Bulwer*, The Caxtons, i. 3. (*Latham.*)

Barbados nut. See *Jatropha*.—**Beazor nuts.** Same as *bonduc-seeds*.—**Bedda-nut.** Same as *belleric*.—**Black nut**†, a cup formed of a nut, probably a cocoanut. See def. 6.—**Castanha nut.** Same as *Brazil-nut*.—**Constantinople nut.** See *Corylus*.—**Drinker's nut.** Same as *clearing-nut*.—**French nut**, the European walnut, *Juglans regia*.—**Jesuits' nut.** See *Jesuit*.—**Kundah-nut**, the seed which yields the kundah-oil. See *Carapa* and *kundah-oil*.—**Lambert's nut**, a variety of the European hazelnut.—**Large-bond nut.** Same as *Lambert's nut*.—**Levant nut**, the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*, formerly exported from the Levant.—**Lumbang nut.** Same as *candleberry*, 1. See *Aleurites*.—**Lycoperdon nuts.** See *Lycoperdon*.—**Madeira nut**, a thin-shelled variety of the common Old World walnut, *Juglans regia*. Also called *English* or *French walnut*, as distinguished from the *black walnut*.—**Malabar nut.** See *Justicia*.—**Manila nut**, the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*.—**Marany nut.** Same as *marking-nut*.—**Mote-nut.** Same as *kundah-nut*.—**Nut of an anchor.** See *anchor*[1].—**Queensland nut.** See *Macadamia*.—**Sardian nut**, the ancient name of the chestnut as introduced into Europe from Sardis.—**Singhara nut.** Same as *water-nut*.—**Spanish nut.** (*a*) A variety of the European hazelnut. (*b*) A bulbous plant, *Iris Sisyrinchium*, of southern Europe.—**To be nuts on**, to be very fond of. [Colloq. or slang.]

My aunt *is* awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase. My aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xi. (*Davies.*)

To crack a nut. See the quotation.

In country gentlemen's houses [in Scotland] in the olden time when a guest arrived he was met by the laird, who made him "*crack a nut*"—that is, drink a silver-mounted cocoanut-shell full of claret.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 437.

nut (nut), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nutted*, ppr. *nutting*. [< *nut*, *n.*] To gather nuts: used especially in the present participle.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Merton College to Wheatley Bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood, Life of Himself, p. 73.

The younger people, making holiday,
With bag and sack and basket, great and small,
Went *nutting* to the hazels. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

nutant (nū′tant), *a.* [= F. *nutant* = Pg. *nutante*, < L. *nutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *nutare*, nod with the head, freq. of **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, refuse by a shake of the head, *adnuere*, *annuere*, assent by a nod, *innuere*, nod to), = Gr. *νεύειν*, nod.] **1.** In *bot.*, drooping or nodding; hanging with the apex downward: applied to stems, flower-clusters, etc.—**2.** In *entom.*, sloping: said of a surface or part forming an obtuse angle with the parts behind it, or with the axis

of the body: as, a *nutant* head.—**Nutant horn** or **process**, in *zoöl.*, a horn or process bent or curved toward the anterior extremity of the body.

nutation (nū-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *nutation* = Sp. *nutacion* = Pg. *nutação* = It. *nutazione*, < L. *nutatio(n-)*, a nodding, swaying, shaking, < *nutare*, pp. *nutatus*, nod: see *nutant*.] 1. A nodding.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 409.

2. In *pathol.*, a constant nodding or involuntary shaking of the head. *Dunglison.*—3. In *astron.*, a small subordinate gyratory movement of the earth's axis, in virtue of which, if it subsisted alone, the pole would describe among the stars, in a period of about nineteen years, a minute ellipse, having its longer axis directed toward the pole of the ecliptic, and the shorter, of course, at right angles to it. The consequence of this real motion of the pole is an apparent approach and recession of all the stars in the heavens to the pole in the same period; and the same cause will give rise to a small alternate advance and recession of the equinoctial points, by which both the longitudes and the right ascensions of the stars will be also alternately increased or diminished. This nutation, however, is combined with another motion—namely, the precession of the equinoxes—and in virtue of the two motions the path which the pole describes is neither an ellipse nor a circle, but a gently undulated ring; and these undulations constitute each of them a nutation of the earth's axis. Both these motions and their combined effect arise from the same physical cause—namely, the action of the sun and moon upon the protuberant mass at the earth's equator. See *precession*.

The phenomena of Precession and *Nutation* result from the earth's being not centrobaric, and therefore attracting the sun and moon, and experiencing reactions from them, in lines which do not pass precisely through the earth's centre of inertia, except when they are in the plane of its equator. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 825.

4. In *bot.*, same as *circumnutation*.

This oscillation is termed *nutation*, and is due to the fact that growth in length is not uniformly rapid on all sides of the growing organ, but that during any given period of time one side grows more rapidly than the others.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 58.

nutational (nū-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *nutation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting nutation.

nutator (nū-tā′tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *nutare*, nod: see *nutant*.] A nodder: in the term *nutator capitis*, that which nods the head, namely the sternoclidomastoideus muscle.

nut-bone (nut′bōn), *n.* A sesamoid bone in the foot of a horse: there is one at the fetlock-joint, and another at the joint between the coronary and the coffin-bone. The latter is also known as the *navicular bone*. See cuts under *solidungulate* and *hoof*.

nutbreaker (nut′brā″kėr), *n.* 1. The nuthatch.—2. The nutcracker. See *nutcracker*, 4.

nut-brown (nut′broun), *a.* Brown as a ripe and dried nut.

Shal never be sayd the *Nutbrowne* Mayd
Was to her love unkind.
The Nutbrowne Mayd (Child's Ballads, IV. 147).

Then to the spicy *nut-brown* ale,
With stories told of many a feat.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Shown him by the *nut-brown* maids,
A branch of Styx here rises from the shades.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 337.

nutcake (nut′kāk), *n.* 1. A doughnut. [U. S.]

"Taste on 't," he said; "it 's good as *nutcakes*."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 5.

2. Any cake containing nuts.

nut-coal (nut′kōl), *n.* In the coal-trade, same as *chestnut-coal*.

nutcracker (nut′krak″ėr), *n.* 1. An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts. Hence—2. A toy, usually having a grotesque human head, in the yawning mouth of which a nut is placed to be cracked by a screw or lever.—3. *pl.* The pillory. *Halliwell.*—4. A corvine bird of Europe and Asia, *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, belonging to the order *Passeres*, family *Corvidæ*, and subfamily *Garrulinæ*. See cut at *Nucifraga*. The bird is about 12½ inches long, and is brown, with many bold oblong or drop-shaped white spots. The corresponding Asiatic species is *N. hemispila*.

5. The nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*. [Salop, Eng.]—**American nutcracker**, a book-name of Clarke's crow, *Picicorvus columbianus*, a bird of the western parts of the United States, the nearest relative in America of the Old World species of *Nucifraga*. See cut at *Picicorvus*.

nut-crack night (nut′krak nīt). All-hallows' eve, when it is customary to crack nuts in large quantities.

Nuts and apples are everywhere in requisition, and consumed in immense numbers. Indeed the name of *Nut-crack Night*, by which Halloween is known in the north of England, indicates the predominance of the former of these articles in making up the entertainments of the evening. *Chambers*, Book of Days, II. 519.

nut-fastening (nut′fas″ning), *n.* Same as *nut-lock*.

nutgall (nut′gâl), *n.* An excrescence, chiefly of the oak. See *gall*[3], 1.—**Nutgall ointment.** See *ointment*.

nutgrass (nut′gras), *n.* See *Cyperus*.

nuthack†, nuthake†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *nut-hatch*.

nuthacker (nut′hak″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nuthatch (nut′hach), *n.* [Early mod. E. *nuthack, nothag, nothagge*, < ME. *nuthake, nuttchake, nothak*; < *nut* + *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]. Cf. *nutcracker*, 4.] A bird of the family *Sittidæ*. There are many species, found in most parts of the world, all of small size, usually less than six inches long, and mostly of a bluish color above and white or rusty on the under parts. They have a rather long, sharp, straight beak, pointed wings, short square tail, and feet fitted for climbing, and are among the most agile of creepers. The com-

White-bellied Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*).

mon nuthatch of Europe is *Sitta europæa* or *S. cæsia*. Four quite distinct species are found in the United States. These are the Carolina or white-bellied nuthatch, *S. carolinensis*; the Canada or red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the least nuthatch of the southern States, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy nuthatch of the southwestern States and Territories, *S. pygmæa*. They live upon small hard fruits and insects, are not migratory, do not sing, and nest in holes in trees, which they excavate like woodpeckers. Also called *nutbreaker, nuthacker, nutjobber, nutpecker, nuttapper*.

nut-hole (nut′hōl), *n.* The notch in a bow to receive the arrow. *Halliwell*.

nut-hook (nut′hůk), *n.* 1. A pole with a hook at the end used to pull down boughs to bring nuts within reach.

She 's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest bough to his hand.
Dekker, Match me in London.

2†. A bailiff: so called in derision, because armed with a catch-pole.

Nut-hook, nut-hook, you lie! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 8.

nutjobber (nut′job″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nutlet (nut′let), *n.* [< *nut* + *-let*.] 1. A little nut; also, the stone of a drupe. See cuts under *Carpinus* and *coffee*.—2. In *conch.*, a nutshell.

nut-lock (nut′lok), *n.* A device for fastening a bolt-nut in place and preventing its becoming loose by the jarring or tremulous motion of machinery. Also called *nut-fastening, jam-nut*.

nut-machine (nut′ma-shēn″), *n.* A power-machine for cutting, stamping, and swaging iron nuts from a heated bar fed to the machine.

nutmeal (nut′mēl), *n.* Meal made by crushing or grinding the kernels of nuts.

Filberts and acorns were used as food. These were crushed, so as to form a kind of meal to which the name Maothal was given. . . . *Nutmeal* naturally formed a valuable resource to these early monks, so important indeed that the Maothal came in process of time to mean the meal taken on fast days, and which consisted at first of *nutmeal* and milk, and afterwards of oatmeal, milk, cheese, etc.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cccixv.

nutmeg (nut′meg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *nutmig*; < ME. *nutmegge, *nutmigge, nutmuge, notemuge*, nutmeg, < *nut*, nut, + **muge*, < OF. *muge*, musk (for **musge* ?), < L. *muscus*, musk: see *musk*. Cf. OF. *muguette*, nutmeg; *noix muscade* = Sp. *nuez moscada* = It. *noce moscada*, < ML. *nux muscata*, nutmeg, lit. 'musked (scented) nut'; D. *muskaatnoot*, G. *muskatnuss*, Sw. *muskottnöt*, Dan. *muskatnöd*: see *muscat*.] 1. The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg-tree, *Myristica fragrans* (*M. moschata*); also, the similar product of other trees of this genus. See *Myristica*. The fruit, with some resemblance to a peach, has a fleshy edible exterior, which splits in two, releasing the seed, enveloped in a fibrous network (false aril: see *arillode*) which is preserved as mace. (See *mace*[2].) The seed is thoroughly dried, the shell then cracked, and the olive-shaped kernel, about an inch in length, commonly treated with lime for preservation, becomes the nutmeg of commerce. Its principal use is that of an aromatic condiment, especially to flavor milky and farinaceous preparations. (For medical use, see *Myristica*.) Its virtues depend upon an essential oil, called *nutmeg-oil*. It yields also a concrete oil called *nutmeg-butter*. The nutmeg supply is chiefly, but not exclusively, from the Banda Islands, where it was formerly a monopoly of the Dutch. Penang nutmegs have been especially famous. The long, male, or wild nutmeg, a longer kernel, is an inferior sort occurring in trade, the product of *M. fatua* and *M. tomentosa*, the long sometimes referred to the former, the male to the latter.

Orl. He 's of the colour of the *nutmeg*.
Dau. And of the heat of the ginger.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7. 20.

Wytethe wel that the *Notemuge* berethe the Maces.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 188.

2. Any tree of the genus *Myristica*. The Santa Fé nutmeg is *M. Otoba* of the United States of Colombia, yielding an edible article. The tallow-nutmeg is *M. sebifera* of tropical South America, whose seeds yield a concrete oil suitable for making hard soap and candles, sometimes called *American nutmeg-oil*. See *ocuba-wax* and *poondy-oil*.

3. One of various trees of other genera. See below.—**Ackawai nutmeg**, the nut of *Acrodiclidium Camera* of Guiana, prized as a cure for colic and dysentery.—**American, Jamaica, or Mexican nutmeg.** See *Monodora*.—**Brazilian nutmeg**, a laurineous tree, *Cryptocarya moschata*, whose seeds serve as an inferior nutmeg.—**Calabash-nutmeg.** See *Monodora*.—**California nutmeg**, a tree, *Torreya Californica*, whose seeds resemble nutmegs. See *stinking-cedar* and *Torreya*.—**Camara or Camaru nutmeg.** Same as *Ackawai nutmeg*.—**Clove-nutmeg**, a Madagascar tree, *Ravensara aromatica*, or its fruit.—**Garble of nutmeg†.** See *garble*.—**Madagascar nutmeg.** Same as *clove-nutmeg*.—**Peruvian nutmeg**, a tree with aromatic seeds, *Laurelia sempervirens*. Also called *Chilian sassafras*.—**The Nutmeg State**, the State of Connecticut: so called in allusion to the alleged manufacture of wooden nutmegs in that State.

nutmeg-bird (nut′meg-bėrd), *n.* A species of *Munia, M. punctularia*, inhabiting India. *P. L. Sclater*.

nutmeg-butter (nut′meg-but″ėr), *n.* A concrete oil obtained by expression under heat from the common nutmeg. It has been sparingly used as an external stimulant and an ingredient in plasters. Also called *oil of nutmegs* and *oil of mace*.

nutmeg-flower (nut′meg-flou″ėr), *n.* The plant *Nigella sativa*: so called from its aromatic seeds. See *Nigella*.

nutmegged (nut′megd), *a.* [< *nutmeg* + *-ed*[2].] Seasoned with nutmeg.

Old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard and a slice!
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses.

nutmeg-grater (nut′meg-grā″tėr), *n.* A device in various forms for grating nutmegs.

Be rough as *nutmeg graters*, and the rogues obey you well.
Aaron Hill, Verses written on a Window in Scotland.

nutmeggy (nut′meg-i), *a.* [< *nutmeg* + *-y*[1].] Having the appearance or character of a nutmeg.

Again and agsin I met with the *nutmeggy* liver, strongly marked. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, lxxv.

nutmeg-hickory (nut′meg-hik″ọ-ri), *n.* A local species of hickory, *Hicoria* (*Carya*) *myristicæformis*, of South Carolina and Arkansas: so called from the form of the nut.

nutmeg-liver (nut′meg-liv″ėr), *n.* A liver exhibiting chronic venous congestion, with more or less interstitial hepatitis.

nutmeg-oil (nut′meg-oil), *n.* A transparent volatile oil, specific gravity 0.850, with the concentrated scent and flavor of the common nutmeg, whence it is extracted by aqueous distillation.

nutmeg-pigeon (nut′meg-pij″ọn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Myristicivora*: so called from feeding upon nutmegs.

nutmeg-tree (nut′meg-trē), *n.* *Myristica fragrans*. See *nutmeg*.

nutmeg-wood (nut′meg-wůd), *n.* The wood of the Palmyra palm.

nut-oil (nut′oil), *n.* An oil obtained from walnuts. It is extensively made in France and elsewhere. Poppy-oil and other oils are also commercially known as *nut-oil*.

nutpecker (nut′pek″ėr), *n.* A nuthatch.

nut-pick (nut′pik), *n.* A small utensil having a pointed blade, flattened above the point, used for picking the meat of nuts from the shells.

nut-pine (nut′pīn), *n.* One of several pines producing large edible seeds. The nut-pine of Europe is *Pinus Pinea*. In the Rocky Mountains and westward there are several nut-pines, furnishing the Indians a staple food. The most important are *Pinus edulis* of New Mexico, *P. monophylla* of the Great Basin, and *P. Sabiniana* of California. See *abietene*.

nut-planer (nut′plā″nėr), *n.* A form of planing-machine for facing, beveling, and finishing large machine-nuts; a nut-shaping machine.

nutria (nū'tri-ạ), *n.* [< Sp. *nutria*, also *nutra*, an otter, < L. *lutra*, an otter: see *loutre*, *Lutra*.] 1. The coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*. See *Myopotamus*, and cut under *coypou*.—2. The fur or pelt of the coypou, formerly much used like beaver. Sometimes, erroneously, *neutria*.

nutrication† (nū-tri-kā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *nutricazione*, < L. *nutricatio(n-)*, a suckling, nursing, < *nutricare*, pp. *nutricatus*, suckle, nourish, bring up, < *nutrix* (*nutric-*), a nurse: see *nurse*.] The manner of feeding or being fed.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [the chameleon] is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

nutrient (nū'tri-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *nutrien(t-)s*, ppr. of *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster; prob. akin to Skt. *snu*, distil. From L. *nutrire* are also ult. *nutriment*, *nutritive*, etc., *nourish*, *nurse*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing; nutritive; nutritious.

Is not French Existence, as before, most prurient, all loosened, most *nutrient* for it?
Carlyle, French Rev., I. viii. 2. (*Davies.*)

2. Conveying or purveying nourishment; alimentative: as, *nutrient* vessels.—**Nutrient artery**, in *anat.*, the principal or special artery which conveys blood into the interior of any bone. The orifice by which it enters the bone is known as the *nutrient foramen*.

II. *n.* A nutrient substance; something nutritious.

Peptone and other *nutrients*. *Science*, VI. 116.

nutrify (nū'tri-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *nutrified*, ppr. *nutrifying*. [Irreg. < L. *nutrire*, nourish, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] To nourish; be nutritious.

French Wines may be said to pickle Meat in the Stomach; but this is the Wine that digests, and doth not only breed good Blood, but it *nutrifieth* also, being a glutinous substantial liquor. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

nutriment (nū'tri-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *nutriment* = Sp. *nutrimiento*, *nutrimento* = Pg. It. *nutrimento*, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment, < *nutrire*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment; nourishment.

This slave,
Unto his honour, has my lord's meat in him:
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment*,
When he is turn'd to poison?
Shak., T. of A., iii. 1. 61.

2. Figuratively, that which promotes development or improvement; pabulum.

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind?
Swift, Misc.

nutrimental (nū-tri-men'tạl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *nutrimental* = It. *nutrimentale*, < LL. *nutrimentalis*, nourishing, < L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment: see *nutriment*.] Having the qualities of food; nutritious; nourishing; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*.
Arbuthnot.

nutrimented† (nū'tri-men-ted), *a.* [< *nutriment* + *-ed*².] Nourished; fed.

Come hither, my well-*nutrimented* knave.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

nutritial† (nū-trish'ạl), *a.* [< L. *nutricius*, *nutritius*, that suckles or nurses, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition.

Diana praise, Muse, that in darts delights;
Lines still a maid; and had *nutritiall* rights
With her borne-brother, the farr-shooting sunn.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Diana, l. 2.

nutrition (nū-trish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *nutrition* = Sp. *nutricion* = Pg. *nutrição* = It. *nutrizione*, < L. **nutritio(n-)*, a nourishing, < *nutrire*, suckle, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food and build it into their living tissues.

By the term *nutrition*, employed in its widest sense, is understood the process, or rather the assemblage of processes, concerned in the maintenance and repair of the living body as a whole, or of its constituent parts or organs.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 667.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64.

nutritional (nū-trish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *nutrition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to nutrition as a physiological function; connected with the process of nutrition.

The domain of infective diseases was widening at the expense of diseases due to *nutritional* and nervous changes.
Lancet, No. 3450, p. 749.

nutritionally (nū-trish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* As regards nutrition; in relation to or in connection with the supply of new matter to an organism.

nutritious (nū-trish'us), *a.* [< *nutriti(on)* + *-ous*.] Containing or contributing nutriment or nourishment; capable of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing: as, *nutritious* substances; *nutritious* food.

Troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* flood
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.
Dyer, Fleece, iii.

To the mind, I believe, it will be found more *nutritious* to digest a page than to devour a volume.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

=Syn. See list under *nourishing*.

nutritiously (nū-trish'us-li), *adv.* In a nutritious manner; nourishingly.

nutritiousness (nū-trish'us-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritious.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* [= F. *nutritif* = Sp. Pg. It. *nutritivo*, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] 1. Having the property of nourishing; nutritious.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*.
Jer. Taylor (?) Artif. Handsomeness, p. 97.

He [the perch] spawns but once a year, and is by physicians held very *nutritive*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 156.

With each germ usually contained in an ovum is laid up some *nutritive* matter, available for growth before it commences its own struggle for existence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 273.

2. Of, concerned in, or pertaining to nutrition: as, the *nutritive* functions or processes.—**Nutritive person**, in *zoöl.*, the part of a compound organism, as of a hydrozoan, which specially functions as an organ of nutrition; a gastrozoöid.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li), *adv.* In a nutritive manner; nutritiously; nourishingly.

nutritiveness (nū'tri-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being nutritive.

Sapidity and *nutritiveness* are closely bound together.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 104.

nutritorial (nū-tri-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive (see *nutritory*), + *-al*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition, in a broad sense; having the nature or office of the nutritorium.

nutritorium (nū-tri-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (cf. ML. *nutritorium*, a nursery), neut. of LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive: see *nutritional*.] In *biol.*, the nutritive apparatus, or entire physical mechanism of nutrition. It includes not only the organs which directly furnish nourishment and so repair waste, but also those which eliminate the refuse of the process. The term is correlated with *motorium* and *sensorium*.

nutritory (nū'tri-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *nutritorius*, nutritive, < L. *nutrire*, pp. *nutritus*, nourish: see *nutrient*.] Concerned in or effecting nutrition: as, "a *nutritory* process," *Jour. of Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. iii. 297.

nutriture† (nū'tri-tụr), *n.* [= It. *nutritura*, < LL. *nutritura*, a nursing, a suckling, < L. *nutrire*, suckle, nourish, foster: see *nutrient*. Cf. *nurture*, from the same L. noun.] Nutritiveness; nutrition.

I think if you saw me you would hardly know me, such *Nutriture* this deep sanguine Alicant Grape gives.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 25.

Never make a meal of flesh alone; have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

nut-rush (nut'rush), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scleria*, with nut-like fruit.

nut-sedge (nut'sej), *n.* Same as *nut-rush*.

nutshell (nut'shel), *n.* 1. The hard shell which forms the covering of the kernel of a nut: used proverbially for anything of small content or of little value.

O God, I could be bounded in a *nutshell* and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 260.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nut-shell* I had never got off again. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Nuculidæ*; a nutlet.—**Beaked nutshell**, a member of the family *Ledidæ*.—**In a nutshell**, in very small compass; in a very brief or simple statement or form.

All I have to lose, Diego, is my learning;
And, when he has gotten that, he may put it *in a nut-shell*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

I have sometimes heard of an Iliad *in a nutshell*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, vii.

A nervous patient who is never worried is a nervous patient cured. There it is *in a nut-shell!*
W. Collins, Armadale, iii.

To lie in a nutshell, to occupy very little space; figuratively, to require little discussion or argument.

Nuttallia (nu-tal'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1841), named after Thomas *Nuttall*, an American scientist (1786–1859).] A genus of small trees of the order *Rosaceæ* and the tribe *Pruneæ*, known by the five carpels. There is but one species, native of northwestern America, a small tree odorous of prussic acid, with obovate leaves, and loose drooping racemes of white flowers, followed by oblong drupes. See *oso-berry*.

nuttalite (nut'ạl-īt), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Nuttall*: see *Nuttallia*.] A white or smoky-brown variety of scapolite from Bolton in Massachusetts.

nut-tapper (nut'tap*ʳ*ėr), *n.* The European nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*. [Prov. Eng.]

nutta-tree (nut'ạ-trē), *n.* Same as *nilta-tree*.

nutter (nut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *nutter*; < *nut* + *-er*¹.] One who gathers nuts.

A hazelwood
By autumn *nutters* haunted.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

nuttiness (nut'i-nes), *n.* The property of being nutty; a nutty flavor.

The six essays which make up the volume are the ripe fruit of twenty years' meditation, and they have the *nuttiness* of age about them. *Athenæum*, No. 3231, p. 430.

nut-topper (nut'top*ʳ*ėr), *n.* A variant of *nut-tapper*. [Prov. Eng.]

nut-tree (nut'trē), *n.* [< ME. *nuttre*, *nutte tre*; < *nut* + *tree*.] 1. Any tree which bears nuts.—2. Specifically, the hazel. [Eng.]

So in order ley hem on a table,
And *nuttre* leves under wol not harme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

Australian or **Queensland nut-tree.** See *Macadamia*.

nutty (nut'i), *a.* [< *nut* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding in nuts.—2. Having the flavor of nuts: as, *nutty* wine.

nut-weevil (nut'wē*ʳ*vl), *n.* A weevil which lays its eggs in nuts. *Balaninus nucum* is an example, whose white grubs or larvæ are found in nuts. See cut under *Balaninus*.

nut-wrench (nut'rench), *n.* An instrument for fixing nuts on or removing them from screws.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kạ). [NL.: L. *nux*, a nut; NL. *vomica*, fem. of **vomicus*, < *vomere*, pp. *vomitus*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. The seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (which see, under *Strychnos*). These seeds are flat and circular, three fourths of an inch in diameter, and one sixteenth of an inch thick. They grow embedded in large numbers in the juicy pulp of a fruit resembling an orange, but with hard fragile rind. They are covered with fine silky hairs and composed mainly of a horny albumen, are acrid and bitter to the taste, and are highly poisonous. They yield principally the two alkaloids brucine and strychnine. The pharmacodynamic properties of nux vomica are those of strychnine. See *quaker buttons*, under *button*.

Strychnos Nux-vomica.
a, the fruit cut transversely; *b*, a seed; *c*, a seed cut longitudinally.

2. The tree producing the above fruit. It is widely dispersed in the East Indies, and attains a height of 40 feet. Its wood and root are very bitter, and form a native remedy for intermittent fevers, also for snake-bites. The timber is brownish-gray, hard and close-grained, and employed in Burma for carts, etc., as also for fine work. Also called *snakewood*.

nuy†, *n.* See *noy*.

nuzzer (nuz'ėr), *n.* [< Hind. *nazr*, present, offering.] In East India, a present or offering made to a superior.

nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *nuzzled*, ppr. *nuzzling*. [Formerly also *nuzzel*, *nuzle*, *nusle*, *nustle*, *nousle*, *noozle*, *nozzle*, *nozzel*, and erroneously *nursle*, *noursle* (simulating *nurse*); < ME. *noselen*, *noslen*, *nuslen*, *nouslen*, thrust the nose in, also fondle closely, cherish, etc., freq., < *nose*, nose. Cf. *nozzle*, *nozle*, *n.* The word seems to have been confused with *nurse* (whence *nursle*, *noursle*) and with *nestle*; these are, however, unrelated.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust the nose in or into; root up with the nose.—2. To touch or rub with the nose; press or rub the nose against.

Horses, cows, deer, and dogs even, *nuzzle* each other; but then a nuzzle, being performed with the nose, is not a kiss—very far from it. *Mind in Nature*, I. 142.

3. To put a ring into the nose of (a hog).—4. To fondle closely, as a child.—5†. To nurse; foster; rear.

If any man . . . *nosel* thee in any thing save in Christ, he is a false prophet. *Tyndale*.

The greatest miserie which accompanieth the Turkish thraldome is their zeale of making Proselytes, with manifold and strong inducements to such as haue beene more *nuzzled* in superstitions then trayned vp in knowledge.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 318.

Speedy and vehement were the Reformations of all the good Kings of Juda, though the people had beene *nuzzl'd* in Idolatry never so long before.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To nose; burrow with the nose; rub noses.

And Mole, that like a *nousling* Mole doth make
His way still underground, till Thamis he overtake.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 32.

2. To touch or feel something with the nose.

Help, all good fellows! See you not that I am a dead man? They [the sharks] are *nuzzling* already at my toes! He hath hold of my leg! *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 285.

3. To go with the nose toward the ground.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

She mopes, she *nuzzles* about in the grass and chips.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

4. To nestle.—5. To loiter; idle. [Prov. Eng.]

N. W. An abbreviation of *northwest*.

N-way (en′wā), *a.* Having *n* independent modes of spread or variation.

ny[1]†, *n.* [Also *nye;* < ME. *ny, ni,* < OF. *ni,* < L. *nidus,* a nest: see *nide.* Hence, by loss of *n*, *eye*[2], a nest, *eyas,* etc. Cf. *nias.*] A nest.

ny[2]†. A contraction of *ne I,* not I or nor I. *Chaucer.*

ny[3]†, *adv.* and *a.* A Middle English variant of *nigh.*

nyas† (nī′as), *n.* See *nias.*

nycet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *nice.*

nycetet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *nicety.*

nychthemeron (nik-thē′mę-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *νυχθήμερον,* a day and night, neut. of *νυχθήμερος,* of a day and night, lasting a day and night, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + *ἡμέρα,* day.] The whole natural day, or day and night, consisting of twenty-four hours.

Nychthemerus (nik-thē′mę-rus), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Nycthemerus;* < Gr. *νυχθήμερος,* of a day and night: see *nychthemeron.*] A name, both generic and specific, of the white-and-black or silver pheasant of China, *Phasianus nychthemerus* or *Nychthemerus argentatus:* so called as if representing night and day by its sharply contrasted colors, white above and black below. See cut at *silver.*

Nyctaginaceæ (nik-taj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Nyctago* (*-gin-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Nyctagineæ.*

Nyctagineæ (nik-ta-jin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), < *Nyctago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the series *Curvembryeæ,* characterized by the persistent perianth-base closing about the fruit as an outer pericarp. About 215 species are known, of 3 tribes and 23 genera, of which *Mirabilis,* the four-o'clock, is the type. They are usually herbs with undivided leaves, and flowers in flat-topped clusters, often with a spongy bark and an involucre imitating a calyx.

Nyctaginia (nik-ta-jin′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), so called from its resemblance to *Mirabilis,* which Jussieu had called *Nyctago:* see *Nyctago.*] A genus of apetalous plants, belonging to the tribe *Mirabilieæ* and the subtribe *Boerhaavieæ,* known by its many-flowered involucre of numerous separate bracts. There is but one species, *N. capitata,* from Texas, a prostrate hairy annual, with opposite lobed leaves, and soft downy rose-colored flowers.

Nyctago (nik-tā′gō), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789, as a name for *Mirabilis*), < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night (= L. *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*), + L. *-ago* (*-agin-*), a term. of some plant-names.] A former synonym of *Mirabilis.*

Nyctala, Nyctale (nik′ta-lä, -lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκταλός,* a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός,* drowsy.] A genus of owls of the family *Strigidæ.* The skull and ear-parts are highly unsymmetrical; the outer ear is large and operculate; and the facial disk is perfect, with centric eyes and no plumicorns. There are 3 species, of small size: *N. tengmalmi* inhabits the northerly parts of Europe; *N. richardsoni* is the corresponding American form; *N. acadica,* the Acadian or saw-whet owl, is much smaller than either, about 7½ inches long, and more widely distributed in North America.

Acadian or Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*).

nyctalopes, *n.* Plural of *nyctalops.*

nyctalopia (nik-ta-lō′pi-ä), *n.* [< LL. *nyctalopia* (dubious), < Gr. **νυκταλωπία* (not found), equiv. to *νυκταλωπίασις,* < *νυκτάλωψ* (> L. *nyctalops*), explained and taken by ancient authors both as 'not being able to see at night, night-blind,' and as 'able to see only at night'; < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ὤψ,* eye, √ *ὀπ,* see. The form *νυκτάλωψ* also appears as *νυκτίλωψ,* as if involving *νυκτι-,* combining form of *νύξ,* but the *λ* remains unexplained; it is perhaps due to confusion with *νυκταλός,* a doubtful var. of *νυσταλός,* drowsy.] 1. Night-blindness.—2. Day-blindness.

nyctalopic (nik-ta-lop′ik), *a.* [< *nyctalopia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of nyctalopia; affected with nyctalopia.

nyctalops (nik′ta-lops), *n.*; pl. *nyctalopes* (nik-tal′ō-pēz). [< L. *nyctalops* = Gr. *νυκτάλωψ:* see *nyctalopia.*] One who is afflicted with nyctalopia.

nyctalopy (nik′ta-lō-pi), *n.* [< F. *nyctalopie,* < LL. *nyctalopia:* see *nyctalopia.*] Same as *nyctalopia.*

Nyctanthes (nik-tan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called because the flower opens at evening and closes at sunrise; < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἄνθος,* flower.] A genus of fragrant arborescent shrubs of the monopetalous order *Olcaceæ* and the tribe *Jasmineæ.* There is but one species, *N. Arbor-tristis,* native of eastern India, and widely cultivated in the tropics, with rough opposite ovate leaves, and showy flowers in terminal cymes, white with an orange eye and tube. The flowers open only at night, and toward the end of the rainy season load the air with an exquisite fragrance. They afford a perfumers' essence, and an impermanent orange dye. It is the hirsinghar-tree of India, otherwise named *night-jasmine* and *tree-of-sadness.*

Nyctea (nik′tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night.*] A genus of *Strigidæ* of great size and extensively white color, with rudimentary plumicorns, very shaggy paws, and the bill nearly buried in feathers; the snow-owls. There is but one species, *N. nivea* or *N. scandiaca,* the great white, snowy, or northern owl, inhabiting arctic and subarctic latitudes of America, Asia, and Europe, usually migrating southward in winter. It is about 2 feet long, and from 4½ to 5 feet in extent of wings. See cut at *snowowl.*

Nyctemera (nik-tē′mę-rä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. **Nychthemera,* < Gr. *νυχθήμερος,* of day and night: see *nychthemeron.*] A rather aberrant genus of bombycid moths, type of the family *Nyctemeridæ,* and containing about 30 species, of wide geographical distribution. They are found in Africa, the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nyctemeridæ (nik-tē-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctemera* + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycid moths, typified by the genus *Nyctemera.* They have the body slender and the wings ample, somewhat resembling geometrids, and in some cases also recalling butterflies. About 20 genera are defined, mainly represented by tropical forms.

Nyctereutes (nik-tę-rō′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτερευτής,* one who hunts by night, < *νυκτερεύειν,* pass the night, < *νύκτερος,* nightly, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night.*] A genus of Asiatic and Japanese *Canidæ* of the thoöid or lupine series, containing one species, the racoon-dog, *N. procyonoides,* with long loose fur, short ears, and short bushy tail. It somewhat resembles a racoon, and is about 2½ feet long.

Racoon-dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*).

Nycteribia (nik-tę-rib′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *νυκτερίς,* a bat (see *Nycteris*), + *βίος,* life.] A remarkable genus of degraded wingless dipterous insects, typical of the family *Nycteribiidæ.* They resemble spiders, and are parasites of bats. About 12 species are described, as *N. westwoodi.* The genus is represented in California, though the species there occurring are not yet determined.

Nycteribiidæ (nik″tę-ri-bī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteribia* + *-idæ.*] A family of apterous pupiparous dipterous insects, represented by the genus *Nycteribia;* the bat-lice or bat-ticks. They are of small size, spider-like, wingless, with long legs and small or rudimentary eyes, and are parasitic on bats. There are 3 or 4 genera. The North American forms which have been determined belong to *Strebla* and *Megistopoda.* Usually written *Nycteribidæ.*

Nycteridæ (nik-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycteris* + *-idæ.*] A family of vespertilionine microchiropteran bats, having a nose-leaf or its rudiments, a distinct tragus, and evident though small premaxillary bones. It contains the genera *Megaderma* and *Nycteris,* and was formerly called *Megadermidæ* or *Megadermatidæ.* The species are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World.

Nycterides (nik-ter′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Nycteris,* q. v.] In some systems of classification, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera,* including all the bats except the frugivorous species, or flying-foxes, then called *Pterocynes.*

nycterine (nik′tę-rin), *a.* [< *Nycteris* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nycteridæ.*

Nycteris (nik′tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτερίς,* a bat, < *νύκτερος,* by night, nocturnal, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night: see *night.*] A genus of bats of the family *Nycteridæ,* related to *Megaderma,* but differing so much that it has been considered the type of a separate subfamily, *Nycterinæ.* The incisors are 2 above and 3 below in each half-jaw; the premolars are 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw; there is no nose-leaf proper, but the sides of the face are furrowed and margined with cutaneous appendages. *N. javanica* occurs in Java, and there are several African species.

Nyctharpages (nik-thär′pā-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Nychtharpages,* < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *ἁρπαξ* (*ἁρπαγ-*), a robber, prop. adj., rapacious: see *Harpax.*] In Sundevall's system of classification, the nocturnal birds of prey, or owls: equivalent to the *Striges, Strigidæ,* or *Accipitres nocturnæ* of other authors, and opposed to *Hemeroharpages,* or diurnal birds of prey.

nyctharpagine (nik-thär′pā-jin), *a.* [< *Nyctharpages* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Nyctharpages.*

Nyctiardea (nik-ti-är′dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + L. *ardea,* a heron: see *Ardea.*] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds of the family *Ardeidæ,* having a very stout bill, comparatively short legs, and somewhat nocturnal habits; the night-herons. The common night-heron of Europe is *N. nycticorax,* or *N. grisea,* or *N. europæa.* That of the United States is commonly called *N. grisea nævia.* This name of the genus is an alternative of *Nycticorax.* The yellow-crowned night-heron is usually placed in a different genus as *Nyctherodius violaceus.* See cut under *night-heron.*

Nyctibius (nik-tib′i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυκτίβιος, νυκτόβιος,* living, i. e. feeding, by night, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *βίος,* life.] An American genus of goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ,* alone representing the *Podarginæ* in the New World. The ratio of the phalanges is normal, the middle claw is not pectinate, the sternum is double-notched on each side, the short tarsi are feathered, the bill is notched, and the eggs are colored. Several species inhabit the warmer parts of America, as *N. grandis* and *N. jamaicensis,* mostly from 12 to 20 inches in length.

Nycticebidæ (nik-ti-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-idæ.*] The *Nycticebinæ* rated as a family.

Nycticebinæ (nik″ti-sē-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nycticebus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ,* containing the slow and slender lemurs, the pottos, and the angwantibos, or the genera *Nycticebus* (*Stenops* or *Bradylemur*), *Loris, Perodicticus,* and *Arctocebus;* the night-lemurs. The tail is short or rudimentary; the fore and hind limbs are of approximately equal length; the ears in the typical forms are small, with little-marked helix and obsolete tragus and antitragus; and the spinous processes of the dorsolumbar vertebræ are retrorse. These animals inhabit Africa and Asia. *Lorisinæ* is a synonym.

nycticebine (nik-ti-sē′bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nycticebinæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A lori or night-lemur of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ.*

Nycticebus (nik-ti-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *κῆβος,* a long-tailed monkey.] A genus of loris of the family *Lemuridæ* and the subfamily *Lorisinæ* or *Nycticebinæ,* including the slow loris, as *Nycticebus tardigradus,* of the East Indies. Also called *Stenops* and *Bradylemur.*

nycticorax (nik-tik′ō-raks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *nycticorax* = Gr. *νυκτικόραξ,* a night-jar or goatsucker, < *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *κόραξ,* a raven. Cf. *night-raven, night-crow.*] 1. An old book-name of the night-heron; also, a technical specific name of the European night-heron, *Ardea nycticorax.*—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the night-herons. See *Nyctiardea.*

Nyctipithecinæ (nik-ti-pith-ē-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nyctipithecus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of platyrrhine monkeys of South America, belonging to the family *Cebidæ,* containing the genera

Nyctipithecus, *Saguinus* or *Callithrix*, and *Saimiris* or *Chrysothrix;* the night-apes or night-monkeys. The tail is not prehensile, the incisors are vertical, and the cerebral convolutions are obsolete. In some respects, as in their nocturnal habits, these animals represent the lemurs in America.

nyctipithecine (nik-ti-pith′ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctipithecinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctipithecinæ*, as a night-monkey, owl-monkey, saguin, saimiri, or douroucouli.

Nyctipithecus (nik′ti-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The leading genus of *Nyctipithecinæ*, containing the douroucoulis or owl-monkeys. See cut under *douroucouli*.

Nyctisaura (nik-ti-sâ′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The gecko-lizards, or *Ascalabota;* in Cope's classification, a suborder or similar group of lizards characterized by the production of the proötic bone in front, the development of two suspensoria, the proximal expansion of the clavicles, and the underarching of the frontal bones of the olfactory lobes. It contains 2 families, *Gecconidæ* and *Eublepharidæ*. See cuts under *gecko* and *Eublepharidæ*. Formerly also *Nyctisauria*.

nyctisaurian (nik-ti-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyctisaura*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyctisaura*.

nyctitropic (nik-ti-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τρόπος*, a turn.] In *bot.*, characteristic of, affected by, or exhibiting nyctitropism.

We come now to the *nyctitropic* or sleep movements of leaves. It should be remembered that we confine this term to leaves which place their blades at night either in a vertical position or not more than 30° from the vertical, — that is, at least 60° above or beneath the horizon.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, vii. 317.

nyctitropism (nik′ti-trō-pizm), *n.* [< *nyctitrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the habit of certain plants or parts of plants whereby they assume at nightfall, or just before, certain positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day; the "sleep" of plants.

nyctophile (nik′tō-fil), *n.* A bat of the genus *Nyctophilus*.

Nyctophilus (nik-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of long-eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and the subfamily *Plecotinæ*. They have a rudimentary nose-leaf, 1 incisor and 1 premolar in each upper half-jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each lower half-jaw. *N. timorensis*, the only species, inhabits the Australian region. It was formerly known as Geoffroy's nyctophile, *N. geoffroyi*.

nyctophonia (nik-tō-fō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *φωνή*, voice.] Loss of voice during the day.

nyctotyphlosis (nik″tō-ti-flō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *νύξ* (*νυκτ-*), night, + *τίφλωσις*, a making blind, blindness, < *τυφλοῦν*, make blind, < *τυφλός*, blind.] Night-blindness; inability to see in a dim light. See *nyctalopia* and *hemeralopia*.

nye[1]†, *adv.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *nigh*. *Palsgrave*.

nye[2]†, *n.* See *ny*[1].

nye[3]†, *n.* A variant of *noy*.

nygount, nygunt, *n.* See *nigon*.

nylghau, nylghai, *n.* See *nilgau*.

nymt, *v.* A variant of *nim*[1].

nymelt, *a.* An obsolete form of *nimble*.

nymph (nimf), *n.* [< ME. *nimphe*, < OF. *nimphe*, F. *nymphe* = Sp. Pg. It. *ninfa* = D. *nimf* = G. *nymphe* = Sw. *nymf* = Dan. *nymfe*, < L. *nympha*, *nymphe*, a bride, a nymph, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a young wife, a girl, in myth. a nymph; also, the chrysalis or pupa of an insect, a young bee or wasp, etc.] 1. In *myth.*, one of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined as beautiful maidens, eternally young, who were considered as tutelary spirits of certain localities and objects, or of certain races and families, and whose existence depended upon that of the things with which they were identified. They were generally in the train or company of some other divinity of higher rank, and were believed to be possessed of the gift of prophecy and of poetical inspiration. Nymphs of rivers, brooks, and springs were called *Naiads;* those of mountains, *Oreads;* those of woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads;* those of the sea, *Nereids*. The name was also used generally, like *muse*, for the inspiring power of nature.

Where were ye, *Nymphs*, when the remorseless deep
Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidas?
Milton, Lycidas, l. 50.

2. Hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. [Poetical.]

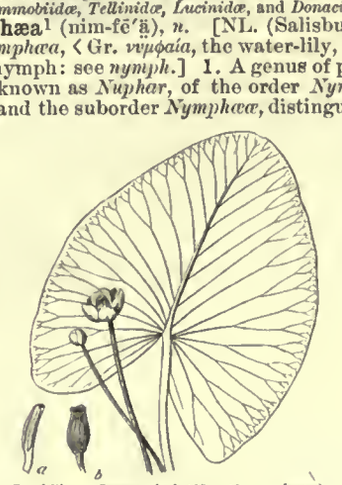
Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my sins remember'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 89.

3. In *entom.*, the third stage of an insect's transformation, intervening between the larva and the imago; a pupa; a chrysalis; a nympha. See cuts under *Termes* and *Nysius*.

nympha (nim′fä), *n.*; pl. *nymphæ* (-fē). [NL., < L. *nympha*, < Gr. *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph.] 1. In *entom.*, a nymph, pupa, or chrysalis.—2. *pl.* In *anat.*, the labia minora or lesser lips of the vulva; a pair of folds of mucous membrane on the inner side of the labia majora, united over the clitoris.—3†. In *conch.*, an impression behind the umbones of a bivalve shell, surmounted by an external ligament.—4. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Martini*, 1773. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Krause*.

Nymphacea (nim-fā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nympha* + *-acea.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves, characterized by having the external ligament prominent and upraised behind the umbones. It included various genera now placed in different families, as *Psammobiidæ*, *Tellinidæ*, *Lucinidæ*, and *Donacidæ*.

Nymphæa[1] (nim-fē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury), < L. *nymphæa*, < Gr. *νυφαία*, the water-lily, < *νύμφη*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] 1. A genus of plants long known as *Nuphar*, of the order *Nymphæaceæ* and the suborder *Nymphææ*, distinguished



Pond-lily, or Spatter-dock (*Nymphæa advena*).
a, a stamen; *b*, the fruit.

by the numerous carpels being wholly immersed in and consolidated with the thick receptacle. The numerous yellow stamens and stamen-like petals are densely imbricated around the ovary; the few sepals are thick and roundish, making a rather globular flower. The leaves are peltate with a deep sinus, floating or emersed, and, with the one-flowered scapes, arise from a perennial rootstock creeping in bottom-mud. See *water-lily*, *beaver-root*, *brandy-bottle*, *clote*[1], 2, *pond-lily*, and *spatter-dock*.

2. A genus including the white water-lilies: long known under this name, now rightly replaced by the older name *Castalia*. It belongs to the order *Nymphæaceæ* and the suborder *Nymphææ*, and is marked by the carpels being more or less immersed in the receptacle, the numerous petals and the stamens into which they gradually pass becoming inwardly more and more adnate to the receptacle about the carpels. See *water-lily*, *nenuphar*, *pond-lily*, and *lotus*. (See also *introrse*.)

nymphæa[2], *n.* Plural of *nymphæum*.

Nymphæaceæ (nim-fē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1816), < *Nymphæa* + *-aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, the water-lily family, classed with the cohort *Ranales*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, and characterized by the usually thickened receptacle, and embryo with thick cotyledons partly immersed in mealy albumen. About 35 species are known, in 3 subordera and 8 genera, all aquatics, with long-stalked usually peltate leaves from a submerged rootstock. The flowers are solitary, usually floating and showy, with many petals, stamens, and pistils.

Nymphææ (nim-fē′ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), shortened for **Nymphæaceæ*, < *Nymphæa* + *-eæ.*] A suborder of the polypetalous order *Nymphæaceæ*, typified by the genus *Nymphæa*, distinguished by the many ovules in each carpel. About 30 species in 5 genera are known, from temperate and tropical waters.

nymphæum (nim-fē′um), *n.*; pl. *nymphæa* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *νυμφαιον*, *νυμφαιον*, a temple or shrine of the nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] In *classical antiq.*: (*a*) A sanctuary or shrine of the nymphs; a place sacred to a nymph. (*b*) In ancient Roman villas, a room or gallery with niches and recesses for statues and plants, and often ornamented with columns, fountains, and other decorative features.

Next to the triclinium, on to which it opens with large windows, is a *nymphæum*, or room with marble-lined fountain and recesses for plants and statues.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 823.

nymphal (nim′fal), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *ninfale.* Cf. L. *nymphalis*, pertaining to a fountain (or to a water-nymph), < *nympha*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to nymphs; nymphean. *J. Philips.*—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to a nymph or nympha: as, the *nymphal* stage of an insect.

II. *n.* 1†. A fanciful name given by Drayton to the ten divisions (nymphals) of his poem "The Muses' Elysium."

The *Nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes.
Drayton, The Muses' Elysium, *Nymphal* v.

2. In *bot.*, a member of one of Lindley's alliances, the *Nymphales*, which includes the *Nymphæaceæ*, *Nelumbiaceæ*, etc.

nymphalid (nim′fa-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphalid butterfly.

Nymphalidæ (nim-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera* or butterflies, founded by Boisduval in 1840 on the Latreillean genus *Nymphalis*. It is composed of medium-sized and large butterflies, generally brightly colored. In the male the fore legs are quite rudimentary, being only a pair of rough-haired stumps of apparently two joints each; in the female the separate parts are present, but small. The middle legs are directed forward. The larvæ are spiny or have fleshy warts covered with hair. The head is usually more or less bilobed, and the tips of the lobes often support branching spines. The pupæ are naked and suspended by the cremaster. There are several subfamilies and many genera.

Nymphalinæ (nim-fa-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphalis* + *-inæ.*] The *Nymphalidæ* rated as a subfamily.

nymphaline (nim′fa-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nymphalinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A nymphaline butterfly.

Nymphalis (nim′fa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1805), < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of *Nymphalidæ* and *Nymphalinæ*. Great confusion exists as to what group of butterflies should properly bear this name. Scudder, in his historical sketch of the generic names of butterflies, applies it to a West Indian species, *N. sappho*. No species of *Nymphalis* in this restricted sense are found in Europe or North America.

nymphean (nim-fē′an), *a.* [< Gr. *νυμφαῖος*, pertaining to or sacred to a nymph or nymphs, < *νύμφη*, a nymph.] Of or pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs: as, "cool *Nympheau* grots," *J. Dyer*, Ruins of Rome.

nymphet† (nim′fet), *n.* [< *nymph* + *-et.*] A little nymph. [Rare.]

The *Nymphets* sporting there. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi.

nymphic (nim′fik), *a.* [< Gr. *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph, or to a bride, or to a bridegroom, < *νύμφη*, a bride, nymph (*νυμφίος*, a bridegroom): see *nymph*. Cf. L. *Nymphicus*, a proper name.] Of or pertaining to nymphs.

nymphical (nim′fi-kal), *a.* [< *nymphic* + *-al.*] Same as *nymphic*.

Nymphicus (nim′fi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυμφικός*, pertaining to a nymph: see *nymphic*.] A genus of parrakeets. See *corella*.

Nymphipara (nim-fip′a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *nymphiparus:* see *nymphiparous*.] A name given by Réaumur to the *Pupipara*.

nymphiparous (nim-fip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *nymphiparus*, < L. *nympha* (< Gr. *νύμφη*), the pupa or nymph of an insect, + *parere*, bring forth, produce.] In *entom.*, producing nymphs or pupæ; pupiparous; of or pertaining to the *Nymphipara* or *Pupipara*.

nymphish (nim′fish), *a.* [< *nymph* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to nymphs; nymph-like. [Rare.]

In this third song great threat'nings are,
And tending all to *nymphish* war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, liii., Arg.

nymphitis (nim-fī′tis), *n.* [< NL. *nymphæ* (see *nympha*, 2) + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the nymphæ.

nymph-like (nimf′līk), *a.* Characteristic of a nymph; resembling nymphs: as, "*nymph-like* step," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 452.

nymphly (nimf′li), *a.* [< *nymph* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *nymph-like*.

nymphochrysalis (nim-fō-kris′a-lis), *n.* [NL., < *nympha*, nymph, + *chrysalis*, q. v.] The egg-like stage from which the nymph in certain acarids (*Trombidium*) is developed. *H. Henking*, 1882.

nympholepsy (nim′fō-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. **νυμφολῆψία*, the state of one rapt or entranced, < *νυμφόληπτος*, rapt, inspired: see *nympholept*. Cf. *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*.] An ecstasy; a divine frenzy.

A young Aurora of the air,
The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 115.

Writers who labor to disenthrall us from the *nympholepsy* and illusions of the past.
New Princeton Rev., II. 162.

nympholept (nim'fō-lept), *n.* [< ML. *nympholeptus* (Stephani Thesaurus), < Gr. *νυμφόληπτος*, seized by nymphs, i. e. the Muses or inspiring powers of nature, rapt, inspired, < *νύμφη*, a nymph, Muse, + *ληπτός*, verbal adj. of *λαμβάνειν*, √ *λαβ*, take, seize. See *nympholepsy*.] One seized with ecstasy or frenzy; a person rapt or inspired. The explanation 'a person seized with madness on having seen a nymph' (see the quotations) is inaccurate.

Those that in Pagan days caught in forests a momentary glimpse of the nymphs and sylvan goddesses were struck with a hopeless passion; they were *nympholepts;* the affection, as well known as epilepsy, was called nympholepsy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

The *nympholept* stands before his white ideal craving love; and it seems as if she will only grant pity and pardon.
Dowden, The Manhattan, III. 6.

Of her [Italy's] own past, impassioned *nympholept!*
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, i.

nympholeptic (nim-fō-lep'tik), *a.* [< *nympholept* + *-ic*.] Of, belonging to, or possessed by nympholepsy; ecstatic; frenzied; transported.

Though my soul were *nympholeptic*,
As I heard that virèlay.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower, st. 42.

nymphomania (nim-fō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νύμφη*, a nymph, a bride, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.

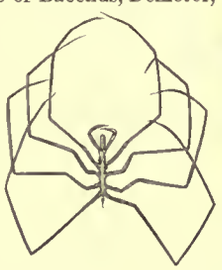
nymphomaniac (nim-fō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *nymphomaniacal*.

II. *n.* A woman who is affected with nymphomania.

nymphomaniacal (nim″fō-mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< *nymphomania* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Characterized by or suffering from nymphomania.

nymphomany† (nim'fō-mā-ni), *n.* [< NL. *nymphomania*, q. v.] Same as *nymphomania*.

Nymphon (nim'fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυμφών*, a bride-chamber, a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, or Persephone, < *νύμφη*, a bride, a nymph: see *nymph*.] The typical genus of the family *Nymphonidæ*, having well-developed maudibles and five-jointed palpi. *N. gracilis* is a small European species, about ¼ of an inch long. *N. hamatum* is a larger sea-spider.


Sea-spider (*Nymphon hamatum*).

Nymphonacea (nim-fō-nā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-acea*.] A name of the *Pycnogonida*, derived from the genus *Nymphon*.

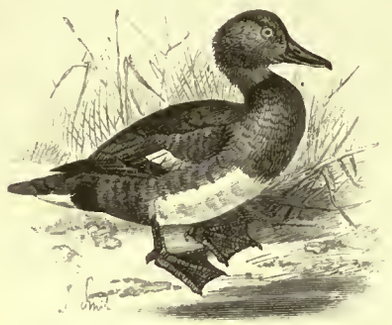
Nymphonidæ (nim-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nymphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Pycnogonida* or *Podosomata*, represented by the genus *Nymphon*. They are spider-like animals, related to the pycnogonids, and like them sluggishly crawl upon marine plants or other submerged objects. They have very long legs, chelate cheliceres, and palps having from five to nine joints.

nymphotomy (nim-fot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *nymphæ*, < Gr. *νυμφαι*, the nymphæ, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the excision of the nymphæ; the circumcision of the female.

nymyost, *a.* See *nimious*.

nynd (nīnd), *adv.* A dialectal contraction of *nigh-hand*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 174.

Nyroca (ni-rō'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), < Russ. *nuirokŭ* (*nyrok*), a goosander, merganser.]


White-eyed Pochard (*Nyroca leucophthalma*).

A genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. *N. ferruginea* or *N. leucophthalma*, formerly *Fuligula nyroca*, is the common white-eyed pochard of Europe.

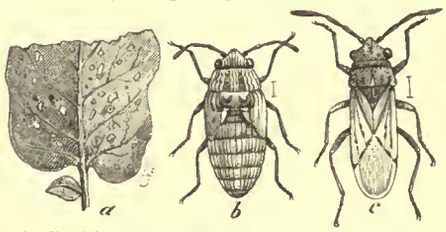
nyrvylt, *n.* A Middle English form of *nurvill*.

nyst, *n.* Same as *nis*[2].

nysetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *nicety*.

Nysiinæ (nis-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ* represented chiefly by the genus *Nysius*. Also *Nysiina*.

Nysius (nis'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Dallas, 1852), < Gr. *Νύσιος*, equiv. to *Νυσαῖος*, of Nysa, < *Νῦσα*, Nysa, the name of several places associated with Bacchus (Dionysus).] A genus of plant-bugs of


False Chinch-bug (*Nysius destructor*). *a*, leaf punctured by pupa; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the heteropterous family *Lygæidæ*, usually of small size and dull colors, having veins 3 and 4 of the membrane parallel to the base. It is a large and wide-spread genus, represented in most parts of the world. There are 12 species in North America, of which *N. angustatus* or *destructor* is one of the most noxious, attacking a great variety of garden-vegetables. This is commonly called *false chinch-bug*, from its superficial resemblance to *Blissus leucopterus*, the true chinch-bug.

Nyssa (nis'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), < L. *Nysa* (*Nyssa*) = Gr. *Νῦσα*, the nurse or foster-mother of Bacchus; also the name of several towns.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees or shrubs of the polypetalous order *Cornaceæ*, the dogwood family, known by the imbricate petals and single or two-cleft style. There are 5 or

Tupelo or Sour-gum Tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*).
1, branch with fruits; 2, branch with male flowers; *a*, a male flower.

6 species, of temperate and warmer North America and of Asia. They bear alternate undivided leaves, small flowers in heads or racemes, and small oblong drupes. See *black-gum*, *gum*[2], 3, *Ogeechee lime* (under *lime*[3]), *pepperidge*, and *tupelo*.

Nysson (nis'on), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *νίσσων*, ppr. of *νίσσειν*, prick, spur, pierce.] The typical genus of *Nyssonidæ*. It is a widely distributed genus, of which 17 species have been described from the United States. They have the habit, anomalous among hymenopters, of feigning death when disturbed.

nyssonian (ni-sō'ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Nyssoninæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Nyssoninæ*.

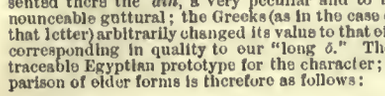
Nyssonidæ (ni-son'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, founded by Leach in 1819 on the genus *Nysson*. They have the abdomen ovoid-conic, widest at base and not petiolate; the head moderate in size; the antennæ filiform; the mandibles not strongly notched at the outer base; the labrum short, scarcely or not exserted; and the marginal cell not appendiculate. This family is notable for the many instances of mimicry which its species afford. There are 7 genera and from 50 to 60 species in North America.

Nyssoninæ (nis-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Nysson* + *-inæ*.] The *Nyssonidæ* as a subfamily of *Crabronidæ*.

nyssonine (nis'ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Nyssoninæ*. Also *nyssonian*.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *νυσταγμός*, a nodding, sleep, < *νυστάζειν*, nod, be sleepy, nap. Cf. *νενστάζειν*, nod, *νεύειν*, nod, = L. **nuere* (in comp.), nod: see *nutant*.] In *med.*, involuntary lateral oscillatory (sometimes rotatory, rarely vertical) motion of the eyes.—**Miners' nystagmus**, nystagmus developed in miners, especially when they work in a dim light.

O, 1. The fifteenth letter and fourth vowel in our alphabet. It followed *N* also in the Italican systems, but was separated from it in Greek and Phenician by another character, which in the latter had the value of a sibilant, and in the former that of the compound *ks* (ξ). The O-character, accordingly, was the sixteenth in the Phenician alphabet, and it represented there the *'ain*, a very peculiar and to us unpronounceable guttural; the Greeks (as in the case of E: see that letter) arbitrarily changed its value to that of a vowel, corresponding in quality to our "long *ō*." There is no traceable Egyptian prototype for the character; the comparison of older forms is therefore as follows:



It thus appears that the belief, not uncommonly held, that O represents, and is imitated from, the rounded position of the lips in its utterance, is a delusion. The historical value of the letter (as already noticed) is that of our *o*, in *note*, etc., whether of both long and short quantities, as in Latin and the earliest Greek, or of short only, as in Greek after the addition to that alphabet of a special sign for long *o* (namely *omega*, Ω, ω). This vowel-sound, the name-sound of *o*, is found in English usage only with long quantity in accented syllables. There is no closely corresponding short vowel in standard English, but only in dialectal pronunciation, as in the New England utterance of certain words (much varying in number in different individuals): for example, *home*, *whole*, *none*. What we call "short *o*" (in *not*, *on*, etc.) is a sound of altogether different quality, very near to a true short *ä* (that is, a short utterance corresponding to the *a* of *arm*, *father*), but verging slightly toward the "broad" *a* (*à*) or *o* (*ô*) of *laud*, *lord*. "Short *o*" has a marked tendency to take on a "broader" sound, especially before *r*, and especially in America: hence the use, in the respellings of this work, of *ô*, which varies in different mouths from the full sound of *à* to that of *ō*. After these three values of the character, the next most common one is that of the *oo*-sound, the original and proper sound of *u* (represented in this work by ö), as in *move*, with the nearly corresponding short sound (marked o͝) in a few words, as *wolf*, *woman*. All these vowel-sounds partake of what is usually called a "labial" or a "rounded" character: that is to say, there is involved in their utterance a rounding and closing movement of the lips (and, it is held, of the whole mouth-cavity), in different degrees — least of all in *ô*, more and more in *à*, *ō*, *u͝*, *ŏ*; in the last, carried to its extreme, no closer rounding and approximation being possible. The labial action helps to give the vowel-sounds in question their fully distinctive character; but it can be more or less slighted without leaving them unrecognizable, and, in the generally indifferent habit of English pronunciation, is in a degree neglected, even in accented syllables, and yet more in unaccented. Our "long *ō*," it should be added, regularly ends with a vanishing sound of *oo* (*o͝o*), as our *ā* with one of *ĕ*. *O* also has in many words the value of the "neutral" vowels of *hut*, *hurt*: for example, in *son*, *come*, *love*, *work*. *O* is further a member of several very common and important digraphs: thus, *oo*, the most marked representative of the ö-sound (in *moon*, *rood*, etc.), but also pronounced as *u͝* (*book*, *look*, etc.) and *ŭ* (*blood*, etc.); *ou* (in certain situations *ow*), oftenest representing a real diphthong (in *out*, *sound*, *now*, etc.), but also a variety of other sounds (as in *through*, *could*, *ought*, *rough*); *oi* (in certain situations *oy*), standing for a real diphthongal sound of which the first element is the "broad" *o*- or *a*-sound (for example, *point*, *boy*); *oa* (*load*, etc.), having the "long" *o*-sound; others, as *eo* (variously pronounced, as in *people*, *yeoman*, *jeopard*), *oe* (in *foe*, *does*, etc.), are comparatively rare.

> The poet, little urged,
> But with some prelude of disparagement,
> Read, mouthing out his hollow *oes* and aes,
> Deep-chested music.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic (Merte d'Arthur).

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 11.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *medieval musical notation*, the sign of the tempus perfectum—that is, of triple rhythm. See *mensurable music*, under *mensurable*. (*b*) In *modern musical notation*, a null (which see). (c) In *chem.*, the symbol of *oxygen*. (*d*) In *logic*, the symbol of the particular negative proposition. See *A*, 2 (*b*).—4. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *old:* as, in O. H. G., Old High German; O. T., Old Testament. (*b*) Of the Middle Latin *octavius*, a pint. (c) [*l. c.*] In a ship's log-book, of *overcast*.—5. Pl. *o's*, *oes* (ōz). Anything circular or approximately so, as resembling the shape of the letter *o*, as a spangle, the circle of a theater, the earth, etc.

> May we cram
> Within this wooden *O* [the theater] the very casques
> That did affright the air at Agincourt?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., Prol.

> Fair Helena, who more engilds the night
> Than all yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 188.

> The colours that shew best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water greene; and *oes* or spangs, as they are no great cost, so they are of most glory.
> *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs.

> Their mantles were of several-coloured silks . . . embroidered with *O's*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

O†, *n.* An arithmetical cipher; zero: so called from its form.

> Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 212.

Round O, a zero: used to indicate the absence of runs in base-ball, cricket, etc.

O[2], **oh** (ō), *interj.* [< ME. *o*, AS. *éá* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *o* = F. Sp. Pg. It. *o* = Ir. *och* = L. *o* = Gr. *ὠ*, *ὦ*, a common interj., of spontaneous origin. Cf. equiv. Ar. Hind. *yā;* and see *a*[9], *ah*, *aw*[2], *eh*, *ow*, etc. There is no difference between *O* and *oh* except that of present spelling, *oh* being common in ordinary prose, and the capital *O* being rather preferred (probably for its round and more impressive look) in verse, and in the solemn style, as in earnest address or appeal.] A common interjection expressing surprise, pain, gladness, appeal, entreaty, invocation, lament, etc., according to the manner of utterance and the circumstances of the case.

> Phillisides is dead. *O* luckless age!
> *O* widow world! *O* brookes and fountains cleere!
> *L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Eclogue.

O hone! Och hone! An interjection of lamentation. [Irish and Scotch.]

> "*Ohon*, alas!" said that lady,
> "This water 's wondrous deep."
> *Drowned Lovers* (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

> At the loss of a dear friend they will cry out, roar, and tear their hair, lamenting some months after, howling "*O Hone.*"
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 369.

O[2], **oh** (ō), *n.* [< *O*[2], *oh*, *interj.*] 1. An exclamation or lamentation.

> Why should you fall into so deep an *O?*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 90.

> With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
> To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 35.

2†. Same as *ho*[1].—**The O's of Advent**, the Advent Anthems, sung in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the days next preceding Christmas, beginning with December 16th, as noted in the Book of Common Prayer. They are named from the initial *O* with which they all begin. Each contains a separate invocation: as, *O* Sapientia (that is, *O* Wisdom), *O* Adonai (Lord), *O* Root of David, etc.—**The O's of St. Bridget**, or **the Fifteen O's** fifteen meditations on the Passion of Christ, composed by St. Bridget. Each begins with *O Jesu* or a similar invocation. They were included in several of the primers issued in England shortly before the Reformation. See *primer*[2].

O[3] (ọ), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*[3]); abbr. of *on:* see *on*.] An abbreviated form of *on*. Commonly written *o'*.

> Still you keep o' the windy side of the law.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 181.

O[4]†, *a.* [ME. *o*, *oo*, var. of *a*, for earlier *on*, *oon*, *an*, < AS. *ān*, one: see *a*[2], *an*[1], *one*.] 1. Same as *one*.

> Alle here gomes were glad of hire gode speche,
> & seden at o sent [with one assent] "wat so tide wold after,
> Thet wold manli bi here migt meyntene hire wille."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3017.

> The kynge Ban and the kynge Bohors com to hym, and setde so to hym of o thinge and other that thei hym apesed.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 498.

> But faithful fader, & our fre kyng!
> I aske of you *O* thing — but angurs you noght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2236.

2. Same as *a*[2], the indefinite article.

> There where the blessed Virgyne seyute Kateryne was buryed; that is to undrestonde, in o Contree, or in o Place berynge o Name.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 63.

O[5] (ọ), *prep.* [Also *a* (see *a*[4]); abbr. of *of:* see *of*.] An abbreviated form of *of*, now commonly written *o'*. It is very common in colloquial speech, but is usually written and printed in the full form *of*. It is the established form of *of* in the phrase *o'clock*. See *clock*[2].

> Some god o' the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 389.

O[6], **O'**. [< Ir. *o*, OIr. *ui*, descendant, = Gael. *ogha*, > Sc. *oe*, a grandson: see *oe*[2].] A prefix common in Irish surnames, equivalent to *Mac*- in Gaelic and Irish surnames (see *Mac*), meaning 'son,' as in *O'Brien*, *O'Connor*, *O'Donnell*, *O'Sullivan*, son of Brien, Connor, Donnell, etc.

-o-. [NL. etc. *-o-*, < Gr. *-o-*, being the stem-vowel, original, conformed, or supplied as a connective, of the first element in the compound; = L. *-i-*: see *-i-*[2].] The usual "connecting vowel," properly the stem-vowel of the first element, of compound words taken or formed from the Greek, as in *acr-o-lith*, *chrys-o-prase*, *mon-o-tone*, *prot-o-martyr*, etc. This vowel *-o-* is often accented, becoming then, as in *-o-logy*, *-o-graphy*, etc., an apparent part of the second element. (See *-ology*.) So in *-oid*, properly *-o-id*, it has become apparently a part of the suffix. See *-i-*2.

oadt, *n.* A corrupt form of *woad*.

> No difference between *oads* and frankincense.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

oadal (ō′a-dal), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree, *Sterculia villosa*, abundant in India, whose bast is made into good rope, and whose bark, after soaking, can be slipped from the log without splitting, and sewed up to form bags.

oaf (ōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ouphe*, **auphe*, *aulf*, an elf, < Icel. *álfr*, an elf, = AS. *ælf*, elf: see *elf*.] 1. In popular superstition, a changeling; a foolish or otherwise defective child left by fairies in the place of another carried off by them.

> The fairy left this *aulf*,
> And took away the other.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia, l. 79.

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead; a simpleton.

> The fear of breeding fools
> And *oafs*.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 4.

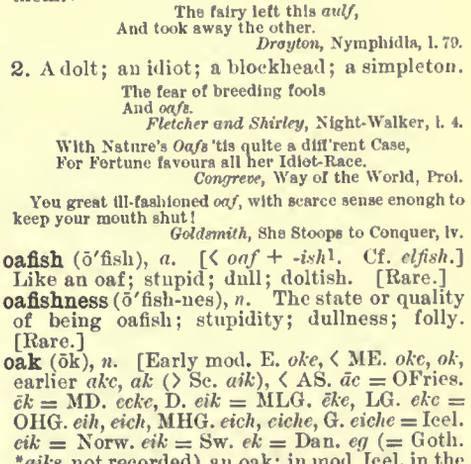
> With Nature's *Oafs* 'tis quite a diff'rent Case,
> For Fortune favours all her Idiot-Race.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Prol.

> You great ill-fashioned *oaf*, with scarce sense enough to keep your mouth shut!
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

oafish (ō′fish), *a.* [< *oaf* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *elfish*.] Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish. [Rare.]

oafishness (ō′fish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oafish; stupidity; dullness; folly. [Rare.]

oak (ōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oke*, < ME. *oke*, *ok*, earlier *akc*, *ak* (> Sc. *aik*), < AS. *āc* = OFries. *ēk* = MD. *eecke*, D. *eik* = MLG. *ēke*, LG. *eke* = OHG. *eih*, *eich*, MHG. *eich*, *eiche*, G. *eiche* = Icel. *eik* = Norw. *eik* = Sw. *ek* = Dan. *eg* (= Goth. **aiks*, not recorded), an oak; in mod. Icel. in the general sense 'tree' (cf. Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, the oak:



White Oak (*Quercus alba*).
1, branch with acorns; 2, branch with male catkins; *a*, a male flower.

see *dryad*). The Lith. *auzolas*, Lett. *ohsols*, oak, are prob. not related to the Teut. name. For the confusion of *acorn* with *oak*, see *acorn*. *Oak* (ME. *oke*) occurs in the surnames *Nokes* and *Snooks*.] **1.** A tree or shrub of the genus *Quercus*, a large and widely dispersed group, chiefly of forest-trees. In its nobler representatives the oak as "the monarch of the forest" has always been impressive, and it anciently held an important place in religious and civil ceremonies. Oak chaplets were a reward of civic merit among the Romans; the Druids venerated the oak as well as the mistletoe which grows upon it. The timber of many species is of great economic value, and the bark of several is used for tanning and dyeing and in medicine. (See *oak-bark* and *quercitron*.) One species furnishes cork (see *cork*[1]). The fruit-cups of some are used in tanning (see *valonia*). (See also *gall*[3], *kermes*, and *kermes-oak*.) The oak of English history and literature is chiefly the British oak, *Quercus Robur*, having two varieties, *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*, often regarded as species. The species is distributed throughout a great part of Europe and in western Asia. It attains great age, with an extreme height of 120 feet. For ship-building its timber is considered invaluable, having the requisite toughness and most other qualities without extreme weight, and until recently it was the prevailing material of British shipping. It is also used for construction, cabinet-work, etc. Its bark is

Leaves and Acorns of different species of Oak.

1, willow-oak of North America (*Quercus Phellos*); 2, chestnut-oak of North America (*Q. Prinus*); 3, black-jack of North America (*Q. nigra*); 4, *Q. Ilex*, of Europe; 5, *Q. acuta*, of Japan; 6, *Q. lanceæfolia*, of the Malay peninsula; 7, scarlet oak of North America (*Q. coccinea*); 8, *Q. lucida*, of the Malay peninsula.

a tanning substance of great importance. In the eastern half of North America the white oak, *Q. alba*, in England sometimes called *Quebec oak*, occupies a somewhat similar but less commanding position. It rises from 70 to 140 feet, and affords a hard, tough, and durable wood, used, though not equal to the English oak, in ship-building, construction of all sorts, the manufacture of carriages and implements, cabinet-making, etc. The bur, overcup, or mossy-cup oak, *Q. macrocarpa*, is a tree of similar range, equal size, and even superior wood, which is not always distinguished from that of the white oak.

2. One of various other trees or plants in some respects resembling the oak.—**3.** The wood of an oak-tree.—**4.** One of certain moths: as, the scalloped *oak*. [British collectors' name.]—**5.** The club at cards. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Abraham's oak**, a famous and venerable tree at Mamre in Palestine, on the traditional site of the tree under which the patriarch is supposed to have pitched his tent.—**African oak**, a valuable wood for some ship-building purposes, obtained from *Oldfieldia Africana*. Also called *African teak*.—**Barren oak**, the black-jack, *Quercus nigra*: so called from growing in sandy barrens.—**Bartram's oak**, a rare and local tree of the United States, *Quercus heterophylla*, sometimes regarded as a hybrid.—**Basket-oak**, *Quercus Michauxii*, the common white oak of the Gulf States: useful for implements, cooperage, construction, etc., and especially suited to basket-making.—**Bear-oak**. See *scrub-oak*.—**Belote oak**, a rather small evergreen species, *Quercus Ballota*, of the Mediterranean region, whose acorns, raw or boiled, furnish an important food. Also *ballote*.—**Bitter oak**, the Turkey oak.—**Black oak**. (*a*) The quercitron oak. (*b*) The red oak. (*c*) *Quercus Emoryi* of Texas.—**Blue oak**. Same as *mountain white oak*.—**Botany Bay oak**, any tree of the genus *Casuarina* (which see). See also *beefwood*.—**British oak**, English oak. See def. 1.—**Bur-oak**. See def. 1.—**Charter oak**, an oak-tree in Hartford, Connecticut, in which, according to tradition, was concealed in 1687 the colonial charter which had been demanded by the royal governor Andros. The tree was blown down in 1856.—**Chestnut-oak**, one of several American species with leaves like the chestnut: namely, *Quercus Prinus*, rock chestnut-oak, with timber useful for fencing, railroad-ties, etc., and bark excellent for tanning; *Q. prinoides*, also called *yellow oak* and *chinkapin-oak*, with wood like the last, and small edible acorns; and *Q. densiflora*, tanbark- or peach-oak, its wood largely used for fuel, its bark the best on the Pacific coast for tanning.—**Chinkapin-oak**. See *chestnut-oak*.—**Cork-oak**. Same as *cork-tree*.—**Cow-oak**. Same as *basket-oak*.—**Dominica oak**. See *Ilex*.—**Duck-oak**. See *water-oak*.—**Durmast oak**. See *durmast*.—**Dyers' oak**. Same as *quercitron oak*.—**Evergreen oak**, when used specifically, same as *holm-oak*.—**Forest oak**. See *Casuarina*.—**Gall-oak**. See *gall*[3].—**Gospel oak, holy oak**, individual oaks here and there in England under which religious services were held, and which became resting-stations in the old ceremony of beating the parish bounds.

> Dearest, bury me
> Under that *holy oke* or *Gospel Tree;*
> Where, though thou see'st not, thou mayst think upon
> Me, when thou yearly go'st Procession. *Herrick.*

Green oak, a condition of oak-wood caused by its being impregnated with the spawn of *Peziza æruginosa*.—**Heart of oak**. See *heart*.—**Indian oak**. See *teak*.—**Iron-oak**, the Turkey oak, or post-oak.—**Italian oak**, *Quercus Esculus* of southern Europe and western Asia, supposed to be the *æsculus* of Virgil. Erroneously called *Italian beech*.—**Jerusalem oak, oak of Jerusalem**, the herb *Chenopodium Botrys:* so called from the form of its leaves. Also called *feather-geranium*. See *Chenopodium* and *ambrose*.—**Laurel-oak**. (*a*) *Quercus laurifolia*, an unimportant species of the southeastern United States. (*b*) Same as *shingle-oak*.—**Lea's oak**, *Quercus Leana*, an apparent hybrid between *Q. imbricaria* and *Q. tinctoria*.—**Live oak**. See *live-oak*.—**Man in the oak**. See *man*.—**Maul-oak**. See *live-oak*.—**Mossy-cup oak**. (*a*) The bur-oak, sometimes distinguished as *white mossy-cup*. (*b*) The Turkey oak.—**New Zealand oak**. See *Knightia*.—**Nut-gall oak**. See *gall*[3].—**Oaks of Bashan**, oaks apparently of several species—the Valonia-oak, the holm-oak, and others.—**Overcup-oak**. See def. 1, and *post-oak*.—**Peach-oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *willow-oak*.—**Quebec oak**. See def. 1.—**Royal oak**, an oak-tree formerly standing at Boscobel (border of Shropshire and Staffordshire, England), in which Charles II. took refuge for a day soon after his defeat at Worcester, on September 3d, 1651.—**Scarlet oak**, a North American oak, *Quercus coccinea:* so named from the color of its leaves in autumn.—**Silky or silk-bark oak**. See *Grevillea*.—**Tan-bark oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above.—**The Oaks stakes**, a race run at Epsom in Surrey, England, two days after the Derby. These races were originated by the twelfth Earl of Derby in 1779, and received their name from Lambert's Oaks in the parish of Woodmansterne, near Epsom.—**To sport one's oak**, in *Eng. university slang*, to be "not at home" to visitors—this being notified by closing the outer *oak* door of one's rooms.—**Turkey oak**, *Quercus Cerris*, the mossy-cup oak of southern Europe. Its wood is prized by wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, etc., and is also useful for building. The American Turkey oak is *Q. Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States. Its wood is useful chiefly for fuel. *Q. falcata*, the Spanish oak, is also sometimes locally called *Turkey oak*.—**Valparaiso oak**. See *live-oak*.—**Weeping oak**. See *white oak*, below.—**White oak**, *Quercus alba* (see def. 1), and four species of Pacific North America: namely, *Q. lobata*, the weeping oak; *Q. Garryana*, its wood the best subtitute in that region for eastern white oak; *Q. oblongifolia;* and *Q. grisea*. The mountain white oak, or blue oak, is the Californian *Q. Douglasii*. The swamp white oak is *Q. bicolor* of eastern North America; its wood is used for the same purposes as that of *Q. alba*. The water white oak is the same as the *swamp post-oak*. See *post-oak*.—**Yellow-bark oak**. See *quercitron*.—**Yellow oak**. See *chestnut-oak*, above, and *quercitron*. (See also *he-oak*, *jack-oak*, *kermes-oak*.)

oak-apple (ōk′ap″l), *n.* An oak-gall. See *gall*[3].—**Oak-apple day**, in England, the 29th of May, on which day boys wear oak-apples in their hats in commemoration of King Charles's adventure in the oak-tree. (See *royal oak*, under *oak*.) The apple and a leaf or two are sometimes gilded and exhibited for a week or more on the chimneypiece or in the window. This rustic commemoration is, however, falling into disuse. *Halliwell.*

oak-bark (ōk′bärk), *n.* The bark of some species of oak, used in tanning, and to some extent in dyeing and in medicine. The white oak, *Quercus alba*, is the officinal species in the United States. See *oak*, 1, *chestnut-oak* (under *oak*), and *quercitron*.

oak-barren (ōk′bar″en), *n.* See *opening*, 5.

oak-beauty (ōk′bū″ti), *n.* A handsome geometrid moth, *Biston* or *Amphidasis prodromaria*, whose larva feeds on the oak.

oak-beetle (ōk′bē″tl), *n.* A serricorn beetle of the family *Eucnemidæ*. *Adams.*

Oakboy (ōk′boi), *n.* One of a body of insurgents in the north of Ireland in the year 1763. They are said to have risen in resistance to an act which required householders to give personal labor on the roads. Another of their grievances was the resumption by some of the clergy of a stricter exaction of tithes. The movement was soon repressed. The Oakboys received their name from oak-sprays which they wore in their hats.

oak-chestnut (ōk′ches″nut), *n.* A shrub or tree of the genus *Castanopsis*.

oaken (ō′kn), *a.* [< ME. *oken*, < AS. *ācen* (= OFries. *eken*, *etzen* = D. *eiken* = MLG. *eken*, *ekensch* = OHG. *eichin*, MHG. *eichīn*, *eichen*, G. *eichen* = Icel. *eikinn*), of oak, < *āc*, oak: see *oak*.] Made of oak; consisting of oak-trees, or of branches, leaves, or wood, etc., of the oak: as, an *oaken* plank or bench.

> Lady Marjorie is condemned to die,
> To be burnt in a fire of *oaken* [wood].
> *Lady Marjorie* (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

> No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

> Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
> With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 253.

> When *oaken* woods with buds are pink.
> *Lowell*, The Nest.

oakenpin† (ō′kn-pin), *n.* An apple so called from its hardness. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

oakert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ocher*.

oak-feeding (ōk′fē″ding), *a.* Feeding on oak-leaves; quercivorous: specifically said of certain silkworms, larvæ of the moths *Antheræa yamamai* of Japan and *H. pernyi* of China, which produce an inferior kind of silk.

oak-fern (ōk′fèrn), *n.* The fern *Polypodium Phegopteris*.

oak-fig (ōk′fig), *n.* A gall produced on twigs of white oak in the United States by *Cynips forticornis:* so called from its resemblance to a fig.

oak-frog (ōk′frog), *n.* A North American toad, *Bufo quercus:* so called because it frequents oak-openings.

oak-gall (ōk′gâl), *n.* An oak-apple or oak-wart. See *gall*[3].

oak-hooktip (ōk′hůk″tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx hamula*.

oak-lappet (ōk′lap″et), *n.* A British moth, *Gastropacha quercifolia*.

oak-leather (ōk′leтн″ėr), *n.* A kind of fungus-mycelium found in old oaks running down the fissures, and when removed not unlike white kid-leather. It is very common in America, where it is sometimes used in making plasters.

oakling (ōk′ling), *n.* [< *oak* + *-ling*[1].] A young or small oak.

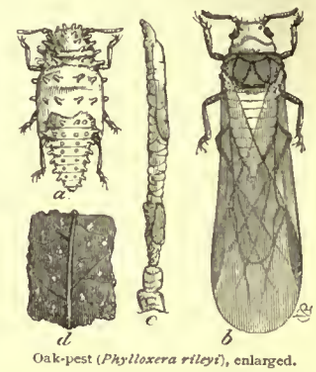
> There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. ix. § 3.

oak-lungs (ōk′lungz), *n.* A species of lichen, *Sticta pulmonacea;* lungwort.

oak-opening (ōk′ōp″ning), *n.* See *opening*, 5.

oak-paper (ōk′pā″pėr), *n.* Paper, as for wall-hangings, printed in imitation of the veinings of oak.

oak-pest (ōk′-pest), *n.* An insect specially injurious to the oak; specifically, in the United States, *Phylloxera rileyi*, the only member of the genus which infests the oak. It produces a seared appearance of the leaves, and hibernates on the twigs.



Oak-pest (*Phylloxera rileyi*), enlarged.

a, pupa; *b*, winged female; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged; *d*, portion of infested leaf, under side.

oak-plum (ōk′plum), *n.* A gall produced on the acorns of the black and red oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-prunus:* so called from its resemblance to a plum.

oak-potato (ōk′pō-tā″tō), *n.* A gall produced on the twigs of white oaks in the United States by *Cynips quercus-batatus:* so called from its resemblance to a potato.

oak-spangle (ōk′spang″gl), *n.* A flattened pilose gall occurring singly on the lower side of oak-leaves. That found in England is produced by *Cynips longipennis*, a small hymenopter.

oak-tangle (ōk′tang″gl), *n.* A thicket of oak-shrubs or -trees.

> They come from the *oak-tangles* of the environing hills.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 415.

oak-tanned (ōk′tand), *a.* Tanned with a solution the principal ingredient of which is oak-bark.

oak-tree (ōk′trē), *n.* [< ME. *oketre*, < AS. *āctrēow* (= Dan. *egetræ*), < *āc*, oak, + *trēow*, tree.] The oak.

oakum (ō′kum), *n.* [Formerly also *occam*, *ockam*, and more prop. *ocum*, *okum;* < ME. **ocumbe*, < AS. *ācumba*, *ācemba*, *æccumba*, *æccmba* (also *cumba*), tow, oakum (= OHG. *āchambi*, MHG. *ākambe*, *ākamp*, in comp. *hancf-ākambe*, hemp-oakum, the refuse of hemp when hackled), lit. 'that which is combed out,' < **ācemban*, comb out, < *ā-*, out, + *cemban*, comb: see *a-*[1], and *comb*[1], *kemb*. The AS. prefix *ā-*, unaccented in verbs, takes the accent in nouns (cf. *arist*), and has in this case changed to E. *oa* (ō).] **1.** The coarse part separated from flax or hemp in hackling; tow.—**2.** Junk or old ropes untwisted, and picked into loose fibers resembling tow: used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc. That made from untarred ropes is called *white oakum*.

> For this Nut (which is as bigge as an Estridge egge) hath two sorts of huskes, as our Walnuts, whereof the vppermost is hairy (like hempe), of which they make *Occam* and Cordage, of the other shell they make drinking-cups.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

All would sink
But for the *ocum* caulked in every chink.
John Taylor, Works (1630), III. 60.

oak-wart (ōk'wârt), *n.* An oak-gall. *Browning.*

oak-web (ōk'web), *n.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.* Also called *ocub.* [Prov. Eng.]

oaky (ō'ki), *a.* [< *oak* + *-y*[1].] Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

The *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

oander, oandurth (ōn'dėr, ōn'dėrth), *n.* Dialectal forms of *undern.*

oar[1] (ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ore;* < ME. *ore*, earlier *are*, < AS. *ār* = Icel. *ār* = Sw. *år*, *åra* = Dan. *aare*, an oar; prob. akin to Gr. *ἐρετμόν* = L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ἐρέτης*, an oarsman, rower, later (in pl.) also oars, *ἐρέσσειν*, row, Lith. *irklas*, an oar, *irti*, row, Skt. *aritra*, a paddle, rudder; referred, with the verb *row*[1] (AS. *rōwan*, etc.) and its deriv. *rudder*, to √ *ar*, drive, row, prob. same as √ *ar*, raise, move, go: see *row*[1], *rudder.*] **1.** A long wooden implement used for propelling a boat, barge, or galley. It consists of two parts—a flat feather-shaped or spoon-shaped part called the *blade*, which is dipped into the water in rowing, and a rounded part called the *loom*, ending in a piece of less diameter than the rest, called the *handle.* The oar rests in a hole or indentation in the gunwale, called the *rowlock* or *oar-lock*, or between two pins called *thole-pins*, or in a metal rest or socket. The action of an oar in moving a boat is that of a lever, the rower's hand being the power and the water the fulcrum. Oars are frequently used for steering, as in whale-boats.

Insomoche we hadde none other remedy but strake downe our boote and mannyd her with *ores*, wherwithall.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Thia 'tis, sir, to teach you to be too busy,
To covet all the gains, and all the rumours,
To have a stirring *oar* in all men's actions.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2. In *brewing*, a blade or paddle with which the mash is stirred. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, an oar-like appendage of an animal used for swimming, as the leg or antenna of an insect or crustacean, one of the parapodia of annelids, etc.—**4.** One who uses an oar; an oarsman; also, a waterman. [Colloq.]

Tarlton, being one Sunday at court all day, caused a paire of *oares* to tend him, who at night called on him to be gone. Tarlton, being a carousing, drunk so long to the watermen that one of them was bumpsie; and so indeede were all three for the most part.
Tarlton's Jests (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

Dorsal oars, in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium.*—**Muffled oars.** See *muffled.*—**Oars!** the order to lay on oars.—**To back the oars, bend to the oars, boat the oars.** See the verbs.—**To lie on one's oars,** to suspend rowing, but without shipping the oars; hence, figuratively, to cease from work; rest; take things easy.—**To peak the oars,** to raise the blades out of the water and secure them at a common angle with the surface of the water by placing the inner end of each oar under the batten on the opposite side of the boat.—**To put one's oar in,** or **to put in one's oar,** to interfere unexpectedly or officiously; intermeddle in the business or concerns of others.—**To ship the oars,** to place them in the rowlocks.—**To take the laboring oar.** See *labor*[1].—**To toss the oars,** to throw up the blades of the oars and hold them perpendicularly, the handles resting on the bottom of the boat; a salute.—**To trail the oars,** to throw the oars out of the rowlocks, and permit them to hang outside the boat by the trailing-lines.—**To unship the oars,** to take the oars out of the rowlocks.—**Ventral oars,** in *zoöl.* See def. 3, and *notopodium.* (See also *bow-oar, stroke-oar.*)

oar[1] (ōr), *v.* [< *oar*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use an oar or oars; row.

Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 526.

II. *trans.* **1.** To propel by or as by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty stroke
To the shore. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 118.

Some to a low song *oar'd* a shallop by,
Or under arches of the marble bridge
Hung, shadow'd from the heat.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. To traverse by or as by means of oars.

Forsook the Orc and *oar'd* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine.
Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xi.

3. To move or use as an oar.

And Naiads *oar'd*
A glimmering shoulder under gloom
Of cavern pillars.
Tennyson, To E. L. on his Travels in Greece.

oar[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ore*[1].

oared (ōrd), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with oars: used in composition: as, a four-*oared* boat.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Oar-footed: as, the *oared* shrew, *Sorex remifer*, a common aquatic shrew of Europe. (*b*) Specifically, copepod or copelate. (*c*) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird's foot.

oar-fish (ōr'fish), *n.* A trachypteroid or taeniosomous fish, *Regalecus glesne*, of the family *Regalecidæ*, a kind of ribbon-fish. It attains a length of from 12 to more than 20 feet.

oar-footed (ōr'fūt'ed), *a.* Having feet like oars; copepod: said of some crustaceans.

oaria, *n.* Plural of *oarium.*

oariocele (ō-ā'ri-ō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *oarium* + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the ovary.

oaritis (ō-ā-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *oarium* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, ovaritis.

oarium (ō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *oaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠάριον*, a little egg (taken in sense of the diff. but related NL. *ovarium*, ovary), dim. of *ᾠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] An ovary or ovarium.

oarlaps (ōr'laps), *n.* See the quotation.

One parent [rabbit], or even both, are *oarlaps*—that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, iv.

oarless (ōr'les), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-less.*] Not supplied with oars; destitute or deprived of oars.

A broken torch, an *oarless* boat.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 26.

oar-lock (ōr'lok), *n.* A rowlock.

oar-propeller (ōr'prō-pel'ėr), *n.* A device to imitate by machinery the action of sculling.

oarsman (ōrz'man), *n.*; pl. *oarsmen* (-men). [< *oar's*, poss. of *oar*[1], + *man.*] One who rows with an oar; a boatman; especially, one who rows for exercise or sport.

oarsmanship (ōrz'man-ship), *n.* [< *oarsman* + *-ship.*] The art of rowing; skill as an oarsman.

oar-swivel (ōr'swiv'el), *n.* A kind of rowlock, consisting of a pivoted socket for the shaft of an oar on the gunwale of a boat.

oary (ōr'i), *a.* [< *oar*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the form or serving the purpose of an oar. [Rare.]

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with *oary* feet. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 440.

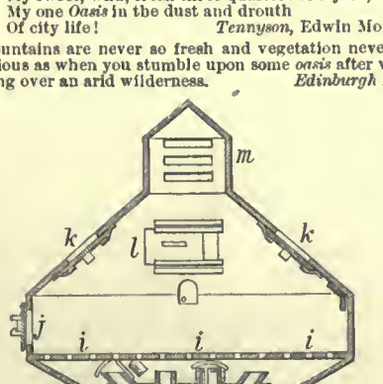
oasal (ō-ā'sal), *a.* [< *oasis* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an oasis or to oases; found in oases: as, *oasal* flora.

oaset, oasiet. Obsolete forms of *ooze, oozy.*

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.*; pl. *oases* (-sēz). [= F. *oasis* = Sp. *oásis* = Pg. *oasis* (preserving the L. form); F. also *oase* = It. *oasi* = D. G. Dan. *oase* = Sw. *oas* = Russ. *oasŭ, oasisŭ;* < LL. *Oasis* (L. in deriv. *Oasites*), a place in the west of Egypt to which criminals were banished by the emperors, < Gr. *Ὄασις* (Herodotus), *Ἄνασις* (Strabo) (this second form appar. simulating Gr. *ἀνεύ*, dry, wither, = L. *urere*, burn), also *Ὥασις*, and (the city) *Ὑασις*, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert; of Egypt. origin; cf. Coptic *ouahe* (> Ar. *wāh*), a dwelling-place, an oasis, < *ouih*, dwell.] Originally, a fertile spot in the Libyan desert where there is a spring or well and more or less vegetation; now, any fertile tract in the midst of a waste: often used figuratively.

O me, my pleasant rambles by the lake,
My sweet, wild, fresh three quarters of a year,
My one *Oasis* in the dust and drouth
Of city life! *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

Fountains are never so fresh and vegetation never so glorious as when you stumble upon some *oasis* after wandering over an arid wilderness. *Edinburgh Rev.*



Oast.

a, grate; *b*, ash-pit; *c*, *c*, passage for air which rises around the furnace and radiator and passes through the perforated drying-floor *i*; *d*, smoke-opening; *e*, *e*, radiator; *f*, smoke-passage; *g*, up-take; *h*, *h*, outlets for smoke; *j*, *k*, *l*, entrances to and exits from drying-floor; *m*, cupola perforated for escape of air and moisture. (The hops to be dried are spread on the floor *i*.)

oast (ōst), *n.* [< ME. *oost, ost,* < AS. *āst* (= OD. *est, ast,* D. *eest*), a kiln, drying-house; akin to *ād*, a funeral pile, L. *ædes*, house (hearth), Gr. *αἰθος*, burning, heat, *αἰθήρ*, ether, etc.: see *edify, ether*, etc.] A kiln to dry hops or malt. See cut in preceding column.

oast-house (ōst'hous), *n.* **1.** A building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast-houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts. *J. C. Morton*, Cyc. of Agriculture.

2. A drying-house or a building in which something, as tobacco, is dried and cured.

And it ought to touch the heart of the most callous of conservative agriculturists to spend twenty minutes of fingering and sampling in the aromatic warmth of a well-arranged tobacco *oast-house*, where the luxuriant crop hangs in long vistas of tawny-coloured tassels, each tassel "hand" composed of the wide fronds in their unbroken integrity, strung on a lath and hung points downwards!
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 572.

oat (ōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ote, otes*, dial. (Sc.) *oits;* < ME. *ote, oote*, earlier *ate* (usually in pl., *ates*, earlier *oten*), < AS. *āte* (in earliest form *ātæ*), pl. *ātan*, oat (tr. L. *avena*), also cockle, tares (tr. L. *lolium* and *zizania*); not found in other tongues. Some compare the Icel. (dim.) *eitill*, a nodule in stone, = Norw. *eitel*, a knot, nodule, gland; also Russ. *yadro*, a kernel, ball, Gr. *οἰδος*, a swelling (see *edema*); the name being given, in this view, with ref. to its rounded shape. Others compare the AS. *etan*, E. *eat* (cf. *āt* (= Icel. *āta*, also *æti*), meat, prey); but why oats should be singled out, as 'that which has a rounded shape' or 'that which is eaten,' from other grains of which the same is equally or more true, is not clear.] **1.** (*a*) A cereal plant, *Avena sativa*, or its seed: commonly used in the plural in a collective sense. The oat was already in cultivation before the Christian era, and is sown in a variety of soils in all cool climates, degenerating

Panicle of Oat (*Avena sativa*).

a, a spikelet; *b*, the lower flowering glume with awn; *c*, the upper flowering glume; *d*, a neutral flower; *e*, grain inclosed by the flowering glumes and the palet, the awn detached.

toward the tropics, yet not ripening quite as far north as barley. Oats are grown chiefly as food for beasts, especially horses, being most largely so used in the United States: but they also form an important human food (especially in Scotland, of late years somewhat in the United States), in point of nutrition ranked higher by some than ordinary grades of wheat flour. (See *oatmeal, groats,* and *sowens.*) All the varieties of the ordinary cultivated oat are referred to *A. sativa*, but this is believed by many to be derived from the wild oat, *A. fatua.* The race called *naked oat*, sometimes regarded as a species, *A. nuda*, differs from other sorts in having the seed free from the glume. It is successful in Ireland, etc., but not in America. A variety well approved in both hemispheres is the potato-oat, with a large white plump grain, the original of which was found growing accidentally with potatoes. The black Poland is another esteemed variety; the Tartarian and the Siberian are recommended for poor soils. The varieties are numerous, new ones constantly appearing.

It fell on a day, and a bonny simmer day,
When green grew *aits* and barley.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

The country squires brewed at home that strong ale which, after dinner, stood on the table in decanters marked with the *oat* and was drunk in lieu of wine.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 68.

(*b*) Any species of *Avena.* The wild oat of Europe, *A. fatua*, is a weed of cultivation in many places; in California, where it abounds, it is extensively utilized as hay. The animal, fly, or hygrometric oat, *A. sterilis*, native in Barbary, has two long, strong, much-bent awns, which twist and untwist with changes of moisture, and so become a means of locomotion. Various species are more or less available for pasture.

2†. A musical pipe of oat-straw; a shepherd's pipe; hence, pastoral song. See *oaten pipe*, under *oaten.*

To get thy steerling, once again
I'le play thee such another strain
That thou shalt swear my pipe do's raigne
Over thine *oat* as soveraigne.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

But now my *oat* proceeds,
And listens to the herald of the sea
That came in Neptune's plea.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 88.

Corbie oats. See *corbie*.—**False oat.** Same as *oat-grass*, 2.—**Seaside oat.** See *spike-grass*.—**Short oat,** a cultivated variety of the oat.—**Skinless oat.** Same as *naked oat*. See def. 1.—**To sow one's wild oats,** to indulge in youthful excesses; practise the dissipations to which some are prone in the early part of life: hence, *to have sown one's wild oats* is to have given up youthful follies.

We meane that wilfull and unruly age, which lacketh rypeness and discretion, and (as wee saye) *hath not sowed* all *theyr wyeld Oates*.
Touchstone of Complexions (1576), p. 99. (*Davies.*)

Water-oats. See *Indian rice*, under *rice*.—**Wild oat.** (*a*) Various species of *Avena* other than *A. sativa*. See def. 1 (*b*). (*b*) *Bromus secalinus*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) *Phærus latifolius*. [West Indies.]—**Wild oats**†, a rakish, dissipated person.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfie the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fanglenes. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1843), p. 204. (*Nares.*)

oat-cake (ōt′kāk), *n*. A cake made of the meal of oats. It is generally very thin and brittle.

oaten (ō′tn), *a*. [< ME. *oten*, < AS. **ātcn*, of the oat, < *āte*, oat: see *oat*.] 1. Made of the stem of the oat.

He whilest he lived was the noblest swaine
That ever piped in an *oaten* quill.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 441.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with *oaten* stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

2. Made of oats or oatmeal: as, *oaten* bread.

They lacked *oten* meale to make cakes withall.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

This botcher looks as if he were dough-baked; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an *oaten* cake.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Oaten pipe, a musical pipe made of an oat-straw cut so as to have one end closed by a knot, the other end open. Near the knot a slit is cut so as to form a reed.

oat-flight (ōt′flīt), *n*. The chaff of oats. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

oat-fowl (ōt′foul), *n*. The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. [Rare.]

oat-grass (ōt′gras), *n*. 1. The wild species of *Avena*.—2. Another grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. It is somewhat valued for pasture and hay. It is naturalized in the United States from Europe. Also called *false oat*, in the United States *tall* or *meadow oat-grass*, and *evergreen grass*.

3. A grass of the genus *Danthonia*, distinguished sometimes as *wild oat-grass*.—**Meadow oat-grass,** *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. See def. 2. [U. S.]

oath (ōth), *n.*; pl. *oaths* (ōTHz). [Early mod. E. also *othe*; < ME. *oth*, *ooth*, earlier *ath*, < AS. *āth* = OS. *ēth*, *ēd* = OFries. *eth*, *ed* = D. *eed* = OHG. *eid*, MHG. *eit*, G. *eid* = Icel. *eiðr* = Sw. Dan. *ed* = Goth. *aiths*, an oath; prob. = OIr. *oeth*, an oath; no other forms found; root unknown.] 1. A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some covenant, undertaking, or promise; an outward pledge that one's testimony or promise is given under an immediate sense of responsibility to God.

For thei seyn, He that swerethe will disceyve his Neyghbore: and therefor alle that thei don, thei don it withouten *Othe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage-vows
As false as dicers' *oaths*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 45.

Neither is there or can be any tie on human society when that of an *oath* is no more regarded; which being an appeal to God, he is immediate judge of it.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

All the officers appointed by congress were to take an *oath* of fidelity as well as of office.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 113.

2. The form of words in which such attestation is made. Oaths are of two kinds: (*a*) assertory oaths, or those by which something is asserted as true, and (*b*) promissory oaths (see *promissory oath*, *oath of allegiance*, and *oath of office*, below). Witnesses are allowed to take an oath in any form which they consider binding on their conscience. Provision is made in the cases of those who have conscientious objections to the taking of an oath, or those who are objected to as incompetent to take an oath, whereby they are allowed to substitute an affirmation or solemn promise and declaration. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act.

3. A light or blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, or of anything associated with the more sacred matters of religion, by way of appeal, imprecation, or ejaculation.

And specyally in youth gentilmen ben tawght
To swere gret *othis*, they sey for jentery;
Every boy wcuyth it be annext to curtesy.
MS. Laud 416, f. 39. (*Halliwell*, under *jentery*.)

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling *oath*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 259.

The Axes so oft blistered their tender fingers that many times every third blow had a loud *othe* to drowne the echo.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

The Accusing Spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the *oath*, blushed as he gave it in; and the Recording Angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 8.

4. Loosely—(*a*) An ejaculation similar in form to an oath, but in which the name of God or of anything sacred is not used.

And laughed, and blushed, and oft did say
Her pretty *oath*, by Yea and Nay.
Scott, Marmion, v. 11.

(*b*) An imprecation, differing from a curse in its less formal and more exclamatory character: it may be humorous, or even affectionate, among rude and free-living men. (*c*) An exclamatory word or phrase, usually without appropriateness to the subject in hand, expressing surprise, and generally displeasure, though sometimes even approval or admiration. It may refer to something sacred, and even be what is called blasphemous, but is often wholly unmeaning, or is a corruption or softening of an originally blasphemous expression, as *zounds!* for *God's* (Christ's) *wounds*, *egad* for *by God*, etc.—**Corporal oath**†. See *corporal*[1].—**Highgate oath**†, a jocose asseveration which travelers toward London were required to take at a tavern at Highgate. They were obliged to swear that they would not drink small beer when they could get strong, unless indeed they liked the small better, with other statements of a similar character.—**Iron-clad oath,** an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties: especially applied to the oath required by the United States government from certain persons in civil and official life after the civil war of 1861–5, on account of its rigor with reference to acts of disloyalty or sympathy therewith.—**Judicial oath,** an oath administered in a judicial proceeding, sometimes used as including any oath taken before an authorized officer in a case in which the law sanctions the taking of an oath: in contradistinction to *extrajudicial oath*, or an oath which, though taken, it may be, before a judicial officer, is not required or sanctioned by law. Also called *voluntary oath*.—**Oath of abjuration.** See *abjuration*.—**Oath of allegiance,** a declaration under oath promising to bear true allegiance to a specified power.—**Oath of conformity and obedience,** a vow taken by priests, bishops, and members of the Roman Catholic Church.—**Oath of fealty.** See *fealty*.—**Oath of office,** an oath required by law from an officer, promising the faithful discharge of his duties as such.—**Oath of opinion.** See *opinion*.—**Oath of supremacy.** See *supremacy*.—**Poor debtor's oath.** See *debtor*.—**Promissory oath,** an oath by which something is promised, such as the oath of a prince to rule constitutionally.—**Promissory Oaths Act,** a British statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 72), amended 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 48), which prescribes the form of the oath of allegiance and official oaths.—**Qualified oath,** in *Scots law*, the oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and which therefore qualify the admission or denial. *Imp. Dict.*—**To make oath.** See *make*[1].—**Upon one's oath,** sworn to speak the truth.

They cannot speak always as if they were *upon their oath*—but must be understood, speaking or writing, with some abatement. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

oathable† (ō′tha-bl), *a*. [< *oath* + *-able*.] Fit to be sworn.

You are not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 135.

oath-bound (ōth′bound), *a*. Bound by oath.

His political aspirations are not forced to find expression in the manœuvres of *oath-bound* clubs.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 649.

oath-breaking (ōth′brā′king), *n*. The violation of an oath; perjury.

I told him gently of our grievances,
Of his *oath-breaking*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 38.

oath-rite (ōth′rīt), *n*. The form used at the taking of an oath.

oat-malt (ōt′mâlt), *n*. Malt made from oats.

oatmeal (ōt′mēl), *n*. 1. Meal made from oats. The grain, with the husk removed, is kiln-dried and ground.

O sister, O sister, that may not bee . . .
Till salt and *oatmeale* grow both of a tree.
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. 358).

2. A mush or porridge prepared from oatmeal.—3†. [*cap.*] One of a band of riotous profligates who infested the streets of London in the seventeenth century. [Slang.]

Do mad prank with
Roaring Boys and *Oatmeals*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

oat-mill (ōt′mil), *n*. A machine for grinding oats. (*a*) A crushing-mill for the rough grinding of oats as feed for horses. (*b*) A mill for grinding oats for oatmeal.

oatseed-bird (ōt′sēd-bėrd), *n*. The yellow wagtail or quaketail, *Budytes rayi*. [Local, Eng.]

oaze (ōz), *n*. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *ooze*.

ob[1]† (ōb), *n*. [< Heb. *'ōbh*, a necromancer, sorcerer. The resemblance to *obi*, *obeah* noted by De Quincey ("Modern Superstition") is appar. accidental.] A necromancer; a sorcerer.

ob[2]†. An abbreviation of *objection*, used in connection with *sol*, abbreviation of *solution*, in the margins of old books of divinity. Hence *obs and sols*, objections and solutions. See *ob-and-solcr*.

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 150.

A thousand idle questions, nice distinctions, subtleties, *Obs and Sols*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 625.

The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.
Loyal Songs, II. 217. (*Nares.*)

ob. An abbreviation of the Latin *obiit*, he (or she) died: used in dates.

ob-. [L. *ob-*, prefix (usually changed to *oc-* before *c*, to *of-* before *f-*, to *og-* before *g-*, to *op-* before *p*, also in some cases *obs-*, *os-*), *ob*, prep., toward, to, at, upon, about, before, on account of, for; OL. *op* = Oscan *op* = Umbrian *up* = Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, to: see *epi-*.] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'toward,' 'to,' 'against,' etc., or 'before,' 'near,' 'along by,' but often merely intensive, and not definitely translatable. Its force is not felt in English, and it is not used in the formation of new words, except in a series of geometrical terms, applied to shape, especially in natural history, such terms being based upon *oblate* or *oblong*, and the prefix meaning 'reversed': as, *obclavate*, *obcompressed*, *obconic*, *obcordate*, *oblanceolate*, *obimbricate*, *oboval*, *obovate*, *obovoid*, *obrotund*, etc.

obambulate† (ob-am′bū-lāt), *v. i*. [< L. *obambulatus*, pp. of *obambulare*, walk before, near, or about, < *ob*, before, about, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate* and *amble*. Cf. *perambulate*.] To walk about. *Cockeram*.

obambulation (ob-am-bū-lā′shon), *n*. [< L. *obambulatio(n-)*, a walking about, < *obambulare*, walk about: see *obambulate*.] A walking about.

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms which did abound in our Don.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 217.

ob-and-soler†, **ob-and-soller**† (ob′and-sol′ėr), *n*. [< *ob and sol* (see *ob*[2]) + *-er*[1].] A scholastic disputant; a religious controversialist; a polemic.

To pass for deep and learnèd scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob-and-Sollers;*
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1242.

obang (ō-bang′), *n*. [Jap., < *ō*, great, + *ban*, division.] An oblong gold coin of Japan, rounded at the ends, and worth 100 bu, or about $25: not now in circulation.

obarne†, **obarni**†, *n*. [Origin obscure.] A beverage associated in texts of the sixteenth century with meath and mead, and in one case mentioned as a variety of mead.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney-sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni*. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

With spiced meades (wholesome but dear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.
Pymlyco, quoted by Gifford in B. Jonson, VII. 241.

Obbenite (ob′en-īt), *n*. [Appar. from some one named *Obben*.] One of an Anabaptist sect in northern Europe, about the time of Menno (about 1530). See the quotation.

Menno attached himself to the *Obbenites*, who held that on earth true Christians had no prospect but to suffer persecution, refused to use the sword, and looked for no millennium on earth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 12.

obbligato (ob-li-gä′tō), *a*. and *n*. [It., bound, obliged, < L. *obligatus*, bound: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] **I.** *a*. In *music*, indispensable; so important that it cannot be omitted: especially used of accompaniments of independent value.

II. *n*. An accompaniment, whether for a solo or a concerted instrument, which is of independent importance; especially, an instrumental solo accompanying a vocal piece.

Also spelled *obligato*.

obclavate (ob-klā′vāt), *a*. [< *ob-* + *clavate*.] Inversely clavate.

obcompressed (ob-kom-prest′), *a*. [< *ob-* + *compressed*.] In *bot.*, flattened anteroposteriorly instead of laterally.

obconic (ob-kon′ik), *a*. [< *ob-* + *conic*.] In *nat. hist.*, inversely conical; conical, with the apex downward.

obconical (ob-kon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *obconic* + *-al.*] Same as *obconic.*

obcordate (ob-kôr'dāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *cordate.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely heart-shaped; cordate, but with the broader end, with its strong notch, at the apex instead of the base.

Obcordate Leaflets of Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*, var. *stricta*).

obcordiform (ob-kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< *obcord(ate)* + L. *forma*, form.] Obcordate in form and position: said of leaves, etc.

obdeltoid (ob-del'toid), *a.* [< *ob-* + *deltoid.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely deltoid; triangular with the apex downward.

obdiplostemonous (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< *ob-* + *diplostemonous.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or affected by obdiplostemony.

obdiplostemony (ob-dip-lō-stē'mō-ni), *n.* [< *ob-* + *diplostemony.*] The condition in a flower with twice as many stamens as sepals or petals whereby the outer whorl of stamens is antipetalous and the inner whorl antisepalous: opposed to *diplostemony.*

In at least most of the genera and orders where *obdiplostemony* has been noticed in the completely developed flower, it is simply due to the petaline whorl of filaments being, so to say, thrust outside the level of the calycine whorl by the protruding buttress-like bases of the carpels, as in Geranium pratense.
Henslow, Origin of Floral Structures, p. 189.

obdormition (ob-dôr-mish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *obdormire*, fall asleep, < *ob*, toward, to, + *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] 1†. Sleep; the state or condition of being asleep. [Rare.]

A peaceful *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

2. The state or condition of numbness of a part due to pressure on a nerve: as, the *obdormition* of a limb.

obduce (ob-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obduced*, ppr. *obducing.* [< L. *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, < *ob*, before, on, over, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct.*] To draw over, as a covering.

Covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65.

obduct (ob-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obductus*, pp. of *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over: see *obduce.*] To draw over; cover; obduce.

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet so *obducted* and covered with thick skins that it cannot diffuse its vertue to the right.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

obduction (ob-duk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *obductio(n-)*, a covering, enveloping, < *obducere*, lead or draw before or on or over, envelop: see *obduce*, *obduct.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering. *Cockeram.*

obduracy (ob'dū-rā-si or ob-dū'rạ-si), *n.* [< *obdura(te)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being obdurate; especially, the state of being hardened against moral influences; extreme hardness of heart; rebellious persistence in wickedness.

By this hand, thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for *obduracy* and persistency.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 50.

Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy.* *South.*

=Syn. See *obdurate.*

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obdurated*, ppr. *obdurating.* [< L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdurare* (> Pg. *obdurar*), harden, become hardened: see *obdure.*] To harden; confirm in resistance; make obdurate.

Obdurated to the height of boldness.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 38.

But [force] greatly *obdurates* also the unreasonable.
Penn, To Lord Arlington.

obdurate (ob'dū-rāt or ob-dū'rāt), *a.* [= It. *obdurato*, < L. *obduratus*, pp., hardened: see the verb.] 1. Hardened, especially against moral influences; wickedly resisting.

With minds *obdurate* nothing prevaileth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

The allowance of such a favour [a miracle] to them [the bad] would serve only to render them more *obdurate* and more inexcusable; it would enhance their guilt, and increase their condemnation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

There is no flesh in man's *obdurate* heart,
It does not feel for man. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 8.

Custom maketh blind and *obdurate*
The loftiest hearts.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 9.

2. Hard-hearted; inexorable; unyielding; stubborn.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

The earth, *obdurate* to the tears of Heaven,
Lets nothing shoot but poison'd weeds.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Long did he strive the *obdurate* foe to gain
By proffered grace. *Addison*, The Campaign.

Why the fair was *obdurate*
None knows — to be sure, it
Was said she was setting her cap at the Curate.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 69.

3. Inflexible; stiff; harsh. [Rare.]

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

The rest . . . sat on well-tann'd hides,
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel, in the cushion fix'd.
Cowper, Task, i. 52.

=Syn. 1. *Obdurate*, *Callous*, *Hardened.* These words all retain the original meaning of physical hardening, although it is obsolescent with *obdurate.* In the moral signification, the figure is most felt in the use of *callous*, which indicates sensibilities to right and wrong deadened by hard treatment, like *callous* flesh. *Hardened* is less definite, it being not always clear whether the person is viewed as made hard by circumstances or as having *hardened* himself against better influences and proper claims. *Obdurate* is the strongest, and implies most of determination and active resistance. See *obstinate.*

Yet he's ungrateful and *obdurate* still;
Fool that I am to place my heart so ill!
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, vii. 29.

The only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humble, without an education to render them *callous* to contempt. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

They, *harden'd* more by what might most reclaim,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

2. Unbending, unsusceptible, insensible.

obdurately (ob'dū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an obdurate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

obdurateness (ob'dū-rāt-nes), *n.* Obduracy; stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them but what was framed against the individual offender. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 687.

obduration (ob-dū-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *obduration* = Sp. *obduracion* = Pg. *obduração* = It. *obdurazione*, < LL. *obduratio(n-)*, a hardening, < L. *obdurare*, harden: see *obdurate.*] Obduracy; defiant impenitence.

Final *obduration* therefore is an argument of eternal rejection, because none continue hardened to the last end but lost children. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man, and, of all sins, incredulity! *Bp. Hall*, Plagues of Egypt.

These [sins] carry Cain's mark upon them, or Judas's sting, or Manasses's sorrow, unless they be made impudent by the spirit of *obduration.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 153.

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obdured*, ppr. *obduring.* [< L. *obdurare*, harden, become hard, < *ob*, to, + *durare*, harden: see *dure*, *v.* Cf. *obdurate.*] I. *trans.* To harden; make obdurate.

What shall we say then to those *obdured* hearts which are no whit affected with public evils?
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Ps. ix.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 785.

II. *intrans.* To become hard or hardened.

Senseless of good, as stones they soone *obdure.*
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

obdure† (ob-dūr'), *a.* [Irreg. for *obdurate*, after *dure*, *a.*] Obdurate; hard; inexorable.

If the general's heart be so *obdure*
To an old begging soldier. *Webster.*

obduredness (ob-dūrd'nes), *n.* [< *obdured*, pp. of *obdure*, *v.*, + *-ness.*] Hardened condition; obduracy; hardness. [Rare.]

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obduredness* and infidelity it will needs perish?
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Acts ii. 37-40.

obea, obeah (ō'bē-ạ), *n.* See *obi*[1].

No priest of salvation visited him [the negro] with glad tidings; but he went down to death with dusky dreams of African shadow-catchers and *Obeahs* hunting him.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

obedible† (ō-bē'di-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **obedibilis*, < L. *obœdire*, obey: see *obedient*, *obey.*] Obedient; yielding.

They [spirits] may be made most sensible of paine, and by the *obedible* submission of their created nature wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.
Bp. Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ẹns), *n.* [< ME. *obedience*, < OF. *obedience*, F. *obédience* = Sp. Pg. *obediencia* = It. *obbedienza*, *obbedienzia*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience, < *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient: see *obedient.*] 1. The act or habit of obeying; dutiful compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority: as, to reduce a refractory person to *obedience.*

If you look for
Favours from me, deserve them with *obedience.*
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest such, owe to thyself —
That is, to thy *obedience.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 522.

Coöperation can at first be effective only when there is *obedience* to peremptory command.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 449.

When men have learnt to reverence a life of passive, unreasoning *obedience* as the highest type of perfection, the enthusiasm and passion of freedom necessarily decline.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 198.

2. Words or action expressive of reverence or dutifulness; obeisance.

Vouchsafe to speak my thanks, and my *obedience*,
As from a blushing handmaid, to his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 71.

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften stony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring *obedience* due.
Milton, P. L., iii. 190.

3. A collective body of those who adhere to some particular authority: as, the king's *obedience;* specifically, the collective body of those who adhere or yield obedience to an ecclesiastical authority: as, the Roman *obedience*, or the churches of the Roman *obedience* (that is, the aggregate of persons or of national churches acknowledging the authority of the Pope).

The Armenian Church . . . was so far schismatic as not to be integrally a portion of either Roman or Byzantine *obedience*, and so little heretical that its alliance was courted by both communions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 160.

The moral condition of both the clergy and the laity of the Roman *obedience* is far better now than it was four hundred years ago. *The Century*, XXVII. 626.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A written precept or other formal instrument by which a superior in a religious order communicates to one of his dependents any special admonition or instruction. [Rare.] (*b*) In Roman Catholic monasteries, any ecclesiastical and official position, with the estate and profits belonging to it, which is subordinate to the abbot's jurisdiction. [Rare.] — **Canonical obedience.** See *canonical.* — **Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath.* — **Passive obedience**, unqualified obedience or submission to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful. Passive obedience and non-resistance to the powers that be have sometimes been taught as a political doctrine. =Syn. 1. *Obedience*, *Compliance*, *Submission*, *Obsequiousness.* *Obedience* always implies something to be done, and is rarely used except in a good sense. *Compliance* and *submission* may be outward or inward acts, and may be good or bad. *Obsequiousness* is now always a fawning or servile compliance. *Obedience* implies proper authority; *submission* implies authority of some sort; *compliance* may be in response to a request or hint; *obsequiousness* may be toward any one from whom favors are hoped for.

The *obedience* of a free people to general laws, however hard they bear, is ever more perfect than that of slaves to the arbitrary will of a prince. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 163.

By this *compliance* thou wilt win the lords
To favour, and perhaps to set thee free.
Milton, S. A., i. 1411.

God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;
Who ever more approves, and more accepts,
Best pleased with humble and filial *submission.*
Milton, S. A., i. 511.

Vigilius replied that he had always reverently cherished the Governor, and had endeavored to merit his favor by diligent *obsequiousness.* *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 331.

obediencer†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *obediencer*, < ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedience.*] A certain officer in a monastery.

Ac it semeth nouht parfytnesse in cytees for to begge,
Bote he be *obediencer* to pryour other to mynstre.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 91.

obedienciary† (ō-bē-di-en'sbi-ạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *obedientiarius*, < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedient.* Cf. *obediencer.*] One who obeys.

The See of Rome tooke great indignation against the said Albigenses, and caused all their faithfull Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise vp in armour, and take the sign of the holy crosse vpon them, to fight against them. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1206, p. 879.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *a.* [< ME. *obedient*, < OF. *obedient* = Sp. Pg. *obediente* = It. *obbediente*, < L. *obœdien(t-)s*, *obedien(t-)s*, obedient, obeying, ppr. of *obœdire*, *obedire*, obey: see *obey.* Cf. *obeisant.*] 1. Obeying or willing to obey; submissive to authority, control, or constraint; dutiful; compliant.

Joseph being, at the end of seven years, . . . ascertained by an angel of the death of Herod, and commanded to return to the land of Israel, he was *obedient*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 75.

His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old.
Shelley, Alastor.

2†. Correspondent; subject.

Thise croked signes ben *obedient* to the signes that ben of right assencioun. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 28.

=Syn. 1. Compliant. See *obedience*.

obediential (ō-bē-di-en′shal), *a.* [= F. *obédientiel*, < ML. *obedientialis* (as a noun, obedienciarius), < L. *obœdientia*, *obedientia*, obedience: see *obedience*.] 1. Characterized by obedience or submission to authority or control; submissive; dutiful.

The subject matter and object of this new creation is a free agent: in the first it was purely *obediential* and passive. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 665.

2. Incumbent; obligatory.

There is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obediential* subiection to the Lord of Nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 38.

Obediential obligations, in *Scots law*, as contrasted with *conventional obligations*, such obligations as are incumbent on parties in consequence of the situation or relationship in which they are placed, as the obligation upon parents to maintain their children.

obediently (ō-bē′di-ent-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; with due or dutiful submission to commands, authority, or control; submissively; dutifully.

obeisance (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′sans), *n.* [Formerly also *obeysance*; < ME. *obeisaunce*, *obeisaunce*, *obeysaunce*, < OF. *obeissance*, F. *obéissance*, obedience, < *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, obedient: see *obeisant*.] 1†. Authority; subjection; power or right to demand obedience.

Ye shall here haue the rewle and gouernaunce
Of this contre, with all my full powre;
My men shall be vnder your *obeiseaunce*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1096.

All other people . . . within this our Realme or elsewhere vnder our *obeysance*, iurisdiction, and rule.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 267.

2†. Obedience.

He bynt him to perpetuall *obeisaunce*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 47.

3. Deferential deportment.

Of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce,
And of thy feyned trowthe and thy manere,
With thyne *obeysaunce* and humble chere.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1375.

Hepzibah had unconsciously flattered herself with the idea that there would be a gleam, or halo, of some kind or other, about her person, which would insure an *obeisance* to her sterling gentility, or at least a tacit recognition of it. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

4. A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence, dutifulness, or deference.

Ryght as a serpent hit him under flourea
Til he may sen his tyme for to byte,
Ryght so this god of love, this ypocryte,
Doth so his ceremonies and *obeisances*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 507.

See him dress'd in all suits like a lady:
That done, conduct him to the drunkard's chamber;
And call him "madam," do him *obeisance*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 108.

All making *obeysance* to bold Robin Hood.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296).

To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due *obeisance* to the daisy paid.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 363.

She, curtseying her *obeisance*, let us know
The Princess Ida waited. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

There are the *obeisances:* these, of their several kinds, serve to express reverence in its various degrees, to gods, to rulers, and to private persons.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

obeisancy (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′san-si), *n.* [As *obeisance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *obeisance*. [Rare.]

obeisant† (ō-bā′- or ō-bē′sant), *a.* [< ME. *obeisant*, < OF. *obeissant*, F. *obéissant*, obedient, ppr. of *obéir*, obey: see *obey*.] Obedient; subject.

And *obeisant* and redy to his bonde
Were alle his liges.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 10.

In that Lond thei have a Queen, that governethe alle that Lond; and alle thei ben *obeyssant* to hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 155.

And all this word Dominus of name
Shuld haue the ground *obeysant* wilde and tame,
That name and people togidre might accord
Al the ground subiect to the Lord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 200.

obeise†, **obeish**†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *obeissen*, *obeischen*, *obeschen*, *obechen*, < OF. *obeiss-*, stem of certain parts of *obeir*, obey: see *obey*.] To obey; be obedient. See *obeising*.

Alle that *obeischen* to hym. *Wyclif*, Heb. v. 9.

obeising†, **obeishing**†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v.*] Obedience.

He wol meke aftir in his beryng
Been, for service and *obeysshyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3380.

obeising†, **obeishing**†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *obeise*, *obeish*, *v.*] Obedient; obeisant.

Take heed now of this grete gentilman,
This Troyan, that so wel her pleaen can,
That feyncth him so trewe and *obeising*,
So gentil and so privy of his doing.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1266.

obeley†, *n.* See *oble*.

Obelia (ō-bē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] A genus of campanularian polyps, distinguished from *Campanularia* by the flat discoidal medusæ with many marginal tentacles and eight interradial vesicles. *O. longissima* is a large and beautiful species found in deep water along the New England coast, the colonies measuring sometimes twelve inches in length.

Obelia marginata, with enlarged section.

obeliac (ō-bē′li-ak), *a.* [< *obelion* + *-ac*.] Of or pertaining to the obelion: as, the *obeliac* region.

obelion (ō-bē′li-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit: see *obelus*.] In *craniom.*, a point in the sagittal suture of the skull, between the two parietal foramina. Here the sagittal suture becomes more simple. See cut under *craniometry*.

obeliscal (ob′e-lis-kal), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-al*.] Having the form of an obelisk.

In the open temples of the Druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone set upright. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 16.

obeliscar (ob′e-lis-kär), *a.* [< L. *obeliscus*, obelisk, + *-ar*3.] Having the form or character of an obelisk; obeliscal.

obelise, *v. t.* See *obelize*.

obelisk (ob′e-lisk), *n.* [= F. *obélisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *obelisco*, < L. *obeliscus*, an obelisk (pillar), LL. a rosebud, also a mark in writing, < Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a coin stamped with a spit, a sword-blade, spear-head, etc., dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing: see *obelus*.] 1. A tapering shaft of rectangular plan, generally finished with a pyramidal apex. The apex in the typical obelisks of ancient Egypt was sheathed with a bronze cap. The proportion of the thickness to the height is nearly the same in all Egyptian obelisks — that is, between one ninth and one tenth; and the thickness at the top is never less than half nor greater

Obelisks of Thothmes and Hatasou, at Karnak (Thebes), Egypt.

than three fourths of the thickness at the base. Egypt abounded with obelisks, which were set up to record the honors or triumphs of the kings; and many have been removed thence, in both ancient and modern times. The two largest were erected by Sesostris in Heliopolis; the height of these was 78 feet; they were removed to Rome by Augustus. Two obelisks in Alexandria, known as Cleopatra's Needles, were offered by Mehemet Ali to Great Britain and France respectively. The French chose instead the Luxor obelisk, which was erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris in 1833. That chosen by the British lay prostrate in the sand until it was removed and erected on the Thames embankment in London, in 1878, by private enterprise. Its height is 68 feet 5½ inches, and its dimensions at the base are 7 feet 10½ inches by 7 feet 5 inches. The companion obelisk was afterward presented to the city of New York, where it now stands in Central Park, having been transported thither in 1880 by private enterprise.

Small models of *obelisks* are found in the tombs of the age of the pyramid builders, and represented in their hieroglyphics. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 129.

2. In *printing* and *writing*, a sign resembling a small dagger (†), and hence also called a *dagger*. It was formerly employed in editions of ancient authors to point out and censure spurious or doubtful passages, and for like purposes, but is now generally used as a reference-mark to direct the reader to a marginal note or foot-note on the same page, in dictionaries to distinguish obsolete words, or before dates in biographical or historical works of reference to indicate the year of death. The double obelisk is a mark of reference of the form ‡.

The Lord Keeper . . . was scratched with their *obelisk*, that he favoured the Puritans.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 95.

obelize (ob′e-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obelized*, ppr. *obelizing*. [< *obelus* + *-ize*.] To mark with an obelisk; condemn as spurious, doubtful, or objectionable, by appending an obelisk; hence, to censure. Also *obelise*, and formerly *obolize*.

Next comes the young critic: she is disgusted with age; and upon system eliminates (or, to speak with Aristarchus, "*obelizes*") all the gray hairs. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Recent editors who have taken on themselves the high office of guiding English youth in its first study of Shakespeare have proposed to excise or to *obelise* whole passages.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 19.

obelus (ob′e-lus), *n.*; pl. *obeli* (-lī). [< LL. *obelus*, an obelisk, < Gr. *ὀβελός*, a spit, a pointed pillar, a mark used in writing (see def.). Cf. *obolus*.] A mark, so called from its resemblance to a spit, usually made like a dash, thus —, or like an obelisk, thus †, and employed in ancient manuscripts to indicate a suspected passage or reading. The latter of these signs is still commonly used in editions of the classics for the same purpose. Another form of the obelus, ÷, similar to our sign of division, was used by the ancients to mark passages as superfluous, especially in philosophical writings.

obequitate† (ob-ek′wi-tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *obequitatus*, pp. of *obequitare*, ride toward or up to, < *ob*, before, toward, + *equitare*, ride: see *equitation*.] To ride about.

obequitation† (ob-ek-wi-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **obequitatio(n-)*, < *obequitare*, ride up to: see *obequitate*.] The act of riding about. *Cockeram*.

oberhaus (ō′bèr-hous), *n.* [G.: *ober* = E. *over*, upper; *haus* = E. *house*.] The upper house in those German legislative bodies which have two chambers.

Oberon (ō′be-ron), *n.* [Also *Auberon*, *Alberon*; of OHG. origin, ult. akin to *elf*.] 1. In *mediæval myth.*, the king of the fairies.

Why should Titania cross her *Oberon?*
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 119.

2. A satellite of the planet Uranus.

Oberonia (ō-be-rō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1830), named after the fairy king, *Oberon*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and the subtribe *Liparieæ*, peculiar in the many leaves in two ranks. There are about 50 species, of tropical Asia, Australia, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are tufted epiphytes destitute of bulbs, with many small flowers in a dense terminal spike or raceme. The flowers of all the species mimic insects or other animal forms.

oberration (ob-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **oberratio(n-)*, < *oberrare*, wander about, < *ob*, about, + *errare*, wander: see *err*.] The act of wandering about. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

Obesa (ō-bē′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump: see *obese*.] In *zoöl.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a division of his *Multungulata*, consisting of hippopotamuses.

obese (ō-bēs′), *a.* [= F. *obèse* = Sp. Pg. It. *obeso*, < L. *obesus*, fat, stout, plump, gross, lit. 'eaten up' (having eaten oneself fat), being also used in the passive sense 'eaten up,' 'wasted away,' 'lean,' pp. of *obedere* (only in the pp.), eat up, eat away, < *ob*, before, to, up, + *edere* = E. *eat*.] 1. Exceedingly corpulent; fat; fleshy.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Armenian.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 8.

An *obese* person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. In *entom.*, very much larger than usual; appearing as if distended with food, as the abdomen of a meloë or oil-beetle. — 3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obesa*.

obeseness (ō-bēs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obese; excessive fatness; corpulency.

The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots.
Ep. Gauden, Hieraspistes, p. 560. (*Latham.*)

obesity (ō-bes′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obésité* = Sp. *obesidad* = Pg. *obesidade* = It. *obesità*, < L. *obesita(t-)s*, fatness, < *obesus*, fat: see *obese*.] The

condition or quality of being obese or corpulent; corpulency; polysarcia adiposa.

obesset†, *n.* [Origin not clear.] A kind of game. *Halliwell.*

Play at *obesse*, at billiors, and at cards.
Archæologia, XIV. 253.

obex (ō'beks), *n.* [L., < *obicere*, *objicere*, throw before: see *object*, v.] 1. A barrier; hence, a preventive.

Episcopacy [was] ordained as the remedy and *obex* of schism. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

2. In *anat.*, a thickening at the point of the calamus scriptorius in the membrane roofing the fourth ventricle.

obey (ō-bā'), *v.* [< ME. *obeyen*, *obeien*, *obbeyen*, *obbeien*, < OF. *obeir*, F. *obéir* = It. *obbedire* (cf. Sp. Pg. *obedecer*, < L. *obœdire*, less prop. *obedire*, later L. also *obaudire*, ML. *obedire*, listen to, harken, usually in extended sense, obey, be subject to, serve, < *ob*, before, near, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*. From L. *obœdire* are also E. *obedient*, etc., *obeisant*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To comply with the wishes or commands of; submit to, as in duty bound; be subject to; serve with dutifulness.

Ryȝt byfore Godez chayere,
& the fowre bestez that hym *obes*, . . .
Her songe they songen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 885.

Doubted of all wher by fors, were, or wit,
Enery man *obbeid* hym lowly
In all hys marches, where wrong or ryght were it.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5084.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. Eph. vi. 1.

I cannot *obey* you, if you go to-morrow to Parsons-green; your company, that place, and my promise are strong inducements, but an agne flouts them all.
Donne, Letters, cxxii.

Can he [God] be as well pleased with him that assassines his Parents as with him that *obeys* them?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

Afric and India shall his power *obey*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1082.

2. To comply with; carry out; perform; execute.

Let me serve
In heaven God ever bless'd, and his divine
Behests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 185.

"Oh! cuss the cost!" says you. Do you jist *obey* orders and break owners, that 's all you have to do.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xiii.

"Go, man," he said,
"And tell thy king his will shall be *obeyed*
So far as this, that we will come to him."
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 236.

3. To submit to the power, control, or influence of: as, a ship *obeys* her helm.

His dissolute disease will scarce *obey* this medicine.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 204.

Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,
The rising waves *obey* th' increasing blast.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 532.

4†. To submit (one's self).

Ther is no kynge ne prince that may be to moche beloved of his peple, ne he may not to moche *obbeye hymself* for to haue theire hertes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

II. *intrans.* To yield or give up; submit to power, authority, control, or influence; do as bidden or directed: as, will you *obey*? Formerly sometimes followed by *to*.

And for to *obeye to* alle my requestes reasonable, zif thei weren not gretly azen the Royalle power and dignytee of the Soudan or of his Lawe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

So that a man maie sothely telle
That all the worlde *to* gold *obeieth*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Ere I learn love, I'll practice to *obey*.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 29.

Yet *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*.
Milton, P. L., i. 137.

A courage to endure and to *obey*. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

obeyer (ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who obeys or yields obedience.

That common by-word, divide et impera, . . . she condemned, judging that the force of command consisted in the consent of *obeyers*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1565.

It becomes a triumph of reason and freedom when self-directing obedience is thus paid to laws which the *obeyer* considers erroneous, yet knows to be the laws of the land.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 324.

obeyingly (ō-bā'ing-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner; submissively.

obeysance†, **obeyset**. See *obeisance*, *obeise*.

obfirmate† (ob-fėr'māt), *v. t.* [< L. *obfirmatus*, pp. of *obfirmare*, *offirmare*, make firm, < *ob*, before, + *firmare*, make firm: see *firm*, v.] To make firm; confirm in resolution.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 16.

obfirmation† (ob-fėr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **obfirmatio*(*n*-), < *obfirmare*, make firm: see *obfirmate*.] Unyielding resolution; obstinacy.

All the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind by which they had shut their eyes against that light . . . was to be rescinded by repentance. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, ii. 2.

obfirmed† (ob-fėrmd'), *a.* [As *obfirm*(*ate*) + *-ed*[2].] Obdurate; confirmed.

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmed* in his wickedness. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii. 3.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obfuscated*, ppr. *obfuscating*. [Also *offuscate*; < LL. *obfuscatus*, pp. of *obfuscare*, *offuscare*, darken, obscure, only in fig. use, vilify, < *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, dark, brown: see *fuscous*. Cf. *obfusque*.] To darken; obscure; beclout; confuse; bewilder; muddle.

The body works upon the mind by *obfuscating* the spirits.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 641.

His head, like a smoke-jack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all *obfuscated* and darkened over with fuliginous matter. *Sterne*.

Certain popular meetings, in which the burghers of New Amsterdam met to talk and smoke over the complicated affairs of the province, gradually *obfuscating* themselves with politics and tobacco-smoke.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

And now, my good friends, I've a fine opportunity
To *obfuscate* you all by sea terms with impunity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 305.

obfuscate† (ob-fus'kāt), *a.* [< LL. *obfuscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Darkened; clouded; obscured; muddled.

The vertues, beynge in a cruell persone, be . . . *obfuscate* or hyd. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 7.

The daughters beautie is the mothers glory; light becomes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

obfuscation (ob-fus-kā'shọn), *n.* [Also *offuscation*; < LL. *obfuscatio*(*n*-), a darkening, < *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] The act of obfuscating or obscuring; also, that which obscures; obscurity; confusion.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 202.

Too often theologians, like mystics and cuttle-fish, escape pursuit by enveloping themselves in their self-raised *obfuscations*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 142.

obfusque† (ob-fusk'), *v. t.* [Also *offusque*; < F. *offusquer*, < LL. *obfuscare*, darken: see *obfuscate*.] To obfuscate; darken.

A superfluous glare not only tires, but *obfusques* the intellectual sight. *Bolingbroke*, Fragments of Essays, § 5.

obi[1] (ō'bi), *n.* [Also *obea*, *obeah*, *oby*; said to be of African origin.] 1. A species of magical art or sorcery practised by the negroes in Africa, and formerly prevalent among those living in the West Indies, where it was introduced by African slaves. Traces of the same or similar superstitions and practices are still found both in the West Indies and in some of the southern United States. The charms used are bones, feathers, rags, and other trash, but it is upon a secret and skilful use of poison that the peculiar terror of the system is supposed to depend. The negroes have recourse to the obi for the cure of diseases, gratification of revenge, conciliation of enemies, discovery of theft, telling of fortunes, etc.

Things suffer in general; the slaves run away or are inclined to be turbulent; he [the bad head driver] and they cabal; bad sugar is made; and perhaps the horrid and abominable practice of *Obea* is carried on, dismembering and disabling one another; even aiming at the existence of the white people.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 83.

2. The fetish or charm upon which the power of the obi is supposed to depend.

obi[2] (ō'bi), *n.* [Jap.] A sash of some soft material, figured or embroidered in gay colors, worn by the women of Japan. It is a long strip of cloth about a foot wide, wound round the waist several times, and tied behind in a large bow, which varies in style according to the social condition of the wearer.

They [the Japanese children] wore gay embroidered *obis*, or large sashes. . . . They are of great width, and are fastened tightly round the waist, while an enormous bow behind reaches from between the shoulders to far below the hips. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

obiism (ō'bi-izm), *n.* [< *obi*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice of obi among negroes. See *obi*[1].

obi-man (ō'bi-man), *n.* A man who practises obi. Also *obea-man*, *obeah-man*.

obimbricate (ob-im'bri-kāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *imbricate*.] In *bot.*, imbricated, or successively overlapping downward: noting an involucre in which the exterior scales are progressively longer than the interior ones.

obispo (ō-bis'pō), *n.* [Sp.. = E. *bishop*.] The bishop-ray, *Ætobatis narinari*. [Cuba.]

obit (ō'bit or ob'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *obet*; < ME. *obite*, *obyte* = OF. *obit* = Sp. *óbito* = Pg. It. *obito*, < L. *obitus*, a going to a place, approach, usually a going down, setting (as of the sun), fall, ruin, death, < *obire*, go or come to, usually go down, set, fall, perish, die, < *ob*, toward, to, + *ire*, go: see *itcr*[1], etc. Cf. *exit*.] 1. Death; decease; the fact or time of death.

Our lord lete her haue knoulege of the daye of her *obyte* or departyng oute of this lyf.
Caxton (1485), quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 394.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon, containing his [Durel's] name, title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 58.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 735.

2. A religious service for a person deceased, preceding the interment; the office for the dead.

These *obets* once past o're, which we desire,
Those eyes that now shed water shall speake fire.
Heywood, Iron Age, i. 4.

Obit is a funeral solemnity, or office for the dead, most commonly performed at the funerals, when the corps lies in the church unintered.
Termes de la Ley, quoted in Mason's Supp. to Johnson.

3. The anniversary of a person's death, or a service or observance on the anniversary of his death (also called an *annal*, *annual*, or *year's mind*); more particularly, a memorial service on the anniversary of the death of the founder or benefactor of a church, college, or other institution. In old writers also spelled *obite*, *obyte*.

To the seid Curate, and kirke-wardeyns of the said kyrke for tyme beyng, for to be distributed in Almosse emonges pure folkes of the seid pariche beyng atte seid ycrely *obite* and Messe, thyrteyn pens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

To thee, renowned knyght, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallowed tomb thy yearly *obits* show.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 530.

It seemed to Inglesant that he was present at the celebration of some *obyte*, or anniversary of the death of one long departed. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

obite†, *a.* [ME. *obite*, < L. *obitus*, pp. of *obire*, depart, die: see *obit*, *n.*] Departed; dead.

Thai saide that I schulde be *obitte*,
To hell that I schulde entre in.
York Plays, p. 388.

obiter (ob'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., prop. as two words, *ob iter*, on the way, by the way, in passing: *ob*, toward, on; *iter*, way, course, journey: see *iter*[1].] In passing; by the way; by the by; incidentally.

It may be permissible to remark, *obiter*, that "St." does not stand for "Santo" or "San," but for "Saint."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 272.

obiter dictum (pl. *obiter dicta*), something said by the way or incidentally, and not as the result of deliberate judgment; a passing remark; specifically, an incidental opinion given by a judge, in contradistinction from his judicial decision of the essential point. See *dictum*.

His [Gray's] *obiter dicta* have the weight of wide reading and much reflection by a man of delicate apprehension and tenacious memory for principles.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 169.

obit-song† (ō'bit-sông), *n.* A funeral song; a dirge.

They spice him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And of sad sighes they make their *Obit-song* [read *obit-song*]. *Holy Roode*, p. 27. (*Davies.*)

obitual (ō-bit'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *obitus*, death (see *obit*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an obit, or to the day when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

Edw. Wells, M. A., student of Ch. Ch., spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell, being his *obitual* day.
Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, II. 388.

obituarily (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

obituarist (ō-bit'ū-ā-rist), *n.* [< *obituar-y* + *-ist*.] The recorder of a death; a writer of obituaries; a biographer.

He [Mr. Patrick] it was who composed the whole peal of Stedman's triples, 5040 changes, which his *obituarist* says had till then been deemed impracticable.
Southey, Doctor, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obituaire* = Sp. Pg. *obituario*, < ML. *obituarius*, < L. *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the death of a person or persons: as, an *obituary* notice.

II. *n.*; pl. *obituaries* (-riz). 1. A list of the dead; also, a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead.

In religious houses they had a register wherein they entered the obits of obitual days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*.
G. Jacob, Law Dict.

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch.

obi-woman (ō'bi-wụm'ạn), *n.* A woman who practises obi. Also *obea-woman*, *obeah-woman*.

obj. An abbreviation of *object* and *objective*.

object (ob-jekt'), *v.* [< ME. *objecten*, < OF. *objecter*, F. *objecter* = Sp. *objetar* = Pg. *objectar* = It. *obbiettare, objettare*, < L. *objectare*, throw before or against, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, accuse of, freq. of *objicere, obicere*, throw before or against, hold out before, present, offer, set against, oppose, throw up, reproach with, etc., < *ob*, before, against, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project, reject*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To throw or place in the way; oppose; interpose.

Eke southwarde stande it, colde
Blastes sumthyng *object* eke from hem holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 131.

He ever murmurs, and *objects* his pains,
And says the weight of all lies upon him.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies.
Pope, Odyssey, vii. 54.

2†. To throw or place before the view; set clearly in view; present; expose.

The qualities of bodies that ben *objecte* fro withowte forth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 5.

Is she a woman that *objects* this sight?
Chapman.

It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to understanding have of those which are *objected* to sense. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Object the sands to my more serious view,
Make sound my bucket, bore my pump anew.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

Every great change, every violence of fortune, . . . puts us to a new trouble, requires a distinct care, creates new dangers, *objects* more temptations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

3. To bring forward as a ground of opposition, of doubt, of criticism, of reproach, etc.; state or urge against or in opposition to something; state as an objection: frequently with *to* or *against*.

All that can be *objected against* this wide distance is to say that the eare by loosing his concord is not satisfied.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 71.

Good Master Vernon, it is well *objected;*
If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 43.

Methinks I heare some carping criticke *obiect unto* me that I do . . . play the part of a traveller.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 168.

Wilt *object*
His will who bounds us? Let him surer bar
His iron gates, if he intends our stay
In that dark durance. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 896.

The Norman nobles were apt to *object* gluttony and drunkenness *to* the vanquished Saxons, as vices peculiar to their inferior strain. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To offer or make opposition in words or arguments; offer reasons against a proposed action or form of statement.

Ye Kinges mother *obiected* openly against his mariage, as it wer in discharge of her conscience.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 60.

Whatsoever is commonly pretended against a frequent communion may, in its proportion, *object* against a solemn prayer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 314.

object† (ob-jekt'), *a.* [< L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere, obicere*, object: see *object, v.*] Plainly presented to the senses or the mind; in view; conspicuous.

They who are of this society have such marks and notes of distinction from all others as are not *object* unto our sense; only unto God, who seeth their hearts, . . . they are clear and manifest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

object (ob'jekt), *n.* [= F. *objet* = Sp. *objeto* = Pg. *objecto* = It. *obbietto, objetto, oggetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *objekt*, < (*a*) L. *objectum*, a charge, accusation, ML. an object, neut. of *objectus*, pp.; (*b*) L. *objectus*, a casting before, also that which presents itself to the sight, an object; < L. *objectus*, pp. of *objicere, obicere*, throw before, cast before, present: see *object, v.*] **1.** Anything which is perceived, known, thought of, or signified; that toward which a cognitive act is directed; the non-ego considered as the correlate of a knowing ego. By the *object* may be meant either a mere aspect of the modification of consciousness, or the real external thing (whether mediately or immediately perceived) which affects the senses. Opposed to *subject*. [*Objectum* in this sense came into use early in the thirteenth century. It is remarkable as not being a translation of a Greek word.]

As Chameleons vary with their *obiect*,
So Princes manners do transform the Subiect.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

His mind is not much distracted with *objects;* but if a goode fat Cowe come in his way, he stands dumbe and astonisht, and, though his haste bee neuer so great, will fixe here halfe an houres contemplation.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plaine Country Fellow.

Cognition . . . is clear, when we are able definitely to comprehend the *object* as in contradistinction from others.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lvi.

The *object*, in any sense in which it has a value for knowledge, must be something which in one way or other determines the sensations referred to it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 283.

The *object*, then, is a set of changes in my consciousness, and not anything out of it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 70.

2. That toward which an action is directed and which is affected by it; that concerning which an emotion or passion is excited. The correlates of actions, of approach, recession, attraction, repulsion, attack, and the like are termed *objects:* as, the *object* shot at.

Those things in ourselves are the only proper *objects* of our zeal which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Bp. Sprat.*

Well, well, pity him as much as you please; but give your heart and hand to a worthier *object*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Other allegorists [besides Bunyan] have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions *objects* of terror, of pity, and of love. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

I say, such love is never blind; but rather
Alive to every the minutest spot
Which mars its *object*. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

The *object* of desire is in a sense never fully realised, since, however great the pleasure, the mind can still desire an increase or at least a prolongation of it.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 582.

3. An idea to the realization of which action is directed; purpose; aim; end.

All Prayers aim at our own ends and interests, but Praise proceeds from the pure Motions of Love and Gratitude, having no other *Object* but the Glory of God.
Howell, Letters, ii. 67.

Education has for its *object* the formation of character.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 201.

The first *object* of the true politician, as of the true patriot, is to keep himself and his party true, and then to look for success; to keep himself and his party pure, and then to secure victory.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 20.

4. A thing, especially a thing external to the mind, but spoken of absolutely and not as relative to a subject or to any action.

Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare note-worthy *object* in thy travels.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 13.

There is no speaking of *objects* but by their names; but the business of giving them names has always been prior to the true and perfect knowledge of their natures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 1, note.

5. In *gram.*: (*a*) A member of the sentence, a substantive word or phrase or clause, immediately (that is, without the intervention of a preposition) dependent on a verb, as expressing that on which the action expressed by the verb is exerted. The object of a verb is either *direct* or *indirect*. A direct object receives the direct action of the verb, and is in the accusative or objective case, so far as there is a distinctive form for that case, and a verb admitting such an object is called *transitive:* as, he saw *me;* they gave a *book;* an indirect object represents something (usually) to or for which the action is performed, and so is in the dative case, so far as that case is distinguished (as only imperfectly in English): thus, they gave *her* a book; I made the *boy* a coat; but in some languages indirect objects of other cases occur. A direct object which repeats in noun form an idea involved in the verb is called a *cognate* object: as, I dreamed a *dream;* they run a *race*. The name *factitive object* is often given to an objective predicate. See *predicate*. (*b*) A similar member of the sentence dependent on a preposition, i. e. joined by a preposition to the word it limits or qualifies: as, he went with *me;* a man of *spirit*. Such an object is in English always in the accusative or objective case; in other languages often in other cases, as genitive, dative, ablative. The object, whether of a verb or of a preposition, is said to be *governed* — that is, required to be of a particular case — by the verb or preposition.

6†. The aspect in which a thing is presented to notice; sight; appearance. [Rare.]

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious *object*. *Chapman.*

The *object* of our misery is as an inventory to particularize their abundance. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 21.

7. A deformed person, or one helpless from bodily infirmity; a gazing-stock. [Colloq.]

"What!" roars Macdonald — "You puir shaughlin' inkneed scray of a thing! Would ony Christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsie weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

8†. An obstacle. [Rare.]

To him that putteth not an *object* or let (I use the schoolmen's words) — that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin, [the sacraments] give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.
Becon, Works, III. 380. (*Davies.*)

Egoistical, exterior, external, first, formal, material, mediate, etc., **object.** See the adjectives.

objectable (ob-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *objectable;* as *object, v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being made or urged as an objection. [Rare.]

It is as *objectable* against all those things which either native beauty or art affords.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 145.

objectation (ob-jek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *objectatio(n-)*, a reproach, < *objectare*, reproach: see *object*.] Reproach or cavil; captious objection.

All the knotty questions of the realm are referred to us, and, when they are discussed in the common hearing, each of us, without strife or *objectation*, sharpens his wits to speak well upon them.
Peter of Blois (trans.), in Stubbs's Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

object-finder (ob'jekt-fīn'dėr), *n.* In microscopes, a device to enable the observer to fix the position of an object in the slide under examination, so that he can find it again at will. It is especially necessary when high powers are employed. Various forms of finders have been devised; one of the most common involves the use of a slide with horizontal and vertical scales, adjusted in connection with the mechanical stage.

object-glass (ob'jekt-glȧs), *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens which first receives the rays of light coming directly from the object, and collects them into a focus, where they form an image which is viewed through the eyepiece. In the finest refracting telescopes the object-glass consists of an achromatic combination of lenses, formed of substances having different dispersive powers, and of such figures that the aberration of the one may be corrected by that of the other. Ordinarily the combination consists of a convex lens of crown-glass and a concave lens of flint-glass, having focal lengths proportional to their dispersive powers. There are many different forms which fulfil the condition indicated, but vary in the curves of the lenses, their thickness, their relative position, and the distance between them. With the ordinary crown- and flint-glass it is not possible to obtain perfect achromatism; with the new kinds of glass made at Jena a much more perfect correction is possible, and it is likely that as a result telescopes will soon be greatly improved, provided the glass can be made in pieces of sufficient size and satisfactorily homogeneous. See *objective, n.*, 3, and cuts under *microscope*.

objectification (ob-jek''ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *objectify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of objectifying or of making objective. Also *objectivation*.

The diminution or increase of that which is perceived (of course, unreflectingly) as the area of self-assertion, or (if we like the phrase) as "the *objectification* of the will," is essentially and immediately connected with our own discomfort or pleasure.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 254.

objectify (ob-jek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectified*, ppr. *objectifying*. [< ML. *objectum*, an object, + L. *-ficare*, make: see *object* and *-fy*.] To make objective; present as an object; especially, to constitute as an object of sense; give form and shape to as an external object; externalize. Also *objectivate, objectize*.

Because it [mind] is bound to think a coexistence or sequence, it *objectifies* the necessity.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 127.

He may be quite innocent of a scientific theory of vision, but he *objectifies* his sensations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 12.

What we start with in the child is the feeling of himself affirmed or negated in this or that sensation; and the next step . . . is that the content of these feelings is *objectified* in things. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 251.

objection (ob-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *objection* = Sp. *objecion* = Pg. *objecção* = It. *obbiezione, objezione*, < LL. *objectio(n-)*, a throwing or putting before, a reproaching, ML. an objection, < L. *objicere, obicere*, pp. *objectus*, throw before, object: see *object, v.*] **1.** The act of objecting or throwing in the way; the act of resisting by words spoken or written, by or without stating adverse reasons or arguments, advancing criticisms, or suggesting difficulties, etc.

Objection! — Let him object if he dare! — No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a phrensy directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. That which is interposed or presented in opposition; an adverse contention, whether by or without stating the opinion, reason, or argument on which it is founded: as, many *objections* to that course were urged; the *objections* of the defendant were overruled.

As for your spiteful false *objections*,
Prove them, and I lie open to the law.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 158.

Objections to my general System
May rise perhaps; and I have mist them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

He [Mr. Gladstone] has no *objections*, he assures us, to active inquiries into religious questions.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

3†. An adverse blow; an attack.

The parts either not armed or weakly armed were well known, and, according to the knowledge, should have been sharply visited but that the answer was as quick as the *objections*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

4†. Trouble; care; cause of sorrow or anxiety.

Our way is troublesome, obscure, full of *objection* and danger. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

General objection, in *law*, an objection interposed without at the same time stating the ground or reason for it. = Syn. 2. Exception, difficulty, doubt, scruple, cavil, demurrer.

objectionable (ob-jek'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *objection* + *-able*.] Capable of being objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval.

The modes of manifesting their religious convictions which these monks employed were so *objectionable* as to throw discredit on the very principles on which they acted.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 231.

objectionably (ob-jek'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree; so as to be liable to objection.

objectist (ob'jek-tist), *n.* [< *object* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the objective philosophy or doctrine. *Eclectic Rev.*

objectivate (ob-jek'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivated*, ppr. *objectivating*. [< *objective* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *objectify*.

objectivation (ob-jek-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< *objectivate* + *-ion*.] Same as *objectification*.

objective (ob-jek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *objectif* = Sp. *objetivo* = Pg. *objectivo* = It. *obbiettivo*, *obiettivo*, < ML. *objectivus*, relating to an object, < *objectum*, an object: see *object*, *n.* Cf. *subjective*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. As perceived or thought; intentional; ideal; representative; phenomenal: opposed to *subjective* or *formal*—that is, as in its own nature. [This, the original meaning which the Latin word received from Duns Scotus, about 1300, almost the precise contrary of that now most usual, continued the only one till the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the most familiar in English until the latter part of the eighteenth.]

Natural phenomena are only natural appearances. They are, therefore, such as we see and perceive them. Their real and *objective* natures are therefore the same. *Berkeley.*

The faculty of the imagination, for example, and its acts were said to have a subjective existence in the mind; while its several images or representations had, qua images or objects of consciousness, only an *objective*. Again, a material thing, say a horse, qua existing, was said to have a subjective being out of the mind; qua conceived or known, it was said to have an *objective* being in the mind.
Sir W. Hamilton, in Reid's Supplementary Dissertations, [note B., § 1.

Where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that layes within the compass of the universe?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.

[By *objective* knowledge was meant the propositions known, opposed to *formal* or *subjective* knowledge, the act or habit of knowing. Such expressions probably led to the change of meaning of the word.]

2. Pertaining or due to the real object of cognition; real: opposed to *subjective* (pertaining or due to the subject of cognition, namely, the mind). [This meaning of the word nearly reverses the original usage; yet if such passages as that from Sir M. Hale, above, on the one hand, and that from Watts, below, on the other, be compared, the transition will be seen to have been easy. Kant makes the objects of experience to be at once real and phenomenal; and what he generally means by the *objective* character of a proposition is the force which it derives from the thing itself compelling the mind, after examination, to accept it. But occasionally Kant uses *objective* to imply a reference to the unknowable thing-in-itself to which the compelling force of phenomena is due.]

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2. § 8.

[Thus, there is an *objective* certainty in things that any given man will die; and a *subjective* certainty in his mind of that *objective* certainty.]

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to what is ideal—what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., ix.

A form of consciousness, which we cannot explain as of natural origin, is necessary to our conceiving an order of nature, an *objective* world of fact from which illusion may be distinguished.
J. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 19.

If an exact *objective* measurement of the physical stimuli is intrinsically difficult, an exact subjective measurement of the sensations themselves is inherently impossible. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 361.

The number of vibrations is the *objective* characteristic of that which we perceive subjectively as colour.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 226.

3. Substantive; self-existent. [This rather confusing use of the word belongs to writers of strong nominalistic tendencies.]

Science . . . agrees with common sense in demanding a belief in real *objective* bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 80.

The only other thing in the physical universe which is conserved in the same sense as matter is conserved, is energy. Hence we naturally consider energy as the other *objective* reality in the physical universe.
Tait, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 747.

4. Intent, as a person, upon external objects of thought, whether things or persons, and not watching one's self and one's ways, nor attending to one's own sensations; setting forth, as a writing or work of art, external facts or imaginations of such matters as they exist or are supposed to exist, without drawing attention to the author's emotions, reflections, and personality.

The only healthful activity of the mind is an *objective* activity, in which there is as little brooding over self as possible. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.

The two epics [the Iliad and Odyssey] appear on the horizon of time so purely *objective* that they seem projected into this visible diurnal sphere with hardly a subjective trace adhering to them, and are silent as the stars concerning their own genesis and mutual relation.
W. D. Geddes, Problem of the Homeric Poems, ii.

The theme of his [Dante's] poem is purely subjective, modern, what is called romantic; but its treatment is *objective* (almost to realism, here and there), and it is limited by a form of classic severity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

5. In *gram.*, pertaining to or noting the object of a transitive verb, or of a preposition; forming or expressing a grammatical object: as, the *objective* case; an *objective* phrase or clause. Abbreviated *obj.*—**Objective abstraction, beatitude, being, doubt.** See the nouns.—**Objective cause**, the external object which excites the principal cause of any effect to action; the procatarctical cause.—**Objective concept**, a concept conceived as constituting a real likeness among the objects which come under it: opposed to a *formal concept*, or the concept regarded merely as a function of thought.—**Objective end, ens, evidence, idealism**, etc. See the nouns.—**Objective line**, in *persp.*, any line drawn on the geometrical plane the representation of which is sought in the draft or picture.—**Objective logic**, the logic of objective thought; the general account of the process by which the interaction of ideal elements constitutes the world. *Hegel.*—**Objective method**, the inductive method: the method of modern science.—**Objective philosophy.** Same as *transcendental philosophy* (which see, under *philosophy*).—**Objective plane**, any plane, situated in the horizontal plane, whose perspective representation is required.—**Objective point.** (*a*) The point or locality aimed at; the final or ultimate point to which or to reach which one's efforts or desires are directed; specifically (*milit.*), the point toward securing which a general directs his operations, expecting thereby to obtain some decisive result or advantage. Hence—(*b*) The ultimate end or aim; that toward the attainment of which effort, strategy, etc., are directed.—**Objective power or potency**, that of a consistent object of thought; logical possibility; non-existence combined with non-repugnance to existence.—**Objective reality**, the reference of a concept to an object.—**Objective reason** or **thought**, in *metaph.*, reason or thought as existing not in the individual mind, but as in the real objects of cognition.

A truly *objective thought*, far from being merely ours, must at the same time be what we have to discover in things, and in every object of perception.
Hegel, tr. by Wallace, Logic of the Encyclopedia, § 41.

Objective symptoms, in *med.*, symptoms which can be observed by the physician, as distinct from *subjective symptoms*, such as pain, which can be directly observed only by the patient.—**Objective truth**, the agreement of a judgment with reality; material truth.—**Objective validity**, applicability to the matter of sensation.

There therefore arises here a difficulty which we did not meet with in the field of sensibility, namely how subjective conditions of thought can have *objective validity*—that is, become conditions of the possibility of the knowledge of objects.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller, orig. [ed.), p. 89.

II. *n.* 1. In *Eng. gram.*, the objective case; the case used to express the object of a verb or a preposition. This case answers in most of its uses to the accusative of Greek, Latin, German, and other languages, and is sometimes so called in English. In nouns it is never distinct in form from the subjective or nominative; the only objectives having such a distinct form are the pronominal case-forms *me*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *us*, *them*, *whom*, corresponding to the nominatives *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *they*, *who* respectively. Of these, *her* happens to be the same in form as the possessive. When words expressing extent in space or duration in time are put in the objective, they are called *adverbial objectives*: as, he ran a *mile*; she sang an *hour*. Compare *cognate object*, under *object*, 5. Abbreviated *obj.*

2. An objective point; especially, the object, point, or place to or toward which a military force is directing its march or its operations.

In 1864 the main *objectives* were Lee's and Johnston's armies, and the critical point was thought to be Richmond or Atlanta, whichever should be longest held.
The Century, XXXV. 595.

3. The lens, or practically the combination of lenses, which forms the object-glass of an optical instrument, more particularly of the microscope (see *object-glass*). Objectives are generally named from the focal length of a single lens which would have the same magnifying power: as, a two-inch objective or power, a one-half-inch objective (or simply a half), etc. Objectives of high magnifying power and consequently short nominal focal length (*e. g.*, less than half an inch) are often spoken of as *high powers*, in distinction from the *low powers*, which magnify less and have longer nominal focal lengths. Objectives are also characterized as *immersion-objectives* or *dry objectives* according as they are used with or without a drop of liquid between the lens and the object; if the liquid has sensibly the same refractive power as the glass of the lens, the system is called *homogeneous immersion*. (See *immersion*, *b*.) The properties of an objective which determine its value for practical work are—*definition* or defining power, depending upon its freedom from spherical and chromatic aberration, which should be accompanied by flatness of field; *penetration*, the power of bringing parts of the object at different levels into focus at once; *resolving power*, the ability (depending upon the size of the aperture and the definition) to exhibit the minute details of structure, as the lines on a diatom frustule (see *test-object*); *working distance*, which is the space separating the lens and the object when the latter is in focus. These properties are in some degree antagonistic: thus, an increase in the aperture, and hence of the resolving power, is accompanied by a decrease in the working distance. The aperture of an objective is often measured by the angle of the cone of rays which it admits, and is then called *angular aperture*. Since, however, this angle varies according as it is used as a dry, water-immersion, or homogeneous-immersion objective, a common measure is obtained, as proposed by Abbe, by taking the product of the half-angle into the refractive index of the medium employed; this is called the *numerical aperture* (sometimes written *N. A.*). Thus, for the maximum air-angle of 180°, which is equivalent to a water-angle of 97° 31′ and a balsam-angle of 82° 17′, the numerical aperture is unity, while for the respective angles of 60° (air), 44° 10′ (water), 38° 24′ (balsam), it is 0.5. Again, a numerical aperture of 1.33 corresponds to the maximum water-angle of 180° and a balsam-angle of 122°6′. —**Endomersion-objective**, a form of objective, or object-glass, devised by Zenger, in which the chromatic aberration is removed by the employment of a liquid (as a mixture of ethereal and fatty oils) placed between the separate lenses.

objectively (ob-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner; as an outward or external thing.

Activity, *objectively* regarded, is impulse or tendency.
R. Adamson, Fichte, p. 184.

objectiveness (ob-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light?
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 1.

objectivism (ob-jek'ti-vizm), *n.* [< *objective* + *-ism*.] 1. In *philos.*, the tendency to magnify the importance of the objective elements of cognition; especially, the doctrine that knowledge of the non-ego takes precedence in time, in logical sequence, and in order of importance of all knowledge of the ego.—2. The character, in a work of art or in its author, of being objective, in the sense of dramatic, presenting things as they are and persons as they seem to themselves and to one another.

objectivistic (ob-jek-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *objective* + *-ist* + *-ic*.] Partaking of objectivism, in either sense.—**Objectivistic logic.** See *subjectivistic logic*, under *logic*.

objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *objectivité* = Sp. *objetividad* = Pg. *objectividade*, < ML. **objectivita(t-)s*, < *objectivus*, objective: see *objective*.] The property or state of being objective, in any sense of that word; externality; external reality; universal validity; absorption in external objects. See *objective*, *a.*

The Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply, as they required it, in any determinate relation.
Sir W. Hamilton (in Reid), Supplementary Dissertations, [note B, I.

Preponderant *objectivity* seems characteristic of the earlier stages of our consciousness, and the subjective attitude does not become habitual till later in life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 41.

The secret of the *objectivity* of phenomena, and their connection as parts of one world, must obviously be sought, not without but within, not in what is simply given to the mind but in what is produced by it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 198.

Intense *objectivity* of regards, as in a race or an engrossing operation, is not, strictly speaking, unconsciousness, but it is the maximum of energy with the minimum of consciousness. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 578.

objectivize (ob-jek'ti-vīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectivized*, ppr. *objectivizing*. [< *objective* + *-ize*.] To render objective; place before the mind as an object; objectify.

The word is one by which the disciple *objectivizes* his own feelings. *Bushnell.*

objectize (ob'jek-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objectized*, ppr. *objectizing*. [< *object*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] Same as *objectify*. *Coleridge.*

objectless (ob'jekt-les), *a.* [< *object*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no object; purposeless; aimless.

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign-post, evidently *objectless* and lost.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

object-lesson (ob'jekt-les'n), *n.* A lesson in which instruction is communicated, or a subject made clear, by presenting to the eye the object to be described, or a representation of it.

object-object (ob'jekt-ob'jekt), *n.* An object of knowledge different from mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

objector (ǫb-jek'tǫr), *n.* [< LL. *objector*, an accuser (ML. also an objector ?), < L. *objicere, obicere*, object, accuse: see *object*, *v.*] One who objects or interposes an adverse opinion, reason, or argument; one who is unwilling to receive and abide by a proposition, decision, or argument advanced, or offers opposing opinions, arguments, or reasons.

object-soul (ob'jekt-sōl), *n.* In *anthropology*, a soul or vital principle believed by many barbarous tribes to animate lifeless objects, and generally imagined as of a phantom-like, attenuated materiality, rather than as of a purely spiritual character.

The doctrine of *object-souls*, expanding into the general doctrine of spirits conveying influence through material objects, becomes the origin of Fetichism and idolatry.
Encyc. Brit., II. 56.

object-staff (ob'jekt-stȧf), *n.* In *surv.*, a leveling-staff.

object-teaching (ob'jekt-tē'ching), *n.* A mode of teaching in which objects themselves are made the subject of lessons, tending to the development of the observing and reasoning powers. See *object-lesson*.

objectual† (ǫb-jek'tū-ąl), *a.* [< L. *objectus* (*objectu-*), object (see *object*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to that which is without; external; objective; sensible.

Thus far have we taken a literal survey of the text [2 Cor. vi. 16] concerning the material temple, external or *objectual* idols, and the impossibility of their agreement.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 290. (*Davies.*)

objicient (ǫb-jis'i-ęnt), *n.* [< L. *objicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *objicere, obicere*, object: see *object*.] One who objects; an objector; an opponent. *Card. Wiseman.* [Rare.]

objuration (ob-jǭ-rā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **objuratio(n-)*, < *objurare*, bind by an oath: see *objure*.] The act of binding by oath. *Bramhall.*

objure (ǫb-jör'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *objured*, ppr. *objuring*. [= OF. *objurer*, < LL. *objurare*, bind by an oath, < L. *ob*, before, + *jurare*, swear, make oath: see *jurate*, *jury*.] To swear. [Rare.]

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating. *Carlyle*, Misc., I. 353. (*Davies.*)

objurgate (ǫb-jėr'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *objurgated*, ppr. *objurgating*. [< L. *objurgatus*, pp. of *objurgare*, chide, scold, blame, < *ob*, before, against, + *jurgare*, chide, scold, and lit. (LL.) sue at law, < *jus* (*jur-*), right, law, + *agere*, drive, pursue: see *agent*.] To chide; reprove.

Command all to do their duty. Command, but not *objurgate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

objurgation (ob-jėr-gā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *objurgation* = It. *objurgazione*, < L. *objurgatio(n-)*, a chiding, reproof, < *objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] The act of objurgating, or chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations, *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

He will try to soothe him, and win him, if he can, to reconsider and retract so grievous an *objurgation*.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 405.

objurgatory (ǫb-jėr'gā-tǭ-ri), *a.* [= F. *objurgatoire*, < L. *objurgatorius*, chiding, < *objurgator*, one who chides, < *objurgare*, chide: see *objurgate*.] Having the character of an objurgation; containing censure or reproof; culpatory.

Now Letters, though they be capable of any Subject, yet commonly they are either Narratory, *Objurgatory*, Consolatory, Monitory, or Congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

oblanceolate (ob-lan'sē-ǭ-lāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *lanceolate*.] In *bot.*, shaped like a lance-point reversed — that is, having the tapering point next the leafstalk: said of certain leaves. See *lanceolate*.

oblate (ob-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oblated*, ppr. *oblating*. [< L. *oblatus*, pp. of *obferre, offerre*, present, offer, devote: see *offer*.] **1**†. To offer; present; propose.

Both garrisons and the inhabitantes, oppressed with much penurye and extreme famyne, were coacted to render the cytie vpon reasonable conditions to them by the Frenche Kyng sent and *oblated*. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 31.

2. To offer as an oblation; devote to the service of God or of the church. *Rev. O. Shipley.*

oblate (ob-lāt' or ob'lāt), *n.* [1. = F. *oblat* = Sp. Pg. It. *oblato*, < ML. *oblatus*, an oblate, i. e. a secular person devoted, with his belongings, to a particular monastery or service, < L. *oblatus*, pp., offered, devoted: see *oblate*, *v.* 2. = OF. *oublee, ublee, oblie*, an offering, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, F. *oublie* (> Sp. *oblea*), a wafer (see *oble*), = Sp. Pg. *oblada*, an offering of bread, *oblata*, an offering, = It. *oblata*, < ML. *oblata*, an offering, tribute, esp. an offering of bread, altar-bread, a cake, wafer, fem. of L. *oblatus*, offered: see above.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a secular person devoted to a monastery, but not under its vows. Specifically — (*a*) One who devoted himself, his dependents, and estates to the service of some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother.

One Master Guccio and his wife, Mina, who had given themselves as *oblates*, with all their property, to the church [at Siena], devoting themselves and their means to the advance of the work.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 151.

(*b*) A child dedicated by his or her parents to a monastic life, and therefore held in monastic discipline and domicile.

Born of humble parents, who offered him [Suger], in his early youth, as an *oblate* at the altar of St. Denis, he had been bred in the schools of the abbey.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 768.

(*c*) One who assumed the cowl in immediate anticipation of death. (*d*) One of a congregation of secular priests who do not bind themselves by monastic vows. The congregation of the *Oblates of St. Charles* or *Oblates of the Blessed Virgin and St. Ambrose* was founded in the diocese of Milan in the sixteenth century by St. Charles Borromeo; that of the *Oblates of Italy* was founded at Turin in 1816; and that of the *Oblates of Mary Immaculate*, founded in the south of France in 1815, was brought into the United States in 1848. (*e*) One of a community of women engaged in religious and charitable work. Such communities are the oblates founded by St. Francesca of Rome about 1433, and the *Oblate Sisters of Providence*, a sisterhood of colored women founded at Baltimore in 1825 for the education and the amelioration of the condition of colored women.

2. *Eccles.*, a loaf of unconsecrated bread prepared for use at the celebration of the eucharist; altar-bread. From the earliest times of which we have distinct information, oblates have been circular in form, of moderate thickness, and marked with a cross or crosses. In the Western Church they are unleavened, much reduced in size, and commonly known as *wafers*, or, especially after consecration, as *hosts*. In the Anglican Church the use of leavened bread in loaves of ordinary size and form was permitted at the Reformation, and became the prevalent though not exclusive use. The Greek Church uses a circular oblate of leavened bread, in the center of which is a square projection called the *Holy Lamb*. This projecting part alone is consecrated, and the remainder serves for the antidoron. — **Oblate roll**, in *Eng. hist.*, the account kept in the exchequer, particularly in the reigns of John and Henry III., of old debts due to the king and of gifts made to him.

oblate (ob-lāt'), *a.* [< L. *oblatus*, taken in sense of 'spread out,' namely, at the sides of the sphere, pp. of *obferre, offerre*, bring forward, present, offer: see *offer*.] In *geom.*, flattened at the poles: said of a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis: as, the earth is an *oblate* spheroid. See *prolate*.

oblateness (ob-lāt'nes), *n.* The condition of being oblate or flattened at the poles.

oblation (ob-lā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *oblation* = Sp. *oblacion* = Pg. *oblação* = It. *oblazione*, < LL. *oblatio(n-)*, an offering, presenting, gift, present, < L. *oblatus*, pp. of *obferre, offerre*, present, offer: see *oblate*, *v.*, and *offer*.] **1.** The act of offering. Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The donation by the laity of bread and wine for the eucharist, and of other gifts or of contributions in money for the maintenance of divine worship and for the support of the clergy and the poor. In the early church the bread and wine were given by members of the congregation to the deacon before the liturgy, and offered by the priest on the altar; later this custom fell into disuse, and the other gifts were presented at or just before the offertory. The Greek church has a special preparation of the elements in the office of prothesis (see *prothesis*), before the liturgy. (*b*) The offering or presenting to God upon the altar of the unconsecrated bread and wine; the offertory. (*c*) The solemn offering or presentation in memorial before God of the consecrated elements as sacramentally the body and blood of Christ. This is called the *great oblation*, in distinction from the *lesser oblation* or offertory. The great oblation forms the second part of the prayer of consecration, the first part being the words of institution, or the consecration in the stricter sense. In the Oriental liturgies, in the Scotch communion office of 1764, and in the American Book of Common Prayer, the great oblation is succeeded by the invocation or epiclesis.

The earliest theory of Liturgies recognised three distinct *Oblations* in the Holy Action.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 339.

(*d*) The whole office of holy communion; the eucharist.

2. In *Rom. law* (*oblatio*), a mode of extinguishment for debt by the tender of the precise amount due. It had to be followed, in Roman and French law, in order to become an effectual tender, by *depositio*, or consignation into the hand of a public officer. *Holland.*

3. Anything offered or presented; an offering; a gift.

Take thou my *oblation*, poor but free.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

I could not make unto your majesty a better *oblation* than of some treatise.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 5.

Specifically — **4.** Anything offered or presented in worship; an offering or sacrifice; especially, *eccles.*, a eucharistic offering or donation; usually in the plural, the eucharistic elements or other offerings at the eucharist.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. Isa. i. 13.

Purification was accompanied with an *oblation*, something was to be given; a lamb, a dove, a turtle; all emblems of mildness. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

A few Years after, K. Lewis of France comes into England of purpose to visit the Shrine of St. Thomas; where, having paid his Vows, he makes *Oblations* with many rich Presents. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

This *oblation* of an heart fixed with dependence on and affection to him is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion. *Locke*, Reasonableness of Christianity.

5. In *canon law*, anything offered to God and the church, whether movables or immovables.

The name of *Oblations*, applied not only here to those small and petit payments which yet are a part of the minister's right but also generally given unto all such allowances as serve for their needful maintenance, is both ancient and convenient. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 74.

oblationer† (ob-lā'shǫn-ėr), *n.* [< *oblation* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes an oblation or offering.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 423.

2. The church official who receives oblations.

oblatrate† (ob-lā'trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oblatratus*, pp. of *oblatrare*, bark at, < *ob*, before, + *latrare*, bark: see *latrate*.] To bark at; snarl at; rail against. *Cockeram.*

oblatration† (ob-lā-trā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **oblatratio(n-)*, < *oblatrare*, bark at: see *oblatrate*.] Barking; snarling; quarrelsome or captious objection or objections.

The apostle feares none of these currish *oblatrations*; but contemning all impotent misacceptions, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Bp. Hall, Sermon preached to the Lords.

oble†, **obley**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *oblec, oublee, oblie* (F. *oublie*), < ML. *oblata*, an offering: see *oblate*, *n.*] The bread prepared for the eucharist; an oblate. Also *obcley*.

Ne Jhesu was nat the *oble*
That reysed was at the sacre.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

oblectate† (ob-lek'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oblectatus*, pp. of *oblectare*, delight, please, < *ob*, before, + *lactare*, freq. of *lacere*, allure. Cf. *delight*, *delectation*.] To delight; please highly. *Cotgrave.*

oblectation† (ob-lek-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *oblectation*, < L. *oblectatio(n-)*, a delighting, < *oblectare*, delight: see *oblectate*.] The act of pleasing highly; delight.

The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke*, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

obley†, *n.* See *oble*.

obligable (ob'li-gą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **obligabilis*, < *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] Capable of being held to the performance of what has been undertaken; true to a promise or contract; trustworthy in the performance of duty.

The main difference between people seems to be that one man can come under obligations on which you can rely — is *obligable* — and another is not.
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 463.

obligant (ob'li-gant), *n.* [< L. *obligan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obligare*, bind: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] In *Scots law*, one who binds himself by a legal tie to pay or perform something to or for another person.

obligate (ob'li-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obligated*, ppr. *obligating*. [< L. *obligatus*, pp. of *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] **1.** To bind by legal or moral tie, as by oath, indenture, or treaty; bring under legal or moral obligation; hold to some specific act or duty; pledge.

Every person not having a greater annual revenue in land than one hundred pence was *obligated* to have in his possession a bow and arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 116.

That 'a your true plan. To *obligate*
The present ministers of state.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

This oath he himself explains as *obligating*, not merely to a passive compliance with the statutory enactments, but to an active maintenance of their authority.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Suppose . . . that Colombia had *obligated* herself to the company to allow such vessels to pass.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 207.

2. To place under obligation in any way, as on account of continued favors or repeated acts of kindness; make beholden or indebted; constrain by considerations of duty, expediency, courtesy, etc. [Chiefly colloq. for *oblige*.]

I am sorry, sir, I am *obligated* to leave you.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

They [the trees] feel *obligated* to follow the mode, and come out in a new suit of green.
Thackeray, Early and Late Papers, Men and Coats.

obligate (ob'li-gāt), *a.* [< L. *obligatus*, pp.: see *obligate*, *v.*] Constrained or bound; having of necessity a particular character, or restricted to a particular course.

Obligate parasites — that is, species to which a parasitic life is indispensable for the attainment of their full development. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 356.

obligation (ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< F. *obligation* = Sp. *obligacion* = Pg. *obrigação* = It. *obbligazione*, < L. *obligatio(n-)*, a binding, an engagement or pledging, a bond, obligation, < *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] 1. The constraining power or authoritative character of a duty, a moral precept, a civil law, or a promise or contract voluntarily made; action upon the will by a sense of moral constraint.

For to make oure *obligacioun* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we mowe fulfille the wille of you and of my lord Melibee. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

The *obligation* of our blood forbids
A gory emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 122.

The very notion of virtue implies the notion of *obligation*. *D. Stewart*, Outlines of Moral Philosophy, vi. 4.

It is an incontrovertible axiom that all property, and especially all Tithe property, is held under a moral *obligation* to provide for the spiritual needs of those parishes from which it accrues. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 279.

The whole phraseology of *obligation*, in short, upon Hedonistic principles can best be explained by a theory which is essentially the same as that of Hobbes, and which in Plato's time was represented by the dictum of certain Sophists that "Justice is the interest of the stronger." *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 347.

2. That to which one is bound; that which one is bound or obliged to do, especially by moral or legal claims; a duty.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect!
No other *obligation*! By my life,
That promises moe thousands. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 96.

"The cultivation of the soil," we are told, "is an *obligation* imposed by nature on mankind." *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 70.

Inasmuch as rights and *obligations* are correlative, there is an *obligation* lying on every state to respect the rights of every other, to abstain from all injury and wrong towards it, as well as towards its subjects. These *obligations* are expressed in international law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 117.

3†. A claim; a ground of demanding.

Duke William having the Word of Edward, and the Oath of Harold, had sufficient *Obligations* to expect the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 22.

4. The state or fact of being bound or morally constrained by gratitude to requite benefits; moral indebtedness.

He sayd he wolde pardon them of all their trespaces, and wolde quite them of the gret somme of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by *obligacion* of olde tyme. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xlvi.

To the poore and miserable her losa was irreparable, for there was no degree but had some *obligation* to her memorie. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

5. In *law:* (*a*) A bond containing a penalty, with a condition annexed, for payment of money, performance of covenants, or the like: sometimes styled a *writing obligatory*. By some modern English jurists the word is used as equivalent to *legal duty* generally.

He can make *obligations*, and write court-hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 101.

(*b*) In *Rom. law*, the juridical relation between two or more persons in virtue of which one can compel the other to do or not to do a certain act which has a monetary value, or can at least be measured by a monetary standard. It might arise out of delict as well as out of contract. The word is used as well to designate the right as the corresponding duty.

6. In medieval schools, a rule of disputation by which the opponent was bound to admit any premise, not involving a contradiction, begging of the question, or other fallacy, which the respondent might propose. Disputation, as a game for teaching logic, was a principal part of the scholastic exercises, and perhaps may still be so in some countries. A master presided, and after a sufficient time decided in favor of one of the disputants, who was then obliged to give his adversary a great thwack with a wooden instrument. Modern writers sometimes speak of any rule of scholastic disputation as an *obligation*.—**Accessory, conditional, conventional, correal**, etc., **obligations**. See the adjectives.—**Days of obligation** (*eccles.*), days on which every one is expected to abstain from secular occupations and to attend divine service.—**Natural, obediential**, etc., **obligations**. See the adjectives.—**Of obligation**, obligatory: said especially of an observance commanded by the church: as, it is *of obligation* to communicate at Easter.

There is properly only one Moslem pilgrimage *of obligation*, that to Mecca, which still often draws an annual contingent of from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

Pure obligation, in *Scots law*, an absolute obligation already due and immediately enforceable.=**Syn.** Engagement, contract, agreement.

obligational (ob-li-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *obligation* + *-al.*] Obligatory.

There are three classes of resembling features which exist between the adult and the child. I. The unavoidable. . . . II. The criminal. . . . III. The *obligational*. *Biblical Museum*, p. 324.

obligative (ob'li-gā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *obligatif*; as *obligate* + *-ive.*] Implying obligation.

With must and ought (to) we make forms which may be called *obligative*, 'implying obligation': thus, I must give, I ought to give. *Whitney*, Eng. Gram., p. 122.

obligativeness (ob'li-gā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being obligatory. *Norris*, Christian Law Asserted (1678).

obligato, *a.* and *n.* See *obbligato*.

obligatorily (ob'li-gā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

Being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 230.

obligatoriness (ob'li-gā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being obligatory.

obligatory (ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *obligatoire* = Sp. *obligatorio* = Pg. *obrigatorio* = It. *obbligatorio*, < LL. *obligatorius*, binding, < L. *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *obligate*, *oblige*.] Imposing obligation; binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance of or forbearance from some act: followed by *on* before the person, formerly by *to*.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states. *Bacon*.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift*.

When an end is lawful and *obligatory*, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and *obligatory*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 150.

obligatum (ob-li-gā'tum), *n.* [< ML. *obligatum*, neut. of L. *obligatus*, obligate: see *obligate*, *a.*] The proposition which a scholastic disputant is under an obligation to admit. See *obligation*, 6.

oblige (ō-blīj'; formerly also ō-blēj', after the F.), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliged*, ppr. *obliging*. [< ME. *obligen*, usually *oblishe*, *oblisshen*, etc., < OF. *obliger*, F. *obliger* = Sp. *obligar* = Pg. *obrigar* = It. *obbligare*, < L. *obligare*, bind or tie around, bind together, bind, put under moral or legal obligation, < *ob*, before, about, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*.] 1†. To bind; attach; devote.

Lord, to thy seruice I *oblissh* me, with all myn herte holy. *York Plays*, p. 116.

Zani . . . was met by the Pope and saluted in this manner: Here take, oh Zani, this ring of gold, and, by giving it to the Sea, *oblige* it unto thee. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

Admit he promis'd love,
Oblig'd himself by oath to her you plead for.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iii. 3.

Privateers are not *obliged* to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please, or to go into any other Ship that will entertain them, only paying for their Provision. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 31.

2. To bind, constrain, or compel by any physical, moral, or legal force or influence; place under the obligation or necessity (especially moral necessity) of doing some particular thing or of pursuing some particular course.

I wol to yow *oblige* me to deye. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1414.

O, ten times faster Venus' pigeons fly
To seal love's bonds new-made than they are wont
To keep *obliged* faith unforfeited. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 7.

This Virtue especially was commended in him, and he would often say That even God himself was *obliged* by his Word. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

Wherto I neither *oblige* the belief of other person, nor over hastily subscribe mine own. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

That way [toward the southern quarter of the world] the Musselmans are *obliged* to set their faces when they Pray, in reverence to the Tomb of their Prophet. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

I will instance one opinion which I look upon every man *obliged* in conscience to quit. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. To lay under obligation of gratitude, etc., by some act of courtesy or kindness; hence, to gratify; serve; do a service to or confer a favor upon; be of service to; do a kindness or good turn to: as, kindly *oblige* me by shutting the door; in the passive, to be indebted.

They are able to *oblige* the Prince of their Country by lending him money. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 55.

I would sustain alone
The worst, and not persuade thee; rather die
Deserted than *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 980.

Free. Deny you! they cannot. All of 'em have been your intimate Friends.

Man. No, they have been People only I have *oblig'd* particularly. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

Dreading e'en fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er *obliged*.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 209.

[The diamond] is *oblig'd* to Darkness for a Ray
That would be more Oppress than Help'd by Day.
Cowley, To the Bishop of Lincoln.

Yet, in a feast, the epicure holds himself not more *obliged* to the cook for the venison than to the physician who braces his stomach to enjoy. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

=**Syn. 2.** To force, coerce.—**3.** To serve, accommodate.

obligee (ob-li-jē'), *n.* [< F. *obligé*, pp. of *obliger*, oblige: see *oblige*.] One to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond or writing obligatory is given; in general, one who is placed under any obligation.

Ther 's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.
Nuptialls of Peleus and Thetis (1654). (*Nares.*)

Ireland, the *obligee*, might have said, "What security have I for receiving the balance due to me after you are paid?" *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 170.

obligement (ō-blīj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *obligement*, < LL. *obligamentum*, a bond, obligation, < L. *obligare*, bind, oblige: see *oblige*.] 1†. Obligation.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton*, Education.

2. A favor conferred.

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

obliger (ō-blī'jėr), *n.* One who obliges.

It is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 453.

obliging (ō-blī'jing), *p. a.* Having a disposition to oblige or confer favors; ready to do a good turn or to be of service: as, an *obliging* neighbor; hence, characteristic of one who is ready to do a favor; accommodating; kind; complaisant: as, an *obliging* disposition.

She . . . affected this *obliging* carriage to her inferiors. *Goldsmith*, Hist. England, xxxiv.

He is an *obliging* man, and I knew he would let me have them without asking what I wanted them for. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 210.

=**Syn.** Friendly. See *polite*.

obligingly (ō-blī'jing-li), *adv.* In an obliging manner; with ready compliance and a desire to serve or be of service; with courteous readiness; kindly; complaisantly: as, he very *obligingly* showed us over his establishment.

He had an Antick Busto of Zenobia in Marble, with a thick Radiated Crown; of which he very *obligingly* gave me a Copy. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 49.

obligingness (ō-blī'jing-nes), *n.* 1. Binding power; obligation. [Rare.]

Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions. *Hammond*, Works, I. 232.

2. The quality of being obliging; civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness.

His behaviour . . . was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy as to know and be known to them. *I. Walton*, Lives (Bp. Sanderson), p. 364.

obligistic (ob-li-jis'tik), *a.* [< *oblige* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the obligations of scholastic disputation. See *obligation*, 6.

obligor (ob'li-gôr), *n.* [< *oblige* + *-or.*] In *law*, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.

Thomas Prince, who was one of the contractors for the trade, was not one of the *obligors* to the adventures. *Appendix to New England's Memorial*, p. 405.

obligulate (ob-lig'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ligulate.*] In *bot.*, extended on the inner instead of the outer side of the capitulum or head: said of the corollas of some ligulate florets. [Rare.]

obliquation (ob-li-kwā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *obliquatio(n-)*, a bending, oblique direction, < L. *obliquare*, bend: see *oblique*, *v.*] 1. Obliqueness; declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side.

Wherein according to common anatomy the right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres; and so must frame a reticulate and quincuncial figure by their *obliquations*. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newton*, Opticks, ii. 1. 19.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [Rare in both senses.]

oblique (ob-lēk' or ob-lik'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *oblique* = Sp. *oblicuo* = Pg. It. *obliquo*, < L. *obliquus*, slanting, awry, oblique, sidelong, < *ob*, before, near, + (LL.) *liquis* (scarcely used), slanting, bent; cf. Russ. *luka*, a bend, Lith. *leukti*, bend.]

I. *a.* **1.** Of lines or planes, making with a given line, surface, or direction an angle that is less than 90°; neither perpendicular nor parallel; of angles, either acute or obtuse, not right; in general, not direct; aslant; slanting. See cuts under *angle*[3].

Upon others we can look but in *oblique* lines; only upon ourselves in direct. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

With tract *oblique*
At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd
To interrupt, sidelong he works his way.
Milton, P. L., ix. 510.

2. Indirect, in a figurative sense: as, an *oblique* reproach or taunt.

The following passage is an *oblique* panegyric on the Union. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak; for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less. *Baker*, Hen. I., an. 1135.

By Germans in old times . . . all inferiors were spoken to in the third person singular, as "er"; that is, an *oblique* form, by which the inferior was referred to as though not present, served to disconnect him from the speaker.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

3. Questionable from a moral point of view; not upright or morally direct; evil.

All is *oblique*;
There 's nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villany. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 18.

It is a mere degenerous appetite,
A lust, *oblique*, depraved affection,
And bears no mark or character of love.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Because the ministry is an office of dignity and honour, some are . . . rather bold to accuse our discipline in this respect, as not only permitting but requiring also ambitious suits and other *oblique* ways or means whereby to obtain it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 77.

It tends to the utter disolving of those *oblique* suspicions which have any aspect on his Ma[ties] subjects, whether spectators or others.
Evelyn, Encounter between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

4. In *bot.*, unequal-sided.—**Oblique angle.** See def. 1.—**Oblique arch,** in *arch.* See *arch*[1].—**Oblique ascension**†. See *ascension.*—**Oblique battery.** See *battery.*—**Oblique bridge,** a skew bridge.—**Oblique case,** in *gram.*, any case except the nominative.—**Oblique circle,** in spherical projections, a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—**Oblique cone.** See *cone.*—**Oblique cylinder,** a cylinder whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base.—**Oblique descension.** See *descension*, 4.—**Oblique extinction.** See *extinction.*—**Oblique fire, helicoid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Oblique hyperbola,** one whose asymptotes are not at right angles to one another.—**Oblique inguinal hernia.** See *hernia.*—**Oblique leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf in which the cellular tissue is not symmetrically developed on each side of the midrib, as in the elm; an inequilateral leaf.—**Oblique ligament,** in *anat.*, a small round ligament running from the tubercle of the ulna at the base of the coronoid process to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. Also called *round ligament.*—**Oblique line of the clavicle,** the trapezoid line for the trapezoid ligament.—**Oblique line of the fibula,** the postero-internal border.—**Oblique line of the lower jaw,** two ridges, the external and the internal, the former running from the mental prominence upward and backward to the anterior margin of the ramus, and the latter, or mylohyoid ridge, running from below the genial tubercles upward and backward to the ramus, and affording attachment to the mylohyoid muscle.—**Oblique line of the radius,** a line running downward and outward from the tuberosity to form the anterior border of the bone.—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage,** an indistinct ridge on the wing, for attachment of the sternohyoid and thyrohyoid muscles.—**Oblique line of the tibia,** the popliteal line.—**Oblique line of the ulna,** a line on the anterior distal surface, limiting attachment of the pronator quadratus.—**Oblique motion,** in *music.* See *motion*, 14.—**Oblique muscles of the abdomen, of the eye, of the neck.** See phrases under *obliquus.*—**Oblique narration** or **speech** (tr. of L. *oratio obliqua*), in *gram.*, indirect narration; a construction in which the original speaker's words are repeated in full or in substance, but with such a change of person and tense as conforms them to the circumstances of the person reporting. Thus, in English, he said he *had* been learning geometry, for he said "I have been learning geometry."—**Oblique perspective.** Same as *angular perspective* (which see, under *angular*).—**Oblique pianoforte,** an upright pianoforte in which the strings run diagonally instead of vertically. As now made, most uprights are oblique.—**Oblique plane,** in *dialing*, a plane which declines from the zenith or inclines toward the horizon.—**Oblique processes of the vertebræ,** the articular processes; the zygapophyses. See cut under *dorsal.*—**Oblique rhythm.** See *rhythm.*—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium,** a prominence on the palmar surface of the trapezium to which is attached the anterior annular ligament.—**Oblique ridge of the ulna,** a ridge running from the hinder end of the small sigmoid cavity to the posterior border.—**Oblique sailing** (*naut.*), the movement of a ship when she sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian.—**Oblique speech.** See *oblique narration.*—**Oblique sphere,** in *astron.* and *geog.*, the celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or its position relative to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator.—**Oblique system of coördinates.** See *coördinate.*—**Oblique vein of the heart,** a small vein from the vestigial fold of pericardium, opening into the coronary sinus without a valve: a remnant of the left superior fetal cava.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, an oblique muscle: as, the external *oblique* of the abdomen. See *obliquus.*

oblique (ọb-lēk′ or ọb-līk′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obliqued*, ppr. *obliquing.* [= F. *obliquer*, march obliquely, = Sp. *oblicuar* = Pg. *obliquar* = It. *obliquare*, direct or drive obliquely, < L. *obliquare*, bend, turn away, < *obliquus*, oblique, awry: see *oblique*, *a.*] **1.** To deviate from a direct line or from the perpendicular; slant; slope. [Rare.]

Projecting his person toward it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine. *Scott*, Waverley, xi.

2. To advance slantingly or obliquely; specifically (*milit.*), to advance obliquely by making a half-face to the right or left and marching in the new direction.

The fox *obliqued* towards us, and entered a field of which our position commanded a full view.
Georgia Scenes, p. 176.

oblique-angled (ọb-lēk′ang′gld), *a.* Having oblique angles: as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

obliqued†, *p. a.* Oblique.

Each of you,
That vertue have or this or that to make,
Is checkt and changed from his nature trew,
By others opposition or *obliquèd* view.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 54.

obliquely (ọb-lēk′li or ọb-līk′li), *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction; not directly; slantingly; indirectly.

He who discommendeth others, *obliquely* commendeth himself. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 20.

obliqueness (ọb-lēk′nes or ọb-līk′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being oblique.

obliqui, *n.* Plural of *obliquus.*

obliquity (ọb-lik′wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *obliquities* (-tiz). [< F. *obliquité* = Sp. *oblicuidad* = Pg. *obliquidade* = It. *obliquità*, < L. *obliquita(t-)s*, a slanting direction, obliqueness, < *obliquus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique.*] The state of being oblique. (*a*) A relative position in which two planes, a straight line and a plane, or two straight lines in a plane cut at an angle not a right angle; also, the magnitude of this angle.

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall, and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horizon. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. (*Richardson.*)

The amount of radiation in any direction from a luminous surface is proportional to the cosine of the *obliquity.*
Tait, Light, § 55.

(*b*) Deviation from an intellectual or moral standard.

My Understanding hath been full of Error and *Obliquities.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 51.

Not once touching the inward bed of corruption, and that hectick disposition to evill, the sourse of all vice, and *obliquity* against the rule of Law.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

To disobey or oppose His will in anything imports a moral *obliquity.* *South.*

He who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye;
That prize belongs to none but the sincere;
The least *obliquity* is fatal here.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 579.

I venerate an honest *obliquity* of understanding.
Lamb, All Fool's Day.

Obliquity of the ecliptic, the angle between the plane of the earth's orbit and that of the earth's equator. As affected by nutation, it is called the *apparent obliquity*; but when corrected for this effect, it is called the *mean obliquity.* The mean obliquity at the beginning of 1870 was 23° 27′ 22″, and it diminishes, owing to the attractions of the other planets, at the rate of 47″ per century.

obliquus (ob-lī′kwus), *n.*; pl. *obliqui* (-kwī). [NL., sc. *museulus*, muscle: see *oblique.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the direction of whose fibers is oblique to the long axis of the body, or to the long axis of the part acted upon.—**Obliquus abdominis externus,** the great external oblique muscle of the abdomen, whose fibers proceed from above downward and forward. See third cut under *muscle.*—**Obliquus abdominis internus,** the great internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, exterior to the transversalis, whose fibers proceed from below upward and forward.—**Obliquus ascendens,** the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus auris,** a few muscular fibers situated upon the concha of the ear.—**Obliquus capitis inferior,** a muscle passing from the spinous process of the axis to the transverse process of the atlas.—**Obliquus capitis superior,** a muscle passing from the transverse process of the atlas to the occipital bone.—**Obliquus descendens,** the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.—**Obliquus inferior of the eye,** a muscle situated crosswise upon the under surface of the eyeball, which it rotates upon its axis from within upward and outward.—**Obliquus superior of the eye,** the trochlear muscle, antagonizing the obliquus inferior: remarkable for turning at a right angle or less as its central tendon passes through a pulley (in *Mammalia*). See cuts under *eye*[1], *eyeball*, and *rectus.*

oblishet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *oblige.*

oblitet (ob-līt′), *a.* [< L. *oblitus*, pp. of *oblinere*, smear, bedaub. Cf. *obliterate.*] Dim; indistinct; slurred over.

Obscure and *oblite* mention is made of those water-works.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. v. 21. (*Davies.*)

obliterate (ọb-lit′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obliterated*, ppr. *obliterating.* [< L. *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp. of *obliterare*, *oblitterare* (> It. *obliterare* = Sp. *obliterar* = Pg. *oblitterar* = F. *oblitérer*), erase, blot out (a writing), blot out of remembrance (cf. *oblinere*, pp. *oblitus*, erase, blot out), < *ob*, over, + *litera*, *littera*, a letter: see *letter*[3].] To blot or render undecipherable; blot out; erase; efface; remove all traces of.

Gregory the First . . . designed to *obliterate* and extinguish the memory of heathen antiquity and authors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 69.

With poinant and sower Invectives, I say, I will deface, wipe out, and *obliterate* his fair Reputation, even as a Record with the Juice of Lemons.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

The handwriting of the Divinity in the soul, though seemingly *obliterated*, has come out with awful distinctness in the solemn seasons of life.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 10.

Obliterated vessel or **duct,** in *pathol.*, a vessel or duct whose walls have contracted such an adhesion to each other that the cavity has completely disappeared.—**Syn.** *Erase*, *Expunge*, etc. (see *efface*), rub out, rub off, wipe out, remove.

obliterate (ọb-lit′e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *obliteratus*, *oblitteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, almost effaced; obsolete or very indistinct, as the surface-markings of an insect.—**Obliterate marks** or **spots,** those marks or spots which are indistinct, and fade at their margins into the ground-color.—**Obliterate processes, punctures, striæ,** etc., those that are hardly distinguishable from the general surface.

obliteration (ọb-lit-e-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *oblitération* = Sp. *obliteracion* = Pg. *obliteração*, < LL. *obliteratio(n-)*, an erasing, < L. *obliterare*, erase: see *obliterate.*] **1.** The act of obliterating or effacing; a blotting out or wearing out; effacement; extinction.

There might, probably, be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that immense ages precedent at some time have yielded.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 138.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the *obliteration* of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language.
Beddoes, Nature of Mathematical Evidence, p. 96.

2. In *entom.*, the state of being obliterate; also, an obliterated part of a suture, margin, etc.—**3.** In *pathol.*, the closure of a canal or cavity of the body by adhesion of its walls.

obliterative (ọb-lit′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *obliterate* + *-ive.*] Tending to obliterate; obliterating; effacing; erasing. *North Brit. Rev.*

oblivial† (ọb-liv′i-al), *a.* [< LL. *oblivialis*, of forgetfulness, < L. *oblivium*, forgetfulness: see *oblivion.*] Forgetful; oblivious. *Bailey*, 1731.

oblivion (ọb-liv′i-ọn), *n.* [< F. *oblivion* = It. *oblivione*, < L. *oblivio(n-)*, also later or poet. *oblivium* (> It. *obblio*), forgetfulness, a being forgotten, a forgetting, < *oblivius*, forgotten, < *oblivisci*, pp. *oblitus*, forget, < *ob-*, over, + **livisci*, a deponent inchoative verb, prob. < *livere*, grow dark: see *livid.*] **1.** The state of being forgotten or lost to memory.

Wher God he praith to socour vs truly,
And that so myght pray to hys plesance dayly,
That neuer vs haue in *oblivion.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2708.

Oblivion is a kind of annihilation; and for things to be as though they had not been is like unto never being.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 21.

Pompeii and Herculaneum might have passed into *oblivion*, with a herd of their contemporaries, had they not been fortunately overwhelmed by a volcano.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

2. The act or fact of forgetting; forgetfulness.

O give us to feel and bewail our infinite *oblivion* of thy word. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 256.

There were few in this garboil but that, either through negligence lost or through *oblivion*, left something behind them. *Foxe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 110).

Whenever his mind was wandering in the far past he fell into this *oblivion* of their actual faces.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 8.

3. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An *act of oblivion* is an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offenses granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

By the *act of oblivion*, all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Before these kings we embrace you yet once more,
With all forgiveness, all *oblivion.*
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

Act of Oblivion, an English statute of 1660, entitled "An Act of Free and Generall Pardon, Indempnity, and Oblivion," by which all political offenses committed during the time of the Commonwealth were pardoned, excepting by name certain persons, chief of whom were those engaged in the sentence and execution of Charles I. Also called *Act of Indemnity.*—**Syn.** *Oblivion*, *Forgetfulness*,

Obliviousness. *Oblivion* is the state into which a thing passes when it is thoroughly and finally forgotten. The use of *oblivion* for the act of forgetting was an innovation of the Latinizing age, which has not won recognition, nor has the "Act of Oblivion" given *oblivion* currency in the sense of official or formal pardon. *Forgetfulness* is a quality of a person: as, a man remarkable for his *forgetfulness*. If *forgetfulness* is ever properly used where *oblivion* would serve, it still seems the act of a person: as, to be buried in *forgetfulness*. *Obliviousness* stands for a sort of negative act, a complete failure to remember: as, a person's *obliviousness* of the proprieties of an occasion.

oblivionize† (ǫb-liv'i-ǫn-īz), *v. t.* [< *oblivion* + *-ize*.] To commit to oblivion; discard from memory; forget.

I will *oblivionize* my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, Patient Grissel (Shak. Soc.).

I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionised*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 129. (*Davies.*)

oblivious (ǫb-liv'i-us), *a.* [= It. *oblioso*, < L. *obliviosus*, forgetful, oblivious, < *oblivio(n-)*, forgetfulness: see *oblivion*.] 1. Forgetful; disposed to forget.

'Gainst death and all-*oblivious* enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity. *Shak.,* Sonnets, lv.

I was half-*oblivious* of my mask. *Tennyson,* Princess, iii.

2. Causing forgetfulness.

With some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 43.

Wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lie thus astonish'd on the *oblivious* pool?
Milton, P. L., i. 266.

Through the long night she lay in deep, *oblivious* slumber.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

obliviously (ǫb-liv'i-us-li), *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

obliviousness (ǫb-liv'i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being oblivious or forgetful; forgetfulness. =Syn. *Forgetfulness*, etc. See *oblivion*.

oblocate† (ob'lǫ-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *oblocatus*, pp. of *oblocare*, let out for hire, < L. *ob*, before, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate*.] To let out to hire.
Bailey, 1731.

oblocution† (ob-lǫ-kū'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *oblocution*, < LL. *obloeutio(n-)*, *obloquutio(n-)*, contradiction, < L. *obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] Detraction; obloquy. *Bailey,* 1731.

oblocutor† (ob-lok'ū-tor), *n.* [< L. *oblocutor*, *obloquutor*, a contradiction, < *obloqui*, contradict: see *obloquy*.] A gainsayor; a detractor.
Bp. Bale.

oblong (ob'lông), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *oblong* = Sp. Pg. It. *oblongo*, < L. *oblongus*, rather long, relatively long (not in the def. geometrical sense, but applied to a shaft of a spear, a leaf, a shield, a figure, hole, etc.; prob. lit. 'long forward,' projecting), < *ob*, before, near, + *longus*, long.] I. *a.* Elongated; having one principal axis considerably longer than the others. Specifically—(*a*) In *geom.*, having the length greater than the breadth, and the sides parallel and the angles right angles. (*b*) Having its greatest dimension horizontal: said of a painting, engraving, or the like: opposed to *upright*. (*c*) Having the width of its page greater than the height: said of a book: as, an *oblong* octavo. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, having four straight sides, the opposite ones parallel and equal, but two of the sides longer than the other two; the angles may be sharp or rounded. (*e*) In *entom.*, more than twice as long as broad, and with the ends variable or rounded: applied to insects or parts which are parallel-sided. (*f*) In *bot.*, two or three times longer than broad, and with nearly parallel sides, as in many leaves.—**Oblong cord**, the medulla oblongata.—**Oblong spheroid**, a prolate spheroid.

Oblong Leaf of *Lantana sempervirens.*

II. *n.* A figure of which the length is greater than the breadth; specifically, in *geom.*, a rectangle whose length exceeds its breadth.

The best figure of a garden . . . I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent. *Sir W. Temple,* Gardening.

oblonga (ob-long'gą), *n.* Same as *oblongata*.

oblongal (ob-long'gal), *a.* Same as *oblongatal*.

oblongata (ob-long-gā'tą), *n.* [NL., < L. *oblongus*, rather long: see *oblong*.] The medulla oblongata.

Softening of the . . . *oblongata* was also decided.
Medical News, LII. 430.

oblongatal (ob-long-gā'tal), *a.* [< NL. *oblongata* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; macromyelonal; myelencephalic.

Funicinus gracilis, the *oblongatal* continuation of the myelic dorsomesal . . . column.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 124.

oblong-ellipsoid (ob'lông-e-lip'soid), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and elliptical.

oblong-lanceolate (ob'lông-lan'sē-ǫ-lāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and lanceolate.

obloungly (ob'lông-li), *adv.* In an oblong form: as, *oblongly* shaped.

oblong-ovate (ob'lông-ō'vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, having a shape between oblong and ovate.

obloquious (ob-lō'kwi-us), *a.* [< LL. *obloquium*, contradiction (see *obloquy*), + *-ous*.] Partaking of obloquy; contumelious; abusive. [Rare.]

Emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony. *Sir R. Naunton,* Fragmenta Regalia.

obloquy (ob'lō-kwi), *n.* [< LL. *obloquium*, contradiction (ML. calumny?), < L. *obloqui*, speak against, contradict, blame, condemn, rail at, < *ob*, against, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. Contumelious or abusive language addressed to or aimed at another; calumny; abuse; reviling.

The rest of his discours quite forgets the Title, and turns his Meditations upon death into *obloquie* and bitter vehemence against Judges and Accusers.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Heroic virtue itself has not been exempt from the *obloquy* of evil tongues. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, iii.

2. That which causes reproach or detraction; an act or a condition which occasions abuse or reviling.

My chastity 's the jewel of our house, . . .
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 2. 44.

3. The state of one stigmatized; odium; disgrace; shame; infamy.

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before, hee was sodainelye fallen in soo greate truste.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 44.

And when his long public life, so singularly chequered with good and evil, with glory and *obloquy*, had at length closed forever, it was to Daylesford that he retired to die.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Opprobrium, Infamy*, etc. (see *ignominy*); censure, blame, detraction, calumny, aspersion; scandal, slander, defamation, dishonor, disgrace.

obluctation (ob-luk-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *obluctatio(n-)*, a struggling against, < L. *obluctari*, struggle against, contend with, < *ob*, against, + *luctari*, struggle: see *luctation*.] A struggling or striving against something; resistance. [Rare.]

He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluctation* and facing ont of the matter which he doth at other times. *Fotherby,* Atheomastix, p. 125.

obmurmuring†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **obmurmur*, < L. *obmurmurare*, murmur against, < *ob*, against, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*.] Murmuring; objection.

Thus, mangre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporeall.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 10.

obmutescence† (ob-mū-tes'ens), *n.* [< L. *obmutescere*, become dumb, be silent, < *ob*, before, + (LL.) *mutescere*, grow dumb, < *mutus*, dumb: see *mute*[1].] A keeping silence; loss of speech; dumbness.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

The *obmutescence*, the gloom, and mortification of religious orders. *Paley,* Evidences, ii. 2.

obnixely†, *adv.* [< **obnixe* (< L. *obnixus*, *obnisus*, steadfast, firm, resolute, whence *obnixum*, *obnixe*, adv., resolutely, strenuously, pp. of *obniti*, strive against, resist, < *ob*, against, + *niti*, strive: see *nisus*) + *-ly*[2].] Earnestly; strenuously.

Most *obnixely* I must beseach both them and you.
E. Codrington, To Sir E. Dering, May 24, 1641. (*Davies.*)

obnoxious (ǫb-nok'shus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obnoxio*, < L. *obnoxius*, subject or liable (to punishment or to guilt), subject, submissive, exposed, exposed to danger, weak, etc., < *ob*, against, + *noxa*, hurt, harm, injury, punishment, > *noxius*, hurtful: see *noxious*.] 1. Liable; subject; exposed, as to harm, injury, or punishment: generally with *to:* as, *obnoxious to* blame or *to* criticism.

But if her dignity came by favour of some Prince, she [the church] was from that time his creature, and *obnoxious to* comply with his ends in state, were they right or wrong. *Milton,* Church-Government, i. 6.

A man's hand,
Being his executing part in fight,
Is more *obnoxious to* the common peril.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He could not accuse his master of any word or private action that might render him *obnoxious to* suspicion or the law. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 318.

So *obnoxious* are we to manifold necessities.
Barrow, Works, I. 406.

Men in public trust will much oftener act in such a manner as to render them unworthy of being any longer trusted than in such a manner as to make them *obnoxious to* legal punishment.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lxx.

2†. Justly liable to punishment; hence, guilty: reprehensible; censurable.

What shall we then say of the power of God himself to dispose of men: little, finite, *obnoxious* things of his own making? *South,* Sermons, VIII. 315.

3. Offensive; odious; hateful.

'Tis fit I should give an account of an action so seemingly *obnoxious*. *Glanville,* Scep. Sci.

More corrupted else,
And therefore more *obnoxious*, at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be.
Cowper, Task, iii. 846.

4. In *law*, vulnerable; amenable: with *to:* as, an indefinite allegation in pleading is *obnoxious to* a motion, but not generally to a demurrer.

obnoxiously (ǫb-nok'shus-li), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; reprehensibly; offensively; odiously.

obnoxiousness (ǫb-nok'shus-nes), *n.* The state of being obnoxious; liability or exposure, as to blame, injury, or punishment; reprehensibleness; offensiveness; hence, unpopularity.

obnubilate (ob-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obnubilated*, ppr. *obnubilating*. [< LL. *obnubilatus*, pp. of *obnubilare*, cover with clouds, cloud over, < L. *ob*, before, over, + *nubilus*, cloudy: see *nubilous*.] To cloud or overcloud; obscure; darken. [Rare.]

Your sly deceits dissimulation hides,
Your false intent faire werdes *obnubilate*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and lights, so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 249.

obnubilation (ob-nū-bi-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *obnubilation*, < LL. as if **obnubilatio(n-)*, < *obnubilare*, cloud: see *obnubilate*.] 1. The act or operation of obnubilating, or making dark or obscure. [Rare.]

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant, that they have brought fear upon champions. *Waterhouse,* Apology for Learning.

2. A beclouded or obscured state or condition.

Twelfth month, 17. An hypochendriack *obnubilation* from wind and indigestion.
J. Rutty, in Boswell's Johnson (ed. Fitzgerald), II. 217.

Special vividness of fancy images, accompanied often with dreamy *obnubilation*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.,* I. 519.

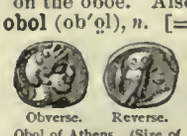
oboe (ō'bǫ-e), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *oboe* = G. *oboe* = Sw. *oboe* = Dan. *obo* (cf. D. *hobo*, G. *hoboe*, E. *haboe*, *hoboy*, directly from the F.), < It. *oboe*, < F. *hautbois*, hautboy: see *hautboy*.] 1. An important musical instrument of the wood wind group, and the type of the family in which the tone is produced by a double reed. In its modern form it consists of a wooden tube of conical bore, made of three joints, the lowest of which is slightly flaring or belled, while the uppermost carries in its end the metal staple with its reeds of cane. The number of finger-holes varies considerably; in the larger varieties they are principally controlled by an intricate system of levers. The extreme compass is nearly three octaves, upward from the B♭ or B♮ next below middle C, including all the semitones. The tone is small, but highly individual and penetrating; it is especially useful for pastoral effects, for plaintive and wailing phrases, and for giving a reedy quality to concerted passages. The normal key (tonality) of the orchestral oboe is C, and music for it is written with the G clef. The oboe has borne various names, such as *chalumeau, schalmey, shawm, bombardo piccolo, hautboy*, etc. It has been a regular constituent of the modern orchestra since early in the eighteenth century, and is the instrument usually chosen to give the pitch to others. It has also been used to some extent as a solo instrument. The oboe family of instruments includes the oboe d'amour, the oboe da caccia or tenoroon, the English horn, and the bassoon.

Oboe.

2. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop with metal pipes which give a penetrating and usually very effective oboe-like tone. It is usually placed in the swell organ.—**Oboe d'amour**, an obsolete alto oboe, much used by J. S. Bach. It differed from the modern oboe in being of lower pitch (the normal key being A), and in having a globular bell and thus a more somber and muffled tone.—**Oboe da caccia**, an obsolete tenor oboe, or rather tenor bassoon. Its normal key was F. The tone was similar to that of the bassoon, but lighter. Also called *tenoroon* and *fagottino*.

oboist (ō'bō-ist), *n.* [< *oboe* + *-ist*.] A player on the oboe. Also *hautboyist*.

obol (ob'ǫl), *n.* [= F. *obole* = Sp. Pg. It. *obolo*, < L. *obolus*, < Gr. *ὀβολός*, a small coin, a certain weight: see *obolus*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, in value and also in weight the sixth part of the drachma. The


Obverse. Reverse.
Obol of Athens. (Size of the original.)

obol struck according to the Attic weight-standard weighed about 11½ grains; according to the Æginetic standard, 16.1; Greco-Asiatic, 0; Rhodian, 10; Babylonic, 14; and Persic, 14 grains. At a later period the coin was struck in bronze.

For this service [the ferriage of Charon] each soul was required to pay an *obolus* or danace, one of which coins was accordingly placed in the mouth of every corpse previous to burial. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 430.

Obolaria (ob-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the roundish upper stem-leaves; < Gr. ὀβολός, a Greek coin: see *obol.*] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianaceæ* and the tribe *Swertieæ*, distinguished from all the other genera of the order by having only two sepals. There is but one species, *O. Virginica*, a low North American herb, very smooth, and purplish-green, with whitish flowers clustered at the top. Sometimes called *pennywort*, in imitation of the genus-name. It is believed to be partially root-parasitic.

Flowering Plant of *Obolaria Virginica*.

a, a flower, showing the leaf-like calyx and the corolla.

obolary (ob′ō-lā-ri), *a.* [< *obol* + *-ary*².] Pertaining to or consisting of obols or small coins; also, reduced to the possession of only the smallest coins; hence, impecunious; poor.

He is the true taxer who "calleth all the world up to be taxed"; and the distance is as vast between him and one of us as subsisted between the Augustan Majesty and the poorest *obolary* Jew that paid it tribute-pittance at Jerusalem! *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

obole (ob′ōl), *n.* [< F. *obole*, < L. *obolus*: see *obol, obolus.*] **1.** A small French coin of billon (sometimes also of silver), in use from the tenth to the fifteenth century. At one period it also bore the name of *mail*. It was a coin of small value, less than the silver denier.

2. Same as *obol.*—**3.** In *phar.*, the weight of 10 grains, or half a scruple.

oboli, *n.* Plural of *obolus*.

obolite (ob′ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Obolus* (see *Obolus*, 3) + *-ite*².] **I.** *n.* A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Obolus*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to obolites or containing them in great numbers: as, the *obolite* grit of the Lower Silurian.

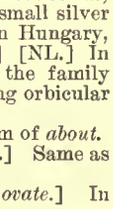
obolizet, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *obelize*.

obolus (ob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *oboli* (-lī). [< L. *obolus*, < Gr. ὀβολός, a small coin, a weight (see defs. 1, 2); gen. associated with ὀβελός, a spit, as if orig. in the form of iron or copper nails, or as being orig. stamped with some such figure; cf. the dim. ὀβελίσκος, one of the rough bronze or iron bars which served for money in Ægina, etc., before coinage was introduced: see *obelus, obelisk.*] **1.** Same as *obol.*—**2.** A small silver coin current in the middle ages in Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, etc.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods of the family *Lingulidæ*, from the Silurian, having orbicular valves. *Eichwald*, 1829.

obout†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *about*.

oboval (ob-ō′val), *a.* [< *ob-* + *oval.*] Same as *obovate*. *Henslow.*

obovate (ob-ō′vāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ovate.*] In *nat. hist.*, inversely ovate; having the broad end upward or toward the apex, as in many leaves.



Obovate Leaf of *Lonicera sempervirens*.

obovate-clavate (ob-ō′vāt-klā′vāt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and clavate.

obovate-cuneate (ob-ō′vāt-kū′nē-āt), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and cuneate or wedge-shaped.

obovately (ob-ō′vāt-li), *adv.* In an obovate manner.

obovate-oblong (ob-ō′vāt-ob′lông), *a.* In *nat. hist.*, of a shape between obovate and oblong.

obovatifolious (ob-ō″vā-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< *obovate* + L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves inversely ovate.

obovoid (ob-ō′void), *a.* [< *ob-* + *ovoid.*] In *nat. hist.*, shaped like an egg with the narrow end forming the base; solidly obovate.

obraid (ō-brād′), *v. t.* [A corrupt form of *abraid* or *upbraid.*] To upbraid. *Somerset.*

Now, thus accoutred and attended to,
In Court and citie there 's no small adoe
With this young stripling, that *obraids* the gods,
And thinkes 'twixt them and him there is no ods.
Young Gallants Whirligig (1629). (*Halliwell.*)

obreption (ob-rep′shon), *n.* [= F. *obreption* = Sp. *obrepcion* = Pg. *obrepção* = It. *obrezione*, < L. *obreptio(n-)*, a creeping or stealing on, < *obrepere*, creep on, creep up to, < *ob*, on, to, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile.*] **1.** The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 81.

2. In *Scots law*, the obtaining of gifts of escheat, etc., by falsehood: opposed to *subreption*, in which such gifts are procured by concealing the truth.

obreptitious† (ob-rep-tish′us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obrepticio*, < LL. *obreptitius*, prop. *obrepticius*, done in secrecy or by surprise, < L. *obrepere*, creep on: see *obreption.* Cf. *arreptitious*², *surreptitious.*] Done or obtained by surprise or with secrecy, falsehood, or concealment of truth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

obrigget, **obregget**†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *abridge*.

obrogate† (ob′rō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obrogatus*, pp. of *obrogare*, propose a new law in order to repeal or invalidate (an existing one), oppose the passage of (a law), < *ob*, before, over, + *rogare*, ask, propose: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate, derogate.*] To abrogate, as a law, by proclaiming another in its stead. *Coles*, 1717.

obrotund (ob-rō-tund′), *a.* [< *ob-* + *rotund.*] In *bot.*, approaching a round form.

obruendarium (ob″rö-en-dā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *obruendaria* (-ä). [< L. *obruendus*, gerundive of *obruere*, cover, cover over, hide in the ground: see *obrute.*] A vessel used to conceal another; specifically, the large pot of coarse earthenware often found containing a cinerary urn of glass or other delicate material.

obrute† (ob′röt), *v. t.* [< L. *obrutus*, pp. of *obruere*, throw down, overthrow, overwhelm, < *ob*, before, over, + *ruere*, fall: see *ruin.*] To overthrow.

Verily, if ye seriously consider the misery wherewith ye were *obruted* and overwhelmed before, ye shall easily perceive that ye have an earnest cause to rejoice. *Becon*, Works, p. 57. (*Halliwell.*)

obryzum (ob-rī′zum), *n.* [< LL. *obryzum*, also *obrizum*, neut., also *obryza*, fem., in full *obryzum aurum*, pure gold; cf. *obrussa*, the testing of gold by fire, a test, proof; = Gr. ὄβρυζον, in ὄβρυζον χρυσίον, pure gold.] Fine or pure gold; gold tested in the fire.

Obryzum signifys gold of the most exalted purity and test. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Godolphin.

obs. An abbreviation of *obsolete*.

obs-and-sols (obz′and-solz′), *n. pl.* See *ob*².

obscene (ob-sēn′), *a.* [= F. *obscène* = Sp. Pg. *osceno* = It. *osceno*, < L. *obscenus, obscœnus, obscænus*, of adverse omen, ill-omened, hence repulsive, offensive, esp. offensive to modesty, obscene; origiu obscure.] **1.** Inauspicious; ill-omened.

A streamiog blaze the silent shadows broke;
Shot from the skies a cheerful azure light;
The birds *obscene* to forests winged their flight;
And gaping graves received the wandering guilty sprite.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 652.

2. Offensive to the senses; repulsive; disgusting; foul; filthy.

O, forfend it, God,
That in a Christian climate souls refined
Should show so heinous, black, *obscene* a deed.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 131.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 417.

The guilty serpents, and *obscener* beasts,
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests.
Cowley, Hymn to Light.

Canals made to percolate *obscene* morasses.
Motley, United Netherlands, I. 153.

3. Offensive to modesty and decency; impure; unchaste; indecent; lewd: as, *obscene* actions or language; *obscene* pictures.

Words that were once chaste by frequent use grow *obscene* and uncleanly. *Watts*, Logic, i. 4 § 3.

If thy table be indeed unclean,
Foul with excess, and with discourse *obscene*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 736.

Obscene publication, in *law*, any impure or indecent publication tending to corrupt the mind and to subvert respect for decency and morality. = **Syn. 3.** Immodest, ribald, gross.

obscenely (ob-sēn′li), *adv.* In an obscene manner; in a manner offensive to modesty or purity; indecently; lewdly.

obsceneness (ob-sēn′nes), *n.* Same as *obscenity*.

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness*. *Dryden.*

obscenity (ob-sen′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *obscénité* = Sp. *obscenidad* = Pg. *obscenidade* = It. *oscenità*, < L. *obscenita(t-)s, obscœnita(t-)s, obscænita(t-)s*, unfavorableness (of an omen), moral impurity, obscenity, < *obscenus*, ill-omened, obscene: see *obscene.*] The state or character of being obscene; impurity or indecency in action, expression, or representation; licentiousness; lewdness.

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 530.

obscenous† (ob-sē′nus), *a.* [< L. *obscenus*, obscene: see *obscene.*] Indecent; obscene.

Obscenous in recitall, and hurtfull in example.
Sir J. Harington, Apology of Poetry, p. 10. (*Nares.*)

obscenousness† (ob-sē′nus-nes), *n.* Obscenity.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*.
Sir J. Harington, Apology of Poetry, p. 10. (*Nares.*)

obscurant (ob-skū′rant), *n.* [< L. *obscuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure, v.*] One who or that which obscures; specifically, one who labors to prevent inquiry, enlightenment, or reform; an obscurantist.

Foiled in this attempt, the *obscurants* of that venerable seminary resisted only the more strenuously every effort at a reform. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

obscurantism (ob-skū′ran-tizm), *n.* [= F. *obscurantisme*; as *obscurant* + *-ism.*] Opposition to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge; a tendency or desire to prevent inquiry or enlightenment; the principles or practices of obscurantists.

The dangers with which what exists of Continental liberty is threatened, now by the ambitious dreams of German "nationality," now by Muscovite barbarism, and now by pontifical *obscurantism*. *Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

obscurantist (ob-skū′ran-tist), *a.* and *n.* [< *obscurant* + *-ist.*] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of obscurants or obscurantism.

You working-men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xvii. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* One who opposes the cultivation and diffusion of knowledge; an obscurant.

They [a community in the Netherlands called the Brethren of the Common Life] could not support the glare of the new Italian learning; they obtained, and it may be feared deserved, the title of *obscurantists*.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 672.

obscuration (ob-skū-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *obscuration* = Sp. *obscuracion* = It. *oscurazione*, < L. *obscuratio(n-)*, a darkening, < *obscurare*, darken: see *obscure, v.*] The act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being darkened or obscured; the act or state of being made obscure or indistinct: as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

Understanding hereby their cosmical descent, or their setting when the sun ariseth, and not their heliacal *obscuration*, or their inclusion, in the lustre of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

The mutual *obscuration* or displacement of ideas is wholly unaffected by the degree of contrast between them in content. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 211.

obscure (ob-skūr′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *obscur* = Sp. Pg. *obscuro* = It. *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, dark, dusky, shady; of speech, indistinct, unintelligible; of persons, unknown, undistinguished; prob. < *ob*, over, + *-scurus*, covered, < √ *scu* (Skt. √ *sku*), cover, seen also in *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum, sky.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dark; deprived of light; hence, murky; gloomy; dismal.

Suspende hem so in colde houa, drie, *obscure*,
Ther noo light in may breke, and thai beth sure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

It were too gross
To rib her cerecloth in the *obscure* grave.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 51.

I shall gaze not on the deeds which make
My mind *obscure* with sorrow.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 2.

2†. Living in darkness; pertaining to darkness or night. [Rare.]

The *obscure* bird
Clamour'd the liveiong night.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 64.

Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing
Scout far and wide into the realms of night,
Scorning surprise. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 132.

3. Not capable of being clearly seen, on account of deficient illumination.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or *obscure*,
Can execute their aery purpose.
Milton, P. L., i. 429.

Hence—**4.** In *logic*, not clear, as an idea; not sharply distinguished from others. Thus, if a person knows that Isabella color is a sort of light yellow, but could not recognize it with certainty, he would have an *obscure* idea of the meaning of that term.

When we look at the colours of the rainbow, we have a clear idea of the red, the blue, the green, in the middle

of their several arches, and a distinct idea too, while the eye fixes there; but when we consider the border of those colours, they so run into one another that it renders their ideas confused and *obscure*. *Watts*, Logic, iii. § 4.

5. Not perspicuous, as a writing or speech; not readily understood, on account of faultiness of expression. But if the difficulty lies in the close thought required for a complicated matter, the expression may be quite clear, and not obscure.

And therefore [he] euer so laboured to set his wordes in such *obscure* and doubtful fashion that he mighte haue alwaye some refuge at some starting hole. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 554.

If we here be a little *obscure*, 'tis our pleasure; for rather than we will offer to be our own interpreters, we are resolved not to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
Though plain to others, is *obscure* to him.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 447.

6. Hidden; retired; remote from observation: as, an *obscure* village.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.
Sir J. Davies, Bien Venu, ii.

We put up for the night in an *obscure* inn, in a village by the way. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

7. Unknown to fame; unnoticed; hence, humble; lowly: as, an *obscure* curate.

I am a thing *obscure*, disfurnished of
All merit. *Massinger*, Picture, iii. 5.

Man he loved
As man; and to the mean and the *obscure* . . .
Transferred a courtesy which had no air
Of condescension. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

8. In *entom.*: (*a*) Not distinct: as, *obscure* punctures. (*b*) Not clear; dull or semi-opaque: as, *obscure* green or red.—**Obscure rays**, in the spectrum, the invisible heat-rays. See *spectrum*.=**Syn. 1.** Dark, dim, darksome, dusky, rayless, murky.—**4** and **5.** *Obscure, Doubtful, Dubious, Ambiguous, Equivocal;* difficult, intricate, vague, mysterious, enigmatical. In regard to the meaning of something said or written, *obscure* is general, being founded upon the figure of light which is insufficient to enable one to see with any clearness; this figure is still felt in all the uses of the word. *Doubtful* is literal, meaning full of doubt, quite impossible of decision or determination, on account of insufficient knowledge. *Dubious* may be the same as *doubtful*, but tends to the special meaning of that doubtfulness which involves anxiety or suspicion: as, *dubious* battle; *dubious* prospects; a *dubious* character. *Ambiguous* applies to the use of words, intentionally or otherwise, in a way that makes certainty of interpretation impossible; but it may be used in other connections: as, an *ambiguous* smile. *Equivocal* applies to that which is ambiguous by deliberate intention. See *darkness*.—**7.** Unhonored, inglorious.

II.† *n.* Obscurity.

Who shall tempt with wandering feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 406.

obscure (ǫb-skūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obscured*, ppr. *obscuring*. [< F. *obscurer* = Sp. Pg. *obscurar* = It. *oscurare*, < L. *obscurare*, darken, obscure, hide, conceal, render indistinct, etc., < *obscurus*, dark, obscure: see *obscure*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover and shut off from view; conceal; hide.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke *obscur'd* them from the foe.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 92.

Not a floating cloud *obscured* the azure firmament.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 183.

2. To darken or make dark; dim.

Cynthia for shame *obscures* her silver shine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 728.

The Signs *obscure* not the Streets at all, and make little or no figure, as tho' there were none; being placed very high and little. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same?
And seest not sin *obscures* thy god-like frame?
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 2.

3. To deprive of luster or glory; outshine; eclipse; depreciate; disparage; belittle.

You have suborn'd this man
Of purpose to *obscure* my noble birth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 22.

The King of France, tho' valiant enough himself, yet thinking his own great Acts to be *obscured* by greater of K. Richard's, he began, besides his old hating him, now to envy him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

Some are born to do great deeds, and live,
As some are born to be *obscured*, and die.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

4. To render doubtful or unintelligible; render indistinct or difficult of comprehension or explanation; disguise.

The prince *obscured* his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1. 63.

No written laws can be so plain, so pure,
But wit may gloss, and malice may *obscure*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 319.

II.† *intrans.* To hide; conceal one's self.

How! there 's bad tidings; I must *obscure* and hear it.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Here I'll *obscure*. [Chrys. withdraws.]
Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 1.

obscurely (ǫb-skūr'li), *adv.* In an obscure manner; darkly; dimly; indistinctly; privately; not conspicuously; not clearly or plainly.

obscurement (ǫb-skūr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *obscurement*; < *obscure* + *-ment*.] The act of obscuring, or the state of being obscured; obscuration.

Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport,
Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer.
Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

obscureness (ǫb-skūr'nes), *n.* The property of being obscure, in any sense of that word.

obscurer (ǫb-skūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which obscures or darkens.

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.
Lord, Hist. Banians, p. 24. (*Latham.*)

obscurity (ǫb-skū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *obscurities* (-tiz). [< F. *obscurité* = Sp. *obscuridad* = Pg. *obscuridade* = It. *oscurità*, < L. *obscurita(t-)s*, a being dark, darkness, < *obscurus*, dark: see *obscure*.] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; uncertainty of meaning; unintelligibleness; an obscure place, state, or condition; especially, the condition of being unknown.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity*. Isa. lix. 9.

I choose rather to live graved in *obscurity*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

God left these *obscurities* in Holy Writ on purpose to give us a taste and glimpse, as it were, of those great and glorious truths which shall hereafter fully be discovered to us in another world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

These are the old friends who are . . . the same . . . in glory and in *obscurity*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

=**Syn.** *Dimness, Gloom*, etc. (see *darkness*), shade, obscuration; retirement, seclusion.

obsecrate (ob'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obsecrated*, ppr. *obsecrating*. [< L. *obsecratus*, pp. of *obsecrare* (> It. *ossecrare* = Pg. *obsecrar*), entreat, beseech, conjure in solemn sort, < *ob*, before, + *sacrare*, treat as sacred, *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre*, *sacred*.] To beseech; entreat; supplicate. *Cockeram.*

Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in *obsecrating* a share of Dougal's protection. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

obsecration (ob-sē-krā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *obsécration* = Sp. *obsecracion* = Pg. *obsecração* = It. *ossecrazione*, < L. *obsecratio(n-)*, an entreating, beseeching, imploring, < *obsecrare*, entreat, beseech: see *obsecrate*.] **1.** The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.

Let us fly to God at all times with humble *obsecrations* and hearty requests. *Becon*, Works, p. 187. (*Halliwell.*)

In the "Rules of Civility" (A. D. 1685, translated from the French) we read: "If his lordship chances to sneeze, you are not to bawl out 'God bless you, sir,' but, pulling off your hat, bow to him handsomely, and make that *obsecration* to yourself." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 92.

2. In *liturgics*, one of the suffrages or versicles of the Litany beginning with the word *by* (or, in Latin, *per*); a petition of the Litany for deliverance from evil: as, "By thy baptism, fasting, and temptation," the response being "Good Lord, deliver us."—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure in which the orator implores the help of God or man.

obsecratory (ob'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *obsecrate* + *-ory*.] Supplicatory; expressing earnest entreaty. [Rare.]

That gracious and *obsecratory* charge of the blessed apostle of the gentiles (1 Cor. i. 10).
Bp. Hall, The Peace-Maker, § 26.

obsequent (ob'sē-kwent), *a.* [= OF. *obsequent* = Sp. *obsecuente* = Pg. *obsequente* = It. *ossequente*, < L. *obsequen(t-)s*, compliant, indulgent, ppr. of *obsequi*, comply with, yield, indulge, lit. follow upon, < *ob*, before, upon, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. See *obsequy*[1].] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [Rare.]

Pliant and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 181. (*Latham.*)

obsequial (ǫb-sē'kwi-al), *a.* [< LL. *obsequialis*, pertaining to obsequies, < *obsequiæ*, obsequies: see *obsequy*[2].] Of or pertaining to obsequies or funeral ceremonies.

Parson Welles, as the last *obsequial* act, in the name of the bereaved family, thanked the people for their kindness and attention to the dead and the living.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

obsequience (ǫb-sē'kwi-ens), *n.* [An erroneous form for **obsequence*, < L. *obsequentia*, compliance, obsequiousness, < *obsequen(t-)s*, compliant: see *obsequent*.] Obsequiousness.

By his [Titian's] grave courtly *obsequience*.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

obsequies, *n.* Plural of *obsequy*.

obsequiosity (ǫb-sē-kwi-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *obsequious* + *-ity*.] Obsequiousness. [Rare.]

If he [the traveler] have had a certain experience of French manners, his application will be accompanied with the forms of a considerable *obsequiosity*, and in this case his request will be granted as civilly as it has been made. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 186.

obsequious[1] (ǫb-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *obsequyous*; < OF. *obsequieux*, F. *obséquieux* = Sp. Pg. *obsequioso* = It. *ossequioso*, < L. *obsequiosus*, compliant, submissive, < *obsequium*, compliance: see *obsequy*[1].] **1.** Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; ever ready to obey, serve, or assist; compliant; dutiful. [Obsoleseent.]

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vppon hym, and was no man so *obsequyous* and seruiceable. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 368.

I see you are *obsequious* in your love. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 2.

One that ever strove, methought,
By special service and *obsequious* care,
To win respect from you. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Hence—**2.** Servilely complaisant; showing a mean readiness to fall in with the will of another; cringing; fawning; sycophantic.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 122.

=**Syn. 2.** Servile, slavish, sycophantic. See *obedience*.

obsequious[2]† (ǫb-sē'kwi-us), *a.* [< *obsequy*[2] + *-ous*, after *obsequious*[1].] **1.** Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites.

And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 92.

2. Absorbed in grief, as a mourner at a funeral.

My sighing breast shall be my funeral bell;
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Even for the loss of thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 118.

obsequiously[1] (ǫb-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv.* In an obsequious manner; with eager obedience; with servile compliance; abjectly.

obsequiously[2]† (ǫb-sē'kwi-us-li), *adv.* In the manner of a mourner; with reverence for the dead.

Whilst I awhile *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 3.

obsequiousness (ǫb-sē'kwi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being obsequious; ready obedience; prompt compliance with the commands of another; servile submission; officious or superserviceable readiness to serve.=**Syn.** *Compliance*, etc. See *obedience*.

obsequy[1]† (ob'sē-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *obsequio* = It. *ossequio*, < L. *obsequium*, compliance, yieldingness, obedience, < *obsequi*, comply with, yield to: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*[2].] Ready complianee; deferential servieo; obsequiousness.

Ours had rather be
Censured by some for too much *obsequy*
Than tax'd of self opinion.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, Prol.

obsequy[2] (ob'sē-kwi), *n.*; pl. *obsequies* (-kwiz). [Chiefly in pl.; in ME. *obseque*, < OF. *obseque*, usually in pl. *obseques*, = F. *obsèques* = Sp. Pg. *obsequias*, < LL. *obsequiæ*, a rare and perhaps orig. erroneous form for *exsequiæ*, funeral rites (see *exequy*); cf. ML. *obsequium*, funeral rites, a funeral, also a train, retinue, following, < L. *obsequi*, follow upon (not used in this lit. sense), comply with: see *obsequent*. Cf. *obsequy*[1].] A funeral rite or ceremony. [Now rarely used in the singular.]

His funerall *obseque* to-morn we do,
And for hys good soule to our Lord pray we.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2332.

These tears are my sweet Rutland's *obsequies*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 147.

With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train.
Milton, S. A., l. 1732.

They vsed many Offices of seruice and loue towardes the dead, and thereupon are called *Obsequies* in our vulgare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

Buried, not as one unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous *obsequies*,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

obserate† (ob'sē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obseratus*, pp. of *obserare*, bolt, bar, fasten or shut up, < *ob*, before, + *sera*, a bar.] To lock up. *Cockeram.*

observable (ǫb-zėr'va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *observable* = Pg. *observavel* = It. *osservabile*, < L. *observabilis*, remarkable, observable, < *observare*, remark, observe: see *observe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capa-

ble of being observed or noticed, or viewed with interest or attention.

That a trusted agent commonly acquires power over his principal is a fact everywhere *observable*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 505.

2. Noticeable; worthy of observation; noteworthy; hence, remarkable.

It is *observable* that, loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles.
Baker, King John, an. 1216.

This towne was formerly a Greeke colonie, built by the Samians, a reasonable commodious port, and full of *observable* antiquities. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

3. That may or must be observed, followed, or kept: as, the formalities *observable* at court.

The forms *observable* in social intercourse occur also in political and religious intercourse as forms of homage and forms of worship. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 348.

II.† *n.* A noticeable or noteworthy fact or thing; something worth observing.

Among other *observables*, we drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by King Henry VIII. to this Company. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 391.

My chief Care hath been to be as particular as was consistent with my intended brevity, in setting down such *Observables* as I met with. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., Pref.

observableness (ǫb-zėr′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being observable.

observably (ǫb-zėr′va-bli), *adv.* In an observable, noticeable, or noteworthy manner; remarkably.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

observal† (ǫb-zėr′val), *n.* [< *observe* + *-al.*] Observation.

A previous *observal* of what has been said of them.
Roger North, Examen, p. 659. (*Davies.*)

observance (ǫb-zėr′vans), *n.* [< ME. *observance*, < OF. *observance*, < F. *observance* = Sp. Pg. *observancia* = It. *osservanzia*, *osservanza*, < L. *observantia*, a watching, noting, attention, respect, keeping, etc., < *observan(t-)s*, ppr. of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observant.*] 1†. Attention; perception; heed; observation.

Mess. She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a breather.
Cleo. Is this certain?
Mess. Or I have no *observance*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 25.

Here are many debauches and excessive revellings, as being out of all noyse and *observance*.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

2. Respectful regard or attention; hence, reverence; homage. [Now rare.]

Alas! wher is become yonre gentilesse?
Youre wordes ful of plesaunce and humblesse?
Youre *observaunces* in so low manere?
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 249.

All adoration, duty, and *observance*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 102.

Oh, stand up,
And let me kneel! the light will be asham'd
To see *observance* done to me by you.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Her eyes on all my motions with a mute *observance* hung.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. The act of observing, paying attention to, or following in practice; compliance in practice with the requirements of some law, custom, rule, or injunction; due performance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath; *observance* of stipulations; *observance* of prescribed forms.

To make void the last Will of Henry 8. to which the Breakers had sworne *observance*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To rev'rence what is ancient and can plead
A course of long *observance* for its use.
Cowper, Task, v. 301.

Through all English history the cry has never been for new laws, but for the firmer establishment, the stricter *observance*, of the old laws.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 176.

4. A custom, rule, or thing to be observed, followed, or kept.

There are other strict *observances;*
As, not to see a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 36.

An *observance* of hermits.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

5. A rite or ceremony; an act performed in token of worship, devotion, or respect.

And axeth by what *observance*
She might moste to the plesaunce
Of god that nightes renle kepe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

He compass'd her with sweet *observances*
And worship, never leaving her.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=**Syn.** 3. *Observance*, *Observation.* These words start from two different senses of the same root—to pay regard to, and to watch. *Observation* is watching or notice; *observance* is keeping, conforming to, or complying with. *Observation* was formerly used in the sense of observance: as, "the *observation* of the Sabbath is again commanded" (caption to Ex. xxxi.); "the opinions which he [Milton] has expressed respecting . . . the *observation* of the Sabbath might, we think, have caused more just surprise" (*Macaulay*, Milton); but this use is now obsolescent. It is desirable that the words should be kept distinct.

It is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the *observance*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 16.

Observation of the moon's changes leads at length to a theory of the solar system.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 12.

5. *Form*, *Rite*, etc. See *ceremony*.

observancy (ǫb-zėr′van-si), *n.* [As *observance* (see *-cy*).] Heedful or obedient regard; observance; obsequiousness. [Rare.]

How bend him
To such *observancy* of beck and call.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 179.

observandum (ob-zėr-van′dum), *n.*; pl. *observanda* (-dä). [L., neut. gerundive of *observare*, observe: see *observe.*] A thing to be observed.

observant (ǫb-zėr′vant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *observant* = Sp. Pg. *observante* = It. *osservante*, < L. *observan(t-)s*, ppr. of *observare*, watch, note, observe: see *observe.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Watching; watchful; observing; having or characterized by good powers of observation, or attention, care, accuracy, etc., in observing: as, an *observant* mind; a man of *observant* habits.

Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 5.

2. Attentive; obedient; submissive; ready to obey and serve; hence, obsequious: with *to* or *of* before a personal object. [Now rare.]

Then Obedience, by her ao elephant, the strongest beast, but most *observant to* man of any creature.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant*, slavish course? *Raleigh.*

And to say the truth, they [Georgian slaves] are in the hands of very kind masters, and are as *observant of* them; for of them they are to expect their liberty, their advancement, and every thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 167.

3. Carefully attentive in observing or performing whatever is prescribed or required; strict in observing and practising: with *of:* as, he was very *observant of* the rules of his order; *observant of* forms.

Tell me, he that knows,
Why this same strict and most *observant* watch
So nightly toils the subject of the land?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 71.

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. Watchful, mindful, heedful, regardful.

II. *n.* 1†. An observer.—2†. An obsequious or slavish attendant.

These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 109.

3. One who is strict in observing or complying with a law, rule, custom, etc.

Such *observants* they are thereof that our Saviour himselfe . . . did not teach to pray or wish for more than onely that heere it myght bee with vs as with them it is in heauen. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 4.

The Cannœi were a denout society and order, giuen to holinesse of life, and obseruation of the Lawe; of whom was Simon Kannæus, . . . called Zelotes. . . . Suidas calleth them *obseruants* of the Lawe, whom Ananus shut in the Temple. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 150.

4. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of the more rigorous class of Franciscans which in the fifteenth century became separated from those—the Conventuals—following a milder rule.

Observantine (ǫb-zėr′van-tin), *n.* and *a.* [< *Observant* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *n.* Same as *Observant*, 4.

He selected for this purpose the *Observantines* of the Franciscan order, the most rigid of the monastic societies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franciscan friars called Observants.

Observantist (ǫb-zėr′van-tist), *n.* [< *Observant* + *-ist.*] Same as *Observant*, 4.

observantly (ǫb-zėr′vant-li), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively. *Wright.*

observation (ob-zėr-vā′shǫn), *n.* [< F. *observation* = Sp. *observacion* = Pg. *observação* = It. *osservazione*, < L. *observatio(n-)*, a watching, noting, marking, regard, respect, < *observare*, watch, note, regard: see *observe.*] 1. The act or fact of observing, and noting or fixing in the mind; a seeing and noting; notice: as, a fact that does not come under one's *observation*.

This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein worthy the *observation*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

Our Curiosity was again arrested by the *observation* of another Tower, which appear'd in a thicket not far from the way side. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 23.

The North American Indian had no better eyes than the white man; but he had trained his powers of *observation* in a certain direction, till no sign of the woods escaped him. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 114.

2. The habit or power of observing and noting: as, a man of great *observation*.

I told you Angling is an art, either by practice or a long *observation*, or both. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 99.

If my *observation*, which very seldom lies,
By the heart's still rhetoric disclosed with eyes,
Deceive me not now, Navarre is infected.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 228.

3. An act of scientific observing; an accurate remarking (often with measurement) of a fact directly presented to the senses, together with the conditions under which it is presented: as, a meridian *observation*, made by a navigator, in which he measures the sun's altitude when on the meridian for the purpose of calculating the latitude; the meteorological *observations* made by the Signal Service Bureau. In those sciences which describe and explain provinces of the universe as it exists, such as astronomy and systematic biology, observations are, for the most part, made under circumstances or conditions which may be selected, but cannot be produced at will. But in those sciences which analyze the behavior of substances under various conditions it is customary first to place the object to be examined under artificially produced conditions, and then to make an observation upon it. This whole performance, of which the observation is a part, is called an *experiment*. Formerly sciences were divided into sciences of experiment and sciences of observation, meaning observation without experiment. But now experiments are made in all sciences. It is only occasionally that the word *observation* has been used to imply the absence of experimentation.

Confounding *observation* with experiment or invention—the act of a cave-man in betaking himself to a drifting tree with that of Noah in building himself an ark.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

4. The result of such a scientific practice; the information gained by observing: as, to tabulate *observations.*—5. Knowledge; experience.

In his brain
. . . he hath strange places cramm'd
With *observation*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 41.

6. A remark, especially a remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; an opinion expressed.

Rich. Let me be Duke of Clarence, George of Gloucester;
For Gloucester's dukedom is too ominous.
War. Tut, that 's a foolish *observation*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 108.

We owe many valuable *observations* to people who are not very acute or profound, and who say the thing without effort which we want and have long been hunting in vain. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 253.

7. The fact of being seen or noticed; notice; remark: as, to escape *observation;* anxious to avoid *observation.*—8. Observance; careful attention to rule, custom, or precept, and performance of whatever is prescribed or required. [Obsolescent.]

The Character of Æneas is filled with Piety to the Gods, and a superstitious *Observation* of Prodigies, Oracles, and Predictions. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 351.

9. A rite; a ceremony; an observance.

Now our *observation* is perform'd.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 109.

They had their magicall *observations* in gathering certaine hearbs. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 62.

The archbishop went about the *observation* very awkwardly, as one not used to that kind, especially in the Lord's Supper.
Bale, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

Acronychal observation. See *acronychal.*—**Army of observation** (*milit.*), a force detached to watch the movements of another army, especially of a relieving army during the prosecution of a siege.—**Error of an observation.** See *error*, 5.—**Eye-and-ear observation.** See *eye*[1].—**Latitude by observation.** See *latitude.*—**Lunar observation.** See *lunar.*—**To work an observation** (*naut.*), to determine the latitude or longitude by calculations based on the altitude or position of the sun or other heavenly body as observed and ascertained by instrumental measurement. =**Syn.** *Observance*, *Observation.* See *observance.*—3. *Experiment*, etc. See *experience.*—6. *Note*, *Comment*, etc. (see *remark*, *n.*), annotation.

observational (ob-zėr-vā′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *observation* + *-al.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, or used in observation, especially in observation without experimentation.

Already Harvey, Boyle, and Newton were successfully prosecuting the *observational* method, and showing how rich mines of wealth it had opened.
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 12.

2. Derived from or founded on observation: in this sense usually opposed to *experimental.*

Sir Charles Lyell has been largely influential in the establishment of Geology as a truly *observational* science.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

observationally (ob-zėr-vā′shǫn-al-i), *adv.* By means of observation.

Of late, the motions of the Moon have been very carefully investigated, both theoretically and *observationally*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 49.

observation-car (ob-zėr-vā′shọn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car with glass or open sides to enable the occupants to observe the scenery, inspect the track, etc. [U. S.]

observative (ọb-zėr′vạ-tiv), *a.* [< *observe* + *-ative*.] Observing; attentive. [Rare.]

I omitted to observe those particulars . . . that it behoved an *observative* traveller. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 28.

observator† (ob′zėr-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *observateur* = Sp. Pg. *observador* = It. *osservatore*, < L. *observator*, a watcher, < *observare*, watch, observe: see *observe*.] 1. One who observes or takes note; an observer.

The *observator* of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned [Dr. Hakewill] hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues hath swept away.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 213.

2. One who makes a remark.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good *observator*, not so fast away.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 502.

observatory (ọb-zėr′vạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *observatories* (-riz). [= F. *observatoire* = Sp. Pg. *observatorio* = It. *osservatorio*, < NL. *observatorium*, < L. *observare*, observe: see *observe*.] 1. A place or building set apart for, and fitted with instruments for making, observations of natural phenomena: as, an astronomical or a meteorological *observatory*. An astronomical observatory is so planned as to secure for the instruments the greatest possible stability and freedom from tremors, protection from the weather, and an unobstructed view, together with such arrangements as will otherwise facilitate observations.

2. A place of observation at such an altitude as to afford an extensive view, such as a look-out-station, a signaling-station, or a belvedere.
—**Magnetic observatory.** See *magnetic*.

observe (ọb-zėrv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *observed*, ppr. *observing*. [< F. *observer* = Sp. Pg. *observar* = It. *osservare*, < L. *observare*, watch, note, mark, heed, guard, keep, pay attention to, regard, comply with, etc., < *ob*, before, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*, and cf. *conserve*, *preserve*, *reserve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To regard with attention or careful scrutiny, as for the purpose of discovering and noting something; watch; take note of: as, to *observe* trifles with interest; to *observe* one's every movement.

Remember that, as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men. *Jer. Taylor.*

Changing shape
To *observe* the sequel, saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton*, P. L., x. 334.

To *observe* is to look at a thing closely, to take careful note of its several parts or details.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 208.

Specifically—2. To subject to systematic inspection and scrutiny for some scientific or practical purpose: as, to *observe* natural phenomena for the purpose of ascertaining their laws; to *observe* meteorological indications for the purpose of forecasting the weather. See *observation*, 3.

Studying the motion of the sun in order to determine the length of the year, he *observed* the times of its passage through the equinoxes and solstices.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 121.

3. To see; perceive; notice; remark; hence, to detect; discover: as, we *observed* a stranger approaching; to *observe* one's uneasiness.

Honourable action,
Such as he hath *observed* in noble ladies.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 1. 111.

I *observed* an admirable abundance of Butterflies in many places of Savoy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 86.

He had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was so young and beautiful.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 181.

4. To notice and remark, or remark upon; refer to in words; say; mention: as, what did you *observe*?

But it was pleasant to see Beeston come in with others, supposing it to be dark, and yet he is forced to read his part by the light of the candles; and this I *observing* to a gentleman that sat by me, he was mightily pleased therewith, and spread it up and down. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 94.

But he *observed* in apology, that it [z] was a letter you never wanted hardly, and he thought it had only been put there "to finish off th' alphabet, like, though smpus-end (&) would ha' done as well, for what he could see."
George Eliot, Adam Bede, I. 317.

5†. To heed; regard; hence, to regard with respect and deference; treat with respectful attention or consideration; humor.

He wolde no swich cursednesse *observe*;
Evel shal have that evel wol deserve.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 179.

Whom I make
Must be my heir; and this makes men *observe* me.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

Observe her with all sweetness; humour her.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

6. To adhere to and carry out in practice; conform to or comply with; obey: as, to *observe* the regulations of society; to *observe* the proprieties.

How thanne he that *observeth* o synne, shal he have forgifnesse of the remenaunt of hise othere synnes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

I know not how he 's cured;
He ne'er *observes* any of our prescriptions.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

Observe your distance; and be sure to stand
Hard by the Cistern with your Cap in hand.
Oldham, A Satyr Address'd to a Friend (ed. 1703).

The enemies did not long *observe* those courtesies which men of their rank, even when opposed to each other at the head of armies, seldom neglect.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To keep with due ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *observe* a holiday; to *observe* the sabbath.

Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread.
Ex. xii. 17.

They eate mans flesh; *observe* meales at noone and night. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 841.

A score of Indian tribes . . . *observed* the rites of that bloody and horrible Paganism which formed their only religion. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 16.

=**Syn.** 1. To eye, survey, scrutinize.—3. *Notice*, *Behold*, etc. (see *see*).—7. *Keep*, etc. (see *celebrate*), regard, fulfil, conform to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be attentive; take note.

I come to *observe*; I give thee warning on 't.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 33.

I do love
To note and to *observe*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To remark; comment: generally with *upon* or *on*.

We have, however, already *observed upon* a great drawback which attends such benefits. *Brougham.*

observer (ọb-zėr′vėr), *n.* 1. One who observes or takes notice; a spectator or looker-on: as, a keen *observer*.

He is a great *observer*, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 202.

But Churchill himself was no superficial *observer*. He knew exactly what his interest really was.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

2. One who is engaged in habitual or systematic observation, as for scientific purposes; especially, one who is trained to make certain special observations with accuracy and under proper precautions: as, an astronomical *observer*; a corps of *observers*.

An *observer* at any point of the earth, by noting the local time at his station when the moon has any given right ascension, can thence determine the corresponding moment of Greenwich time.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 37.

Psellus, . . . a great *observer* of the nature of devils, holds they are corporeal, and have aërial bodies; that they are mortal, live, and dye. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., I. § 2.

3. One who observes or keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who practises, performs, or fulfils anything: as, a careful *observer* of the proprieties; an *observer* of the sabbath.

It is the manner of all barbarous nations to be very superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He [Lord Dorset] was so strict an *Observer* of his Word that no Consideration whatever could make him break it.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

4†. One who watches with a view to serve; an obsequious attendant or admirer; hence, a toady; a sycophant.

He was a follower of Germanicus,
And still is an *observer* of his wife
And children, though they be declined in grace.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

Love yourself, sir;
And, when I want *observers*, I'll send for you.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

observicer† (ọb-zėr′vi-sėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *observance* (confused with *service*) + *-er*1.] A servant; an observer (in sense 4). [Rare.]

I am your humble *observicer*, and wish you all cumulations of prosperity. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

observing (ọb-zėr′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *observe*, *v.*] Watchful; observant; attentive.

Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise
He might escape the most *observing* eyes.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 588.

observingly (ọb-zėr′ving-li), *adv.* In an observing or attentive manner; attentively; carefully.

There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 5.

obsess (ob-ses′), *v. t.* [< L. *obsessus*, pp. of *obsidere*, sit on or in, remain, sit down before, besiege, < *ob*, before, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit*, *session*, etc. Cf. *assess*, *possess*.] 1†. To besiege; beset; compass about.

It is to be feared that where majestie approcheth to excesse, and the myndo is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie, lest pride . . . shuld sodainely entre.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 4.

2. To attack, vex, or plague from without, as an evil spirit. See *obsession*, 2.

The familiar spirit may be a human ghost or some other demon, and may either be supposed to enter the man's body or only to come into his presence, which is somewhat the same difference as whether in disease the demon "possesses" or *obsesses* a patient, i. e. controls him from inside or outside. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 63.

obsession (ob-sesh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *obsession* = Sp. *obsesion* = Pg. *obsessão* = It. *ossessione*, < L. *obsessio*(*n*-), a besieging, < *obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess*.] 1. The act of besieging; persistent assault.

When the assassination of Henry IV. gave full rein to the Ultramontane party at court, the *obsessions* of Duperron became more importunate, and even menacing.
Encyc. Brit., V. 173.

2. Continuous or persevering effort supposed to be made by an evil spirit to obtain mastery of a person; the state or condition of a person so vexed or beset: distinguished from *possession*, or control by a demon from within.

Grave fathers, he 's possest; again, I say,
Possest: nay, if there be possession and
Obsession, he has both. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

Obsession of the Devil is distinguished from Possession in this: In Possession, the Evil One was said to enter into the Body of the Man; in *Obsession*, without entering into the Body of the Person, he was thought to besiege and torment him without.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 142, note.

obsidian (ọb-sid′i-ạn), *n.* [= F. *obsidiane*, *obsidienne* = Sp. Pg. *obsidiana*, < L. *obsidiana*, a false reading for *obsiana*, a mineral supposed to be obsidian, < *Obsidianus*, a false reading for *Obsianus*, < *Obsius*, erroneously *Obsidius*, the name of a man who, according to Pliny, found it in "Ethiopia."] A volcanic rock, in a vitreous condition, and closely resembling ordinary bottle-glass in appearance and texture. Obsidian usually contains about 70 per cent. of silica, and is the vitreous form of a trachyte or rock consisting largely of sanidine. It is of various colors, black, brown, and grayish green being the most common. Obsidian often occurs in a coarsely cellular form, and passes into pumice. See cut under *conchoidal*.

In consequence of its [obsidian's] having been often imitated in black glass, there arose among collectors of gems in the last century the curious practice of calling all antique pastes "*obsidians*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 717.

obsidional (ob-sid′i-ọ-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *obsidional* = It. *ossidionale*, < L. *obsidionalis*, belonging to a siege, < *obsidio*(*n*-), a siege, < *obsidere*, besiege: see *obsess*.] Pertaining to a siege.—**Obsidional coins.** See *coin*1.—**Obsidional crown.** See *crown*.

obsidionary (ob-sid′i-ọ-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **obsidionarius*, < *obsidio*(*n*-), a siege: see *obsidional*.] Obsidional; coined or struck in a besieged place.

These *obsidionary* Ormand coins may be called scarce; the only rare and probably unique piece is the penny.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 94.

obsidious† (ob-sid′i-us), *a.* [< L. as if **obsidiosus*, < *obsidium*, a siege: see *obsidional*.] Besetting; assailing from without.

Safe from all *obsidious* or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 261. (*Davies.*)

obsigillation† (ob-sij-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *ob*, before, + LL. *sigillare*, seal: see *seal*2, *v.*] The act of sealing up. *Maunder.*

obsign† (ob-sīn′), *v. t.* [< L. *obsignare*, seal up, < *ob*, before, + *signare*, mark, seal: see *sign*, *v.*] To seal, or ratify by sealing; obsignate.

The sacrament of His Body and Blood, whereby He doth represent, and unto our faith give and *obsign* unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood. *J. Bradford*, Letter on the Mass, Sept. 2, 1554.

obsignate† (ob-sig′nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obsignatus*, pp. of *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsign*.] To seal; ratify; confirm.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt.
Barrow, Expos. of Decalogue.

obsignation† (ob-sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *obsignatio*(*n*-), a sealing up, < L. *obsignare*, seal up:

see *obsignate, obsign.*] The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation.

This is a sacrament, and not a sacrifice: for in this, using it as we should, we receive of God *obsignation* and full certificate of Christ's body broken for our sins, and his blood shed for our iniquities.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

obsignatory† (ob-sig'nạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **obsignatorius*, < *obsignare*, seal up: see *obsignate, obsign.*] Ratifying; confirming by sealing; confirmatory.

Obsignatory signs.
Bp. Ward, in Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

obsolesce (ob-sō-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obsolesced*, ppr. *obsolescing.* [< L. *obsolescere*, pp. *obsoletus*, wear out, fall iuto disuse, grow old, decay, inceptive of *obsolere* (rare), wear out, decay, appar. < *ob*, before, + *solere*, be wont; or else < *obs-*, a form of *ob-*, + *olere*, grow (cf. *adolescent*).] To become obsolescent; fall into disuse.

Intermediste between the English which I have been treating of and English of recent emergence stands that which is *obsolescing*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 266.

obsolescence (ob-sō-les'ens), *n.* [< *obsolescen(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The state or process of becoming obsolete.—2. In *entom.*, an obsolete part of a mark, stria, etc.: as, a band with a central *obsolescence*.

obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *a.* [< L. *obsolescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *obsolescere*, fall into disuse: see *obsolesce.*] 1. Becoming obsolete; passing out of use: as, an *obsolescent* word or custom.

All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsolete or *obsolescent*.
Johnson, Dict., under Hereout.

Almost always when religion comes before us historically it is seen consecrating . . . conceptions obsolete or *obsolescent*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 229.

2. In *entom.*, somewhat obsolete; imperfectly visible. =**Syn. 1.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *a.* [= F. *obsolète* = Sp. Pg. *obsoleto* = It. *ossoleto*, < L. *obsoletus*, worn out, gone out of use, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolesce.*] 1. Gone out of use; no longer in use: as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* custom; an *obsolete* law. Abbreviated *obs.*

But most [Orders] are very particular and *obsolete* in their Dress, as being the Rustic Habit of old times, without Linnen, or Ornaments of the present Age.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 19.

What makes a word *obsolete* more than general agreement to forbear? *Johnson.*

The fashion seems every day growing still more *obsolete*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

The progress of science is so rapid that what seemed the most profound learning a few years ago may to-day be merely an exploded fallacy or an *obsolete* theory.
J. W. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 18.

2. In *descriptive zoöl.*, indistinct; not clearly or sharply marked; applied to colors, faded, dim: as, an *obsolete* purple; applied to ornaments or organs, very imperfectly developed, hardly perceptible: as, *obsolete* striæ, spines, ocelli. It is often employed to denote the lack or imperfect development of a character which is distinct in the opposite sex or in a kindred species or genus. =**Syn. 1.** *Ancient, Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obsoleted*, ppr. *obsoleting.* [< L. *obsoletus*, pp. of *obsolescere*, wear out: see *obsolete, a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become obsolete; pass out of use. *F. Hall.* [Rare.]

II.† *trans.* To make obsolete; render disused.

Those [books] that as to authority are *obsoleted*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 24. (*Davies.*)

obsoletely (ob'sō-lēt-li), *adv.* In *descriptive zoöl.*, in an obsolete manner; not plainly: as, *obsoletely* punctured, striate, etc.

obsoleteness (ob'sō-lēt-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being obsolete or out of use.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.
Johnson, Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakspeare.

2. In *descriptive zoöl.*, the state of being abortive, or so imperfectly developed as to be indistinct or scarcely discernible.

obsoletion (ob-sō-lē'shọn), *n.* [< *obsolete* + *-ion.*] The act of becoming obsolete; disuse; discontinuance.

Proper lamentation on the *obsoletion* of Christmas gambols and pastimes. *Keats*, To his Brothers, Dec. 22, 1817.

obsoletism (ob'sō-lēt-izm), *n.* [< *obsolete* + *-ism.*] A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete or gone out of use.

Does, then, the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoleteism*? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

obstacle (ob'stạ-kl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *obstacle*, < OF. *obstacle, ostacle*, F. *obstacle* = Sp. *obstáculo* = Pg. *obstaculo* = It. *ostacolo*, < LL. *obstaculum*, a hindrance, obstacle, < L. *obstare*, stand before, stand against, withstand, < *ob*, before, against, + *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*]
I. *n.* 1. That which opposes or stands in the way; something that obstructs progress; a hindrance or obstruction.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As my ripe revenue and due by birth.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 156.

I fesr you will meet with divers *obstacles* in the Way, which, if you cannot remove, you must overcome.
Howell, Letters, ii. 1.

The Egyptians warned me that Suez was a place of *obstacles* to pilgrims. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 90.

2. Objection; opposition.

Whan the Chane saghe that thei made non *obstacle* to performen his Commandement, thanne he thoughte wel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 226.

Obstacle-race, a race, as in a steeplechase, in which obstacles have to be surmounted or circumvented.

For some time he becomes engaged in a terrible *obstacle-race*, and makes little progress.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 93.

=**Syn.** *Difficulty, Obstacle, Obstruction, Impediment*, check, barrier. A *difficulty* embarrasses, an *obstacle* stops us. We remove [or overcome] the one, we surmount the other. Generally the first expresses something arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second something arising from a foreign cause. An *obstruction* blocks the passage, and is generally put in the way intentionally. An *impediment* literally clogs the feet and so may continue with one, hindering his progress, while a *difficulty* once overcome, an *obstacle* once surmounted, or an *obstruction* once broken down, leaves one free to go forward without hindrance.

"The Conquest of Mexico" was achieving itself under *difficulties* hardly less formidable than those encountered by Cortes. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

The great *obstacle* to progress is prejudice.
Bovée, Summaries of Thought, Prejudice.

In general, contest by causing delay is so mischievous an *obstruction* of justice that the courts ought to be astute to detect it and prompt to suppress it.
The Century, XXX. 328.

Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on without *impediment*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2. 4.

II. *a.* Obstinate; stubborn. [Prov. Eng. or humorous.]

Fie, Joan — that thou wilt be so *obstacle!*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 17.

obstaclenessŧ, *n.* [< *obstacle, a.*, + *-ness.*] Obstinacy.

How long shal I, liuing here in earth, striue with your unfaythful *obstaclenes?* *J. Udall*, On Mark ix.

obstance† (ob'stans), *n.* [ME., taken in sense of 'substance'; < OF. *obstance*, < L. *obstantia*, a withstanding, resistance, < *obstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstare*, withstand: see *obstacle.*] 1. Substance; essence.

The *obstance* of this felynge [of delight produced in the soul by song] lyes in the lufe of Ihesu, whilke es fedde and lyghtenede by swilke maner of sanges.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. Opposition.

obstancy† (ob'stạn-si), *n.* [As *obstance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *obstance*, 1.

It [the obstinacy of a wife] doth indeed but irrita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract; after marriage it is of no *obstancie*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 3.

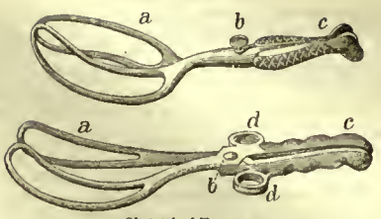
obsta principiis (ob'stä prin-sip'i-is). [L. (Ovid, Rem. Amor., 91): *obsta*, 2d pers. sing. imp. of *obstare*, withstand; *principiis*, dat. of *principium*, beginning.] Withstand the beginnings — that is, resist the first insidious approaches of anything dangerous or evil.

obstetric (ọb-stet'rik), *a.* [= F. *obstétrique* = Sp. *obstétrica*, n., obstetrics; Pg. *obstetrico*, m., *obstetrica*, f., an obstetrician; < NL. *obstetricus*, a var. (accom. to adjectives in *-icus*) of L. *obstetricius* (> E. *obstetricious*), pertaining to a midwife, neut. pl. *obstetricia* (> E. *obstetricy*), obstetrics, < *obstetrix*, a midwife, lit. 'she who stands before,' sc. to assist, < *obstare*, pp. *obstatus*, stand before: see *obstacle.*] Same as *obstetrical.*

obstetrical (ọb-stet'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *obstetric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to midwifery: as, *obstetrical* skill; *obstetrical* surgery.—**Obstetrical forceps**, forceps used in cases of difficult delivery. See cut in next column.—**Obstetrical toad**, the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *Alytes.*

obstetricatet (ọb-stet'ri-kāt), *v.* [< LL. *obstetricatus*, pp. of *obstetricare*, be a midwife, < L. *obstetrix (-tric-)*, a midwife: see *obstetric.*] **I.** *intrans.* To perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.
Evelyn, Sylva, ii. 6. (*Davies.*)



Obstetrical Forceps.

a, blades; *b*, locks; *c*, handles; *d d*, rings for obtaining a firm grasp of the locked instrument by the accoucheur. The blades are separately introduced, and after two separate parts or "branches" are locked together are used to grasp the head of the child in assisting delivery.

II. *trans.* To assist or promote by performing the office of a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 202. (*Latham.*)

obstetricationŧ (ọb-stet-ri-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *obstetricate* + *-ion.*] The office of, or the assistance rendered by, a midwife; delivery.

He shall be by a healthful *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world; there indeed he hath elbow-room enough. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 4.

obstetrician (ob-ste-trish'an), *n.* [< *obstetric* + *-ian.*] One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstetricious (ob-ste-trish'us), *a.* [< L. *obstetricius*, pertaining to a midwife: see *obstetric.*] Pertaining to obstetrics; obstetrical; hence, helping to produce or bring forth.

Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or *obstetricious*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 4.

obstetrics (ọb-stet'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *obstetric*: see *-ics.*] That department of medical art which deals with parturition and the treatment and care of women during pregnancy and childbirth; the practice of midwifery.

obstetricy (ọb-stet'ri-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *obstetricia* = It. *ostetricia*, f., < L. *obstetricia*, neut. pl., obstetrics: see *obstetric.*] Same as *obstetrics. Dunglison.* [Rare.]

obstetrist (ọb-stet'rist), *n.* [< *obstetr(ics)* + *-ist.*] One versed in the study or skilled in the practice of obstetrics; an obstetrician.

The same consummate *obstetrist* . . . insisted upon the rule, now generally adopted, of not removing the placenta if it in any degree adhere.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, xxxvi.

obstetrix (ọb-stet'riks), *n.* [= OF. *obstetrice* = Pg. *obstetriz*, < L. *obstetrix*, a midwife: see *obstetric.*] A woman who renders professional aid to women in labor; a midwife.

obstinacy (ob'sti-nā-si), *n.* [< ME. *obstinacie*, < OF. **obstinacie*, < ML. *obstinacia, obstinatia*, var. of *obstinacio(n-)*, for *obstinatio(n-)*, obstinateness: see *obstinate* and *obstination.*] 1. The character or condition of being obstinate; pertinacious adherence to an opinion, purpose, or course of conduct, whether right or wrong, and in spite of argument or entreaty; a fixedness, and generally an unreasonable fixedness, of opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken; stubbornness; pertinacity.

And yf ther be eny restreynt, denyinge, *obstinacys*, or contradiccion made by eny persone or persones that owith to paye such summe forfet, that then vppon resonable warynynge made to them they to appere aforn the xxliij. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 380.

Only sin
And hellish *obstinacy* tie thy tongue.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 186.

2. An unyielding character or quality; continued resistance to the operation of remedies or to palliative measures: as, the *obstinacy* of a fever or of a cold. =**Syn. 1.** Doggedness, headiness, wilfulness, obduracy. See *obstinate.*

obstinate (ob'sti-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *obstenate*, < OF. *obstinat*, also *obstiné*, F. *obstiné* = Sp. Pg. *obstinado* = It. *ostinato*, < L. *obstinatus*, firmly set, resolute, stubborn, obstinate, pp. of *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve, < *ob*, before, + **stinare*, < *stare*, stand: see *state.* Cf. *destine, destinate.*] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course of action; not yielding to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; headstrong.

He thought he wold noo more be *obstenate*,
And gaue them respite be fore them enerychon.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1664.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 121.

I'm an *obstinate* old fellow when I'm in the wrong; but you shall now find me as steady in the right.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 7.

2. Springing from or indicating obstinacy.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Sir W. Temple.*

3. Not easily controlled or removed; unyielding to treatment: as, an *obstinate* cough; an *obstinate* headache.

Disgust conceal'd
Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault
Is *obstinate*, and cure beyond our reach.
Cowper, Task, iii. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Obstinate, Stubborn, Intractable, Refractory, Contumacious*, pertinacious, headstrong, unyielding, dogged, wilful, persistent, immovable, inflexible, firm, resolute. The first five words now imply a strong and vicious or disobedient refusal to yield, a resolute or unmanageable standing upon one's own will. *Stubborn* is strictly negative: a *stubborn* child will not listen to advice or commands, but perhaps has no definite purpose of his own. *Obstinate* is active: the *obstinate* man will carry out his intention in spite of advice, remonstrance, appeals, or force. The last three of the italicized words imply disobedience to proper authority. *Intractable*, literally not to be drawn, handled, or governed, is negative; so is *refractory:* both suggest sullenness or perverseness; *refractory* is more appropriate where resistance is physical: hence the extension of the word to apply to metals. *Contumacious* combines pride, haughtiness, or insolence with disobedience; in law it means wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

Obstinate man, still to persist in his outrage!
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

Cupid indeed is *obstinate* and wild,
A *stubborn* god; but yet the god 's a child.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 7.

I now condemn that pride which had made me *refractory* to the hand of correction. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

obstinately (ob'sti-nāt-li), *adv.* In an obstinate manner; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or to be shaken with difficulty; stubbornly; pertinaciously.

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so *obstinately* strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 121.

For Vespasian himselfe, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtaine vnreasonable matters. *Sir H. Savile*, tr. of Tacitus, p. 91.

obstinateness (ob'sti-nāt-nes), *n.* The quality of being obstinate; obstinacy.

An ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

obstination† (ob-sti-nā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *obstynacyon*, < OF. *obstination*, F. *obstination* = Sp. *obstinacion* = Pg. *obstinação* = It. *ostinazione*, < L. *obstinatio(n-)*, firmness, stubbornness, < *obstinare*, set one's mind firmly upon, resolve upon: see *obstinate*.] Obstinate resistance to argument, persuasion, or entreaty; wilful pertinacity, especially in an unreasonable or evil course; stubbornness; obstinacy. *Jer. Taylor.*

God doth not charge angels in this text [Job iv. 18] with rebellion, or *obstination*, or any heinous crime, but only with folly, weakness, infirmity. *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

obstined† (ob'stind), *a.* [As *obstin(ate)* + *-ed*².] Hardened; made obstinate or obdurate.

You that doo shut your eyes against the raies
Of glorious Light, which shineth in our dayes;
Whose spirits, self-*obstin'd* in old musty Error,
Repulse the Truth . . .
Which day and night at your deaf Doors doth knock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

obstipate† (ob'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obstipated*, ppr. *obstipating*. [< ML. *obstipatus*, pp. of *obstipare*, stop up, < L. *ob*, against, + *stipare*, crowd: see *constipate*.] To stop up, as chinks. *Bailey*, 1731.

obstipation (ob-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **obstipatio(n-)*, < *obstipare*, stop up: see *obstipate*.] **1**†. The act of stopping up, as a passage.—2. In *med.*, costiveness; constipation.

Structural affections of the intestines are important, measurably or chiefly as giving rise to *obstipation* due to mechanical obstruction to the passage of the intestinal contents. *Flint*, Pract. of Med., p. 398.

obstreperate (ob-strep'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *obstreperated*, ppr. *obstreperating*. [< *obstreper-ous* + *-ate*².] To make a loud, clamorous noise.

Thump — thump — thump — *obstreperated* the abbess of Andouillets, with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calash.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 22.

obstreperous (ob-strep'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *obstreperus*, clamorous, < L. *obstrepere*, clamor at, drown with clamor, < *ob*, before, upon, + *strepere*, roar, rattle. Cf. *perstreperous*.] Making a great noise or outcry; clamorous; vociferous; noisy.

Obstreperous carl!
If thy throat's tempest could o'erturn my house,
What satisfaction were it for thy child?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

He that speaks for himself, being a traitor, doth defend his treason; thou art a capital *obstreperous* malefactor.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 1.

The sage retired, who spends alone his days,
And flies th' *obstreperous* voice of public praise.
Crabbe, Works, I. 203.

Many a dull joke honored with much *obstreperous* fat-sided laughter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 394.

=Syn. Tumultuous, boisterous, uproarious.

obstreperously (ob-strep'e-rus-li), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner; loudly; clamorously; vociferously: as, to behave *obstreperously*.

obstreperousness (ob-strep'e-rus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being obstreperous; clamor; rude outcry.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his *obstreperousness* and undecent cants.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 578.

obstrict† (ob-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *obstrictus*, pp. of *obstringere*, bind about: see *obstringe*.] Bounden; obliged.

To whom he recogniseth hymself to be so moche indebted and *obstricte* that non of thise your difficulties shalbe the stop or let of this desired conjunccion.
State Papers, i. 252. (*Halliwell.*)

obstriction (ob-strik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **obstrictio(n-)*, < *obstringere*, pp. *obstrictus*, bind about, bind up: see *obstringe*. Cf. *constriction*, *restriction*.] The condition of being bound or constrained; obligation.

And hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice
From national *obstriction*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 312.

obstringe† (ob-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *obstringere*, bind about, close up by binding, < *ob*, before, about, + *stringere*, strain: see *strain*², *stringent*.] To bind; oblige; lay under obligation.

How much he . . . was and is *obstringed* and bound to your Grace.
Gardiner, in Pococke's Records of Reformation, I. 95. [*Encyc. Dict.*]

obstropulous (ob-strop'ū-lus), *a.* A vulgar corruption of *obstreperous*.

I heard him very *obstropulous* in his sleep.
Smollett, Roderick Random, viii.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere* (> It. *ostruire* = Pg. Sp. *obstruir* = F. *obstruer*), build before or against, block up, obstruct, < *ob*, before, + *struere*, build: see *structure*. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*, etc.] **1.** To block up; stop up or close, as a way or passage; fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing.

Obstruct the mouth of hell
For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws.
Milton, P. L., x. 636.

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,
And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear.
Pope, Messiah, l. 41.

2. To hinder from passing; stop; impedo in any way; check.

From hence no cloud, or, to *obstruct* his sight,
Star interposed, however small, he sees.
Milton, P. L., v. 257.

I don't know if it be just thus to *obstruct* the union of man and wife. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

On the new stream rolls,
Whatever rocks *obstruct*.
Browning, By the Fireside.

3. To retard; interrupt; delay: as, progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

I confess the continual Wars between Tonquin and Cochin China were enough to *obstruct* the designs of making a Voyage to this last. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 103.

To obstruct process, in *law*, to hinder or delay intentionally the officers of the law in the performance of their duties: a punishable offense at law. **=Syn.** To bar, barricade, blockade, arrest, clog, choke, dam up, embarrass. See *obstacle*.

obstruct†, *n.* [< *obstruct*, *v.*] An obstruction. [Rare.]

Oct. I begg'd
His pardon for return.
Ces. Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* [in some editions *abstract*] 'tween his lust and him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 61.

obstructer (ob-struk'tėr), *n.* One who or that which obstructs, hinders, or retards. Also *obstructor*.

obstruction (ob-struk'shon), *n.* [= F. *obstruction* = Sp. *obstruccion* = Pg. *obstrucção* = It. *ostruzione*, < L. *obstructio(n-)*, a building before or against, a blocking up, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, build before or against, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **1.** The act of obstructing, blocking up, or impeding passage, or the fact of being obstructed; the act of impeding passage or movement; a stopping or retarding: as, the *obstruction* of a road or thoroughfare by felled trees; the *obstruction* of one's progress or movements.—**2.** That with which a passage is blocked or progress or action of any kind hindered or impeded; anything that stops, closes, or bars the way; obstacle; impediment; hindrance: as, *obstructions* to navigation; an *obstruction* to progress.

This is evident to any formal capacity; there is no *obstruction* in this. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 129.

A popular assembly free from *obstructions*. *Swift.*

In this country for the last few years the government has been the chief *obstruction* to the common weal.
Emerson, Affairs in Kansas.

3†. Stoppage of the vital function; death.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

4. Systematic and persistent factious opposition, especially in a legislative body; factious attempts to hinder, delay, defeat, or annoy.

Every form of revolt or *obstruction* to this bare majority is a crime of unpardonable magnitude.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 141.

Obstruction had been freely practised to defeat not only bills restraining the liberty of the subject in Ireland, but many other measures.
J. Bryce, New Princeton Rev., III. 52.

=Syn. 2. *Difficulty, Impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), bar, barrier.

obstructionism (ob-struk'shon-izm), *n.* [< *obstruction* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of an obstructionist, especially in a legislative body; systematic or persistent obstruction or opposition, as to progress or change.

obstructionist (ob-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *obstruction* + *-ist*.] One who factiously opposes and hinders the action of others; specifically, one who systematically, persistently, and factiously hinders the transaction of business in a legislative assembly; an obstructive; a filibuster.

In his [Gallatin's] efforts this year and in subsequent years to cut down appropriations for the army, navy, and civil service, he was rarely successful, and earned much ill-will as an *obstructionist*. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 180.

obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obstructif* = Sp. Pg. *obstructivo* = It. *ostruttivo*, < L. *obstructus*, pp. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving or intended to obstruct, hinder, delay, or annoy: as, *obstructive* parliamentary proceedings.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,
Dispensing round the Heav'ns *obstructive* gloom.
Glover, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Within the walls of Parliament they began those *obstructive* tactics which afterwards deprived Parliament of no small share of its high repute and of its ancient authority.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 267.

2. Given to obstructing or impeding: as, an *obstructive* official.

The Cadi and other Turkish officials were insolent and *obstructive*, so I have got them in irons in the jail, with six of my force doing duty over them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 111.

II. *n.* One who or that which obstructs. (*a*) One who or that which opposes progress, reform, or change.

Episcopacy . . . was instituted as an *obstructive* to the diffusion of schism and heresy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.

"Incompetent *obstructives*" are no doubt very objectionable people, but they do less injury to any cause than is done by indiscreet advocates.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 723.

(*b*) One who factiously seeks to obstruct, hinder, or delay the transaction of business, especially legislative business.

obstructively (ob-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

obstructiveness (ob-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to obstruct or oppose; persistent opposition, as to the transaction of business; obstructive conduct or tactics.

obstructor (ob-struk'tor), *n.* [< L. as if **obstructor*, < *obstruere*, pp. *obstructus*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] Same as *obstructer*.

One of the principal leading Men in that Insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *Obstructors* of the Union.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 552.

obstruent (ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *obstruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstruere*, obstruct: see *obstruct*.] **I.** *a.* Obstructive; impeding.

II. *n.* Anything that obstructs; especially, anything that blocks up the natural passages of the body.

obstupefacient (ob-stū-pē-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *obstupefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *obstupefacere*, stupefy: see *obstupefy*.] Narcotic; stupefying.

obstupefaction† (ob-stū-pē-fak'shon), *n.* [= It. *ostupefazione*, < L. as if **obstupefactio(n-)*, < *obstupefacere*, pp. *obstupefactus*, astonish, stu-

pefy: see *obstupefy*.] Stupefaction. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove, p. 109.

obstupefactive† (ob-stū′pē-fak-tiv), *a.* [As *obstupefact(ion)* + *-ive*. Cf. *stupefactive*.] Stupefying.

obstupefy† (ob-stū′pē-fī), *v. t.* [= It. *ostupefare*, < L. *obstupefacere*, astonish, amaze, stupefy, < *ob*, before, + *stupefacere*, stupefy: see *stupefy*.] To stupefy.

Bodies more dull and *obstupifying*, to which they impute this loss of memory.
Annotations on Glanville, etc. (1682), p. 38. (*Latham.*)

obtain (ob-tān′), *v.* [< ME. **obteinen* (not found), < OF. *obtenir*, F. *obtenir* = Sp. *obtener* = Pg. *obter* = It. *attenere*, < L. *obtinere*, hold, keep, get, acquire, < *ob*, upon, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*. Cf. *attain*, *contain*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To get; procure; secure; acquire; gain: as, to *obtain* a month's leave of absence; to *obtain* riches.

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her.
Gen. xvi. 2.

Since his exile she hath despised me most,
Forsworn my company and rail'd at me,
That I am desperate of *obtaining* her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 5.

I come with resolution
To *obtain* a suit of you.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

The Duke of Somerset desired the Succession, but the Duke of York *obtained* it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 185.

2. To attain; reach; arrive at. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Looking also for the arrival of the rest of his consorts; whereof one, and the principal one, hath not long since *obtained* its port. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 459).

As this is a thing of exceeding great difficulty, the end is seldom *obtained*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

3. To attain or reach by endeavor; succeed in (reaching, receiving, or doing something); manage.

And other thirtie *obtained* that the Sunne should stand still for them, as Ioshua. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 172.

Mr. John Eliot . . . hath *obtained* to preach to them [Indians] . . . in their own language.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 362.

I would *obtain* to be thought not so inferior as your selves are superior to the most of them who receiv'd their counsell. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 4.

Hence—4. To achieve; win.

I might have *obtained* the cause I had in hand without casting such blemish upon others as I did.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 142.

Echinades, made famous by that memorable Sea-battell there *obtained* against the Turk. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 4.

5†. To hold; keep; maintain possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his Sire
He who *obtains* the monarchy of Heaven.
Milton, P. R., i. 87.

=Syn. *Attain*, *Obtain*, *Procure*. See *attain*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To secure what one desires or strives for; prevail; succeed.

Echo. Vouchsafe me, I may . . . sing some mourning strain
Over his watery hearse.
Mor. Thou dost *obtain*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Too credulous is the Confuter, if he thinke to *obtaine* with me or any right discerner.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Less prosperously the second suit *obtain'd*
At first with Psyche. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

The simple heart that freely asks
In love *obtains*.
Whittier, Hermit of the Thebaid.

2. To be common or customary; prevail or be established in practice; be in vogue; hold good; subsist; prevail: as, the custom still *obtains* in some country districts.

It hath *obtained* in ages far removed from the first that charity is called righteousness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 17.

Many other tongues were kindled from them, as we see how much this gift of tongues *obtained* in the Church of Corinth. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

The extremely severe climatical changes which *obtain* in northern Siberia. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 322.

Then others, following these my mightiest knights, . . .
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did *obtain*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

3†. To attain; come.

If a man cannot *obtain* to that judgment, then it is left to him generally to be close, and a dissembler.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to signify temperance in drinking. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 2.

obtainable (ob-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *obtain* + *-able*.] Capable of being obtained, procured, or gained; procurable: as, a dye *obtainable* from a plant.

obtainer (ob-tā′nėr), *n.* One who obtains. *Johnson.*

obtainment (ob-tān′ment), *n.* [< OF. *obtenement*, < *obtenir*, obtain: see *obtain* and *-ment*.] The act of obtaining, procuring, or getting; attainment.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness? *Milton*, Colasterion.

Placing a large proportion of the comforts and luxuries of life within our reach, and rendering the *obtainment* of knowledge comparatively easy among the great mass of the sons of toil. *Gladstone.*

obtect (ob-tekt′), *a.* [< L. *obtectus*, pp. of *obtegere*, cover over, < *ob*, over, + *tegere*, pp. *tectus*, cover. Cf. *protect*.] In *entom.*, same as *obtected*.

obtected (ob-tek′ted), *a.* [< *obtect* + *-ed*2.] 1. Covered; protected; especially, in *zoöl.*, covered with a hard shelly case.—2. In *entom.*, concealed under a neighboring part: specifically said of the hemielytra of a hemipterous insect when they are covered by the greatly enlarged and shield-like scutellum, as in the family *Scutelleridæ*: opposed to *detected*.—**Obtected metamorphosis**, a metamorphosis characterized by an obtected pupa.—**Obtected pupa**, a pupa in which the legs and other organs are not free, the whole being inclosed with the body in a horny case, as in most *Diptera* and *Lepidoptera*. The older entomologists, following Fabricius, limited this term to pupæ which have the organs outlined on the covering case, as in the *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the chrysalids or masked pupæ of later writers. Compare *coarctate*. See cut under *Diptera*.

obtectovenose (ob-tek-tō-vē′nōs), *a.* [< L. *obtectus*, covered over (see *obtect*), + *venosus*, venose: see *venose*.] In *bot.*, having the principal and longitudinal veins held together by simple cross-veins: said of leaves. *Lindley.* [Not in use.]

obtemper (ob-tem′pėr), *v. t.* [= F. *obtempérer* = Sp. *obtemperar* = It. *ottemperare*, < L. *obtemperare*, comply with, obey, < *ob*, before, + *temperare*, observe measure, be moderate: see *temper*, *v.*] To obey; yield obedience to; specifically, in *Scots law*, to obey or comply with (the judgment of a court): sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

The ferment desire which I had to *obtemper vnto* your Majestie's commaundement . . . encouraged mee.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith (Ep. Ded.). (*Davies.*)

obtemperate† (ob-tem′pėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *obtemperatus*, pp. of *obtemperare*, obey: see *obtemper*.] To obey; yield obedience to. *Bailey*, 1731.

obtend† (ob-tend′), *v. t.* [< L. *obtendere*, stretch or draw before, < *ob*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. To oppose; hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shrowd,
To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 126.

2. To pretend; allege; plead as an excuse; offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate'er ills befal.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 161.

obtenebrate† (ob-ten′ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *obtenebratus*, pp. of *obtenebrare*, make dark, darken, < *ob*, before, + *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To make dark; darken. *Minsheu.*

obtenebration† (ob-ten-ē-brā′shon), *n.* [= It. *ottenebrazione*, < LL. *obtenebratiō(n-)*, < *obtenebrare*, make dark: see *obtenebrate*.] A darkening; the act of darkening; darkness. [Rare.]

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

obtension† (ob-ten′shon), *n.* [< LL. *obtentio(n-)*, a covering, veiling, obscurity, < L. *obtendere*, pp. *obtentus*, a covering over: see *obtend*.] The act of obtending. *Johnson.*

obtention (ob-ten′shon), *n.* [= F. *obtention*, OF. *obtention* = Sp. *obtencion* = Pg. *obtenção*, < LL. as if **abtentio(n-)*, < L. *obtinere*, pp. *obtentus*, hold, keep, get, acquire: see *obtain*.] Procurement; obtainment. [Rare.]

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner who resided in his own country while that country was at open war with the land whence he aspired at its *obtention*: a word I make for my passing convenience.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VII. 140. (*Davies.*)

obtest (ob-test′), *v.* [< OF. *obtester* = Pg. *obtestar*, < L. *obtestari*, call as a witness, < *ob*, before, + *testari*, be a witness: see *testament*. Cf. *attest*, *protest*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To call upon earnestly; entreat; conjure.

He lifts his wither'd arms, *obtests* the skies;
He calls his much-loved son with feeble cries.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 45.

2. To beg for; supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi. 151.

Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same.
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* To protest. [Rare.]

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 210.

obtestate† (ob-tes′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *obtestatus*, pp. of *obtestari*, call as a witness: see *obtest*.] To obtest.

Dido herself, with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, clothes loose, at th' altar stands;
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

obtestation (ob-tes-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *obtestatio(n-)*, an adjuring, an entreaty, < *obtestari*, call to witness: see *obtest*.] 1†. The act of protesting; a protesting in earnest and solemn words, as by calling God to witness; protestation.

Whether it be by way of exclamation or crying out, admiration or wondering, imprecation or cursing, *obtestation* or taking God and the world to witnes, or any such like.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 177.

Antonio asserted this with greate *obtestation*, nor know I what to think of it. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1652.

2. An earnest or pressing request; a supplication; an entreaty.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

obtortion† (ob-tôr′shon), *n.* [< LL. *obtortio(n-)*, a twisting, writhing, distortion, < L. *obtorquere*, pp. *obtortus*, twist, writhe, < *ob*, before, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] A twisting; a distortion.

Whereupon have issued those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests.
Bp. Hall, Works, VIII. 509. (*Davies.*)

obtrect† (ob-trekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *obtrectare*, detract from, disparage, < *ob*, against, + *tractare*, draw: see *treat*. Cf. *detract*.] To slander; calumniate.

Thou dost *obtrect* my flesh and blood.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

obtrectation† (ob-trek-tā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *obtrectation* = It. *obtrettazione*, < L. *obtrectatio(n-)*, detraction, disparagement, < *obtrectare*, detract from, disparage: see *obtrect*.] Slander; detraction; calumniation.

When thou art returned to thy several distractions, that vanities shall pull thine eyes, and *obtrectation* and libellous defamation of others shall pull thine ears, . . . then . . . compel thy heart . . . to see God.
Donne, Sermons, x.

obtrectator† (ob′trek-tā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *obtrectateur*, < L. *obtrectator*, a detractor, < *obtrectare*, detract: see *obtrect*.] One who obtrects or calumniates; a slanderer.

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their *obtrectators*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 95. (*Davies.*)

obtriangular (ob-trī-ang′gū-lär), *a.* [< *ob-* + *triangular*.] In *zoöl.*, triangular with the apex in reverse of the ordinary or usual position.

obtrition (ob-trish′on), *n.* [< LL. *obtritio(n-)*, contrition, < L. *obterere*, pp. *obtritus*, bruise, crush, < *ob*, against, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A breaking or bruising; a wearing away by friction. *Maunder.*

obtrude (ob-tröd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *obtruded*, ppr. *obtruding*. [< L. *obtrudere*, thrust or press upon, thrust into, < *ob*, before, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust prominently forward; especially, to thrust forward with undue prominence or importunity, or without solicitation; force forward or upon any one: often reflexive: as, to *obtrude one's self* or one's opinions upon a person's notice.

The thing they shun doth follow them, truth as it were even *obtruding itself* into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

No maruell if he [Postellus] *obtrude* vpon credulitie such dreames as that India should bee so called, or Hundia, as being Indæa orientalis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Was it not he who upon the English *obtruded* new Ceremonies, upon the Scots a new Liturgie?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

I tired of the same black teasing lie
Obtruded thus at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 286.

=Syn. *Intrude*, *Obtrude*. See *intrude*.

II. *intrans.* To be thrust or to thrust one's self prominently into notice, especially in an unwelcome manner; intrude.

obtruder (ob-trö′dėr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones. *Boyle.*

obtruncate (ob-trung′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obtruncated*, ppr. *obtruncating*. [< L. *obtruncatus*, pp. of *obtruncare*, cut off, lop away, trim, prune, < *ob*, before, + *truncare*, cut off: see

truncate.] To cut or lop off; deprive of a limb; lop.

Low *obtruncated* pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 823.

obtruncate (ob-trung'kāt), *a.* [< L. *obtruncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Lopped or cut off short; truncated.

Those props on which the knees *obtruncate* stand. *London Cries* (1805).

obtruncation (ob-trung-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *obtruncatio(n-)*, a cutting off, pruning, < *obtruncare*, cut off: see *obtruncate.*] The act of obtruncating, or of lopping or cutting off.

obtruncator (ob'trung-kā-tor), *n.* [< *obtruncate* + *-or*[1].] One who cuts off. [Rare.]

The English King, Defender of the Faith and *obtruncator* of conjugal heads, gave monasteries and convents to his counsellors and courtiers. *Athenæum*, No. 3239, p. 707.

obtrusion (ob-trö'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *obtrusio(n-)*, a thrusting in, < L. *obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in: see *obtrude.*] The act of obtruding; an undue and unsolicited thrusting forward of something upon the notice or attention of others, or that which is obtruded or thrust forward: as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions* which for almost twenty yeares he had bin forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of Persecution. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

obtrusionist (ob-trö'zhon-ist), *n.* [< *obtrusion* + *-ist.*] One who obtrudes; a person of obtrusive manners; one who favors obtrusion.

obtrusive (ob-trö'siv), *a.* [< L. *obtrudere*, pp. *obtrusus*, thrust in, + *-ive.*] Disposed to obtrude; given to thrusting one's self or one's opinions upon the company or notice of others; forward (applied to persons); unduly prominent (applied to things).

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired.
Milton, P. L., viii. 504.

Too soon will show, like nests on wintry boughs,
Obtrusive emptiness. *Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

obtrusively (ob-trö'siv-li), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner; forwardly; with undue or unwelcome prominence.

obtrusiveness (ob-trö'siv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being obtrusive.

obtund (ob-tund'), *v. t.* [< L. *obtundere*, strike at or upon, beat, blunt, dull, < *ob*, upon, + *tundere*, strike. Cf. *contund.*] To dull; blunt; quell; deaden; reduce the pungency or violent action of anything.

They [John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Avicen countermands letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

If heavy, slow blows be given, an *obtunding* effect will probably act in at once. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 657.

obtundent (ob-tun'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *obtunden(t-)s*, ppr. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund.*] **I.** *a.* Dulling; blunting.

II. *n.* 1. A mucilaginous, oily, bland substance employed to protect parts from irritation: nearly the same as *demulcent.*—2. In *dentistry*, a medicine used to blunt or deaden the nerves of a tooth.

obtundity (ob-tun'di-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *obtund*, *v.*, + *-ity.*] The state of being dulled or blunted, as the sensibility of a nerve. *Med. News*, XLIX. 234.

obturate (ob'tū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obturated*, ppr. *obturating.* [< L. *obturatus*, pp. of *obturare* (> It. *otturare* = Sp. *obturar* = OF. *obturer*), stop up, close, < *ob*, before, + **turare* (not found in the simple form).] To occlude, stop, or shut; effect obturation in.

obturating (ob'tū-rā-ting), *p. a.* That stops or plugs up; used in closing or stopping up: specifically applied to a primer for exploding the charge of powder in a cannon, and at the same time closing the vent, thus preventing the rush of gas through it in firing.

Three forms of an *obturating* primer have been manufactured recently at the Frankfort Arsenal. . . . Two of these primers . . . are closely allied to the Krupp *obturating* friction primer; the third is an electric primer. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

obturation (ob-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *obturacion*, < LL. **obturatio(n-)*, < L. *obturare*, stop up, close: see *obturate.*] 1. The act of closing or stopping up, or the state or condition of being obstructed or closed.

Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher or by secular occasions and distractions. *Bp. Hall*, Deaf and Dumb Man Cured.

2. Specifically, in *gun.*, the act of closing a hole, joint, or cavity so as to prevent the flow of gas through it: as, the *obturation* of a vent, or of a powder-chamber. See *fermeture*, *gas-check*, *obturator.*

The rapid deterioration of the vents of heavy guns in firing the large charges now in vogue renders it indispensable that some vent-sealing device be employed to prevent the rush of gas through the vent. The most convenient way of effecting this *obturation* of the vent is through the action of the primer by which the piece is fired. *Gen. S. V. Benét*, in Rep. of Chief of Ordnance, 1884, p. 18.

obturator (ob'tū-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *obturare*, stop up: see *obturate.*] That which closes or stops up an entrance, cavity, or the like. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that which obturates, closes, shuts, or stops up; a part or organ that occludes a cavity or passage: specifically applied to several structures: see phrases below. (*b*) *Milit.*, a device for preventing the flow of gas through a joint or hole; a gas-check; any contrivance for sealing the vent or chamber of a cannon and preventing the escape of gas in firing, such as an obturating primer, a Broadwell ring, a Freire obturator, a De Bange obturator, or an Armstrong gas-check. See *gas-check*, *fermeture*, and cut under *cannon.* (*c*) In *surg.*, an artificial plate for closing an abnormal opening, as that used in cleft palate.—**Obturator artery**, usually a branch of the internal iliac, which passes through the obturator foramen to escape from the pelvic cavity. It sometimes arises from the epigastric, and the variations in its origin and course are of great surgical interest in relation to femoral hernia.—**Obturator canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Obturator externus**, a muscle arising from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones, upon the outer surface of the pelvis, and inserted into the digital fossa of the trochanter major of the femur. It is very constant in vertebrates, even down to batrachians.—**Obturator fascia.** See *fascia.*—**Obturator foramen.** See *foramen*, and cuts under *innominatum*, *marsupial*, and *sacrarium.*—**Obturator hernia**, hernia through the obturator foramen.—**Obturator internus**, a muscle which arises from the obturator membrane and adjacent bones on the inner surface of the pelvis, and winds around the ischium to be inserted into the trochanter major of the femur. It is in some animals wholly external, constituting a second obturator externus. The obturator muscles form part of a set of six muscles, known in human anatomy as *rotatores femoris* from their action upon the thigh-bone, which they rotate outward upon its axis.—**Obturator ligament**, the obturator membrane.—**Obturator membrane.** See *membrane.*—**Obturator nerve**, a branch of the lumbar plexus, arising from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed principally to the hip- and knee-joints and to the adductor muscles of the thigh.—**Obturator tertius**, the third obturator muscle of some animals, as the hyrax, arising from the inner surface of the ischium, and passing through the obturator foramen to the trochanteric fossa of the femur.—**Obturator vein**, a tributary to the internal iliac vein, accompanying the artery.

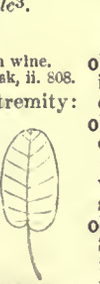
obturbinate (ob-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *ob-* + *turbinate.*] Having the shape of a top with the peg up: said of parts of plants.

obtusangular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *obtuse* + *angular.*] Same as *obtuse-angular.* *Kirby.*

obtuse (ob-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *obtus* = Sp. Pg. *obtuso* = It. *ottuso*, < L. *obtusus*, blunted, blunt, dull, pp. of *obtundere*, blunt, dull: see *obtund.*] 1. Blunt; not acute or pointed: applied to an angle, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or of more than 90°. See cuts under *angle*[3].

See then the quiver broken and decay'd
In which are kept our arrows! . . .
Their points *obtuse*, and feathers drunk with wine.
Cowper, Task, ii. 808.

2. In *bot.*, blunt, or rounded at the extremity: as, an *obtuse* leaf, sepal, or petal.—3. Dull; lacking in acuteness of sensibility; stupid: as, he is very *obtuse;* his perceptions are *obtuse.*



Obtuse Leaf of *Rumex obtusifolius.*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego.
Milton, P. L., xi. 541.

4. Not shrill; obscure; dull: as, an *obtuse* sound. *Johnson.*—**Obtuse bisectrix.** See *bisectrix*, 1.—**Obtuse cone**, a cone whose angle at the vertex by a section through the axis is obtuse.—**Obtuse hyperbola.** See *hyperbola.*—**Obtuse mucronate leaf**, a leaf which is blunt, but terminates in a mucronate point.

obtuse-angled (ob-tūs'ang'gld), *a.* Having an obtuse angle: as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

obtuse-angular (ob-tūs'ang'gū-lär), *a.* Having or forming an obtuse angle or angles.

obtuse-ellipsoid (ob-tūs'e-lip'soid), *a.* In *bot.*, ellipsoid with an obtuse or rounded extremity.

obtusely (ob-tūs'li), *adv.* In an obtuse manner; not acutely; bluntly; dully; stupidly: as, *obtusely* pointed.

obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* The state of being obtuse, in any sense.

obtusifolious (ob-tū-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves which are obtuse or blunt at the end.

obtusilingual (ob-tū-si-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual.*] Having a short labium, as a bee; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Obtusilingues.*

Obtusilingues (ob-tū-si-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *obtusus*, blunted, + *lingua*, tongue.] A division of *Andrenidæ*, including those solitary bees whose labium is short and obtuse at the end: distinguished from *Acutilingues.* See cuts under *Anthophora* and *carpenter-bee.*

obtusilobous (ob-tū-si-lō'bus), *a.* [< L. *obtusus*, blunted, + NL. *lobus*, a lobe: see *lobe.*] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by leaves with obtuse lobes.

obtusion† (ob-tū'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *obtusio(n-)*, bluntness, dullness, < L. *obtundere*, pp. *obtusus*, blunt: see *obtund*, *obtuse.*] 1. The act of making obtuse or blunt.—2. The state of being dulled or blunted.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external. *Harvey.*

obtusity (ob-tū'si-ti), *n.* [< OF. *obtusite* = It. *ottusità*, < ML. *obtusita(t-)s*, obtuseness, stupidity, < L. *obtusus*, obtuse: see *obtuse.*] Obtuseness; dullness: as, *obtusity* of the ear. [Rare.]

The dodo, . . . it would seem, was given its name, probably by the Dutch, on account of its well-known *obtusity.* *A. S. Palmer*, Word-Hunter's Note-Book, v.

obumbrant (ob-um'brant), *a.* [< L. *obumbran(t-)s*, ppr. of *obumbrare*, overthrow: see *obumbrate.*] In *entom.*, overhanging; projecting over another part: specifically applied to the scutellum when it projects backward over the metathorax, as in many *Diptera.*

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obumbrated*, ppr. *obumbrating.* [< L. *obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare* (> It. *obumbrare*, *obbumbrare*, *obombrare* = Pg. *obumbrar* = It. *obumbrare* = F. *obombrer*, OF. *obombrer*, *obumbrer*), overshadow, shade, < *ob*, over, + *umbrare*, shadow, shade, < *umbra*, shade: see *umbra.* Cf. *adumbrate.*] To overshadow; shade; darken; cloud. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

A transient gleam of sunshine which was suddenly *obumbrated.* *Smollett*, Ferdinand, Count Fathom, xliv.

obumbrate (ob-um'brāt), *a.* [< L. *obumbratus*, pp. of *obumbrare*, overshadow, shade: see *obumbrate*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, lying under a projecting part: specifically said of the abdomen when it is concealed under the posterior thoracic segments, as in certain *Arachnida.* *Kirby.*

obumbration† (ob-um-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *obombration* = It. *obumbrazione*, *obbumbrazione*, < LL. *obumbratio(n-)*, < L. *obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate.*] The act of darkening or obscuring; shade. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1068.

And ther is hoote is occupacion
The fervent yre of Phebus to declyne
With *obumbracion*, if so bcnygne
And longly be the vyne, is not to werne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

obumbre†, *v. t.* [ME. *obumbren*, < OF. *obumbrer*, *obombrer*, < L. *obumbrare*, overshadow: see *obumbrate.*] To overshadow.

Cloddes wol thaire germinacion
Obumbre from the colde and wol defende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

obuncous† (ob-ung'kus), *a.* [< L. *obuncus*, bent in, hooked, < *ob*, against, + *uncus*, bent in, hooked, curved.] Very crooked; hooked.

obvallate (ob-val'āt), *a.* [< L. *obvallatus*, pp. of *obvallare*, surround with a wall, < *ob*, before, + *vallum*, a wall. Cf. *circumvallate.*] In *bot.*, walled up; guarded on all sides or surrounded as if walled in.

obvention† (ob-ven'shon), *n.* [< F. *obvention* = Sp. *obvencion* = It. *ovvenzione*, < LL. *obventio(n-)*, income, revenue, < L. *obvenire*, come before, meet, fall to one's lot, < *ob*, before, + *venire*, come: see *come.* Cf. *subvention.*] That which happens or is done or made incidentally or occasionally; incidental advantage; specifically, an offering, a tithe, or an oblation.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland. (*Latham.*)

obversant† (ob-vèr'sant), *a.* [< L. *obversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *obversari*, move to and fro before, go about, < *ob*, before, + *versari*, turn, move, < *vertere*, turn: see *verse.* Cf. *conversant.*] Conversant; familiar. *Bacon*, To Sir H. Savile, letter cix.

obverse (ob-vèrs' as an adj., ob'vèrs as a noun), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *obvers* = Sp. Pg. *obverso*, < L. *obversus*, pp. of *obvertere*, turn toward or against: see *obvert.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Turned toward (one); facing: opposed to *reverse*, and applied in numismatics to that side of a coin or medal which bears the head or more important in-

scription or device.—2. In *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.—**Obverse aspect** or **view**, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect when seen with the head toward the observer.—**Obverse tool**, a tool having the smaller end toward the haft or stock. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *n.* 1. In *numis.*, the face or principal side of a coin or medal, as distinguished from the other side, called the *reverse*. See *numismatics*, and cuts under *maravedi*, *medallion*, and *merk*[2].

Of the two sides of a coin, that is called the *obverse* which bears the more important device or inscription. In early Greek coins it is the convex side; in Greek and Roman imperial it is the side bearing the head; in mediæval and modern that bearing the royal effigy, or the king's name, or the name of the city; and in Oriental that on which the inscription begins. The other side is called the reverse.
Encyc. Brit. XVII. 630.

Hence—2. A second aspect of the same fact; a correlative proposition identically implying another.

The fact that it [a belief] invariably exists being the *obverse* of the fact that there is no alternative belief.
H. Spencer.

obverse-lunate (ob-vėrs′lū′nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, inversely crescent-shaped—that is, with the horns of the crescent projecting forward instead of backward.

obversely (ob-vėrs′li), *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

obversion (ob-vėr′shọn), *n.* [< *obvert*, after *version*, etc.] 1. The act of obverting or turning toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.—2. In *logic*, same as *conversion*, or the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition.

obvert (ob-vėrt′), *v. t.* [< L. *obvertere*, turn or direct toward or against, < *ob*, toward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *advert*, *avert*, etc.] To turn toward some person or thing, or toward a position regarded as the front.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared . . . full of pores.
Boyle, Works, I. 729.

obviate (ob′vi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *obviated*, ppr. *obviating*. [< LL. *obviatus*, pp. of *obviare* (> It. *ovviare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *obviar* = F. *obvier*), meet, withstand, prevent, < *obvius*, in the way, meeting: see *obvious*.] 1†. To meet.

As on the way I itincrated,
A rurall person I *obviated*.
S. Rowlands, Four Knaves, i.

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities; she may be gone to, but will never be met with; such her pride or peevishness as not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 74.

2. To meet half-way, as difficulties or objections; hence, to meet and dispose of; clear out of the way; remove.

Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Dire disappointment, that admits no cure,
And which no care can *obviate*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 558.

All pleasures consist in *obviating* necessities as they rise.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xi.

obviation (ob-vi-ā′shọn), *n.* [= It. *ovviazione*; as *obviate* + *-ion*.] The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated. [Rare.]

obvious (ob′vi-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *obvio* = It. *ovvio*, < L. *obvius*, being in the way so as to meet, meeting, easy of access, at hand, ready, obvious, < *ob*, before, + *via*, way: see *via*, and cf. *devious*, *invious*, *previous*, etc.] 1†. Being or standing in the way; standing or placed in the front.

If hee finde there is no enemie to oppose him, he adviseth how farre they shall invade, commanding everie man (upon paine of his life) to kill all the *obvious* Rusticks; but not to hurt any women or children.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 38.

The . . . ayre, . . . returning home in a Gyration, carrieth with it the *obvious* bodies unto the Electrick.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), ii. 4.

Nor *obvious* hill,
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides
Their perfect ranks. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 69.

2†. Open; exposed to danger or accident.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd?
Milton, S. A., l. 95.

3†. Coming in the way; presenting itself as to be done.

I miss thee here,
Not pleased, thus entertain'd with solitude,
Where *obvious* duty erewhile appear'd unsought.
Milton, P. L., x. 106.

4. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; manifest; evident; palpable.

This is too *obvious* and common to need explanation.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

What *obvious* truths the wisest heads may miss.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 458.

Surely the highest office of a great poet is to show us how much variety, freshness, and opportunity abides in the *obvious* and familiar.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

5. In *zoöl.*, plainly distinguishable; quite apparent: as, an *obvious* mark; an *obvious* stria: opposed to *obscure* or *obsolete*. = **Syn. 4.** *Evident*, *Plain*, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); patent, unmistakable.

obviously (ob′vi-us-li), *adv.* In an obvious manner; so as to be easily apprehended; evidently; plainly; manifestly.

obviousness (ob′vi-us-nes), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them.
Boyle.

2. The state of being open or liable, as to anything threatening or harmful.

Many writers have noticed the exceeding desolation of the state of widowhood in the East, and the *obviousness* of the widow, as one having none to help her, to all manner of oppressions and wrongs.
Trench, Notes on the Parables (ed. Appleton), p. 401.

obvolute (ob′vọ-lūt), *a.* [< L. *obvolutus*, pp. of *obvolvere*, wrap around, muffle up, < *ob*, before, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute*.] Rolled or turned in. Specifically applied by Linnæus to a kind of vernation in which two leaves are folded together in the bud so that one half of each is exterior and the other interior, as in the calyx of the poppy. It is merely convolute reduced to its simplest expression. Also used as a synonym for *convolute*.

obvoluted (ob′vọ-lū-ted), *a.* [< *obvolute* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having parts that are obvolute.

obvolvent (ob-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *obvolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *obvolvere*, wrap around: see *obvolute*.] In *entom.*, curved downward or inward.—**Obvolvent elytra**, elytra in which the epipleuræ curve over the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax.—**Obvolvent pronotum**, a pronotum which is rounded at the sides, forming an unbroken curve with the sternal surface of the prothorax.

obvolving (ob-vol′ving), *a.* Same as *obvolvent*.

oby, *n.* See *obi*[1].

obytet, *n.* See *obit*.

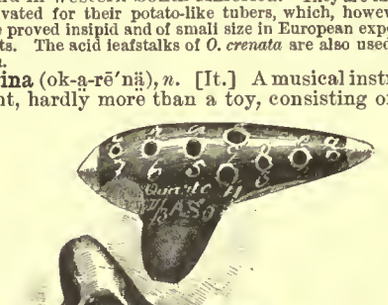
oc[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

oc[2]†, *conj.* [ME., also *occ*, usually *ac*, sometimes *ah*, < AS. *ac*, but.] But.

oc-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *c*.

oca (ō′kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] One of two plants of the genus *Oxalis*, *O. crenata* and *O. tuberosa*, found in western South America. They are there cultivated for their potato-like tubers, which, however, have proved insipid and of small size in European experiments. The acid leafstalks of *O. crenata* are also used in Peru.

ocarina (ok-ạ-rē′nä), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument, hardly more than a toy, consisting of a



Ocarinas.

fancifully shaped terra-cotta body with a whistle-like mouthpiece and a number of finger-holes. Several different sizes or varieties are made. The tone is soft, but sonorous.

Occamism (ok′ạm-izm), *n.* [< *Occam* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the great nominalist William of Occam (or Ockham) (died about 1349), now sometimes called *doctor invincibilis*, but in the ages following his own *venerabilis inceptor*, as if he had not actually taken his degree. He was a great advocate of the rule of poverty of the Franciscan order, to which he belonged, and a strong defender of the state against the pretensions of the papacy. All his teachings depend upon the logical doctrine that generality belongs only to the significations of signs (such as words). The conceptions of the mind are, according to him, objects in themselves individual, but naturally significative of classes. These principles are carried into every department of logic, metaphysics, and theology, where their general result is that nothing can be discovered by reason, but all must rest upon faith. Occamism thus prepared the way for the overthrow of scholasticism, by arguing that little of importance to man could be learned by scholastic methods; yet the Occamistic writings exhibit the scholastic faults of triviality, prolixity, and formality in a higher degree than those of any other school.

Occamist (ok′ạm-ist), *n.* [< *Occam* (see def. of *Occamism*) + *-ist*.] A terminist or follower of Occam.

Occamite (ok′ạm-īt), *n.* Same as *Occamist*.

occamy† (ok′ạ-mi), *n.* [Also *ochimy*, *ochymy*, etc.; a corruption of *alchemy*.] A compound metal simulating silver. See *alchemy*, 3. *Wright.*

Pilchards . . . which are but counterfets to the red herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other unknown poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 26.

occasion (ọ-kā′zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *occasyon*, < OF. *occasion*, F. *occasion* = Pr. *occasio*, *ocaizo*, *ochaiso*, *uchaiso* = Sp. *ocasion* = Pg. *occasião* = It. *occasione*, < L. *occasio(n-)*, opportunity, fit time, favorable moment, < *occidere*, pp. *occasus*, fall: see *occident*. Cf. *cncheason*, an older form of *occasion*.] 1†. An occurrence; an event; an incident; a happening.

This *occasion*, and the sickness of our minister and people, put us all out of order this day.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 10.

2. A special occurrence or happening; a particular time or season, especially one marked by some particular occurrence or juncture of circumstances; instance; time; season.

I shall upon this *occasion* go so far back as to speak briefly of my first going to Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 2.

His [Hastings's style] . . . was sometimes, though not often, turgid, and, on one or two *occasions*, even bombastic.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. An event which affords a person a reason or motive for doing something or seeking something to be done at a particular time, whether he desires it should be done or not; hence, an opportunity for bringing about a desired result; also, a need; an exigency. (*a*) Used relatively.

You embrace th' *occasion* to depart.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

We have perpetual *occasion* of each others' assistance.
Swift.

When a man's circumstances are such that he has no *occasion* to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, which it was clearly in their [the Southern leaders'] power to prevent had they wished, was the *occasion* merely, and not the cause, of their revolt.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 172.

(*b*) Used absolutely, though referring to a particular action.

When *occasyon* comes, thy profyt take.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

I should be dearly glad to be there, sir,
Did my *occasions* suit as I could wish.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 1.

Neither have I
Slept in your great *occasions*.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 1.

To meet Roger Pepys, which I did, and did there discourse of the business of lending him 500*l.* to answer some *occasions* of his, which I believe to be safe enough.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 20, 1668.

(*c*) In negative phrases.

The winde enlarged vpon vs, that we had not *occasion* to goe into the harborough. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 275.

He is free from vice, because he has no *occasion* to employ it, and is aboue those ends that make men wicked.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Contemplatiue Man.

Look 'ee, Sir Luclus, there 's no *occasion* at all for me to fight; and if it 's the same to you, I'd as lieve let it alone.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(*d*) In the abstract, convenience; opportunity: not referring to a particular act.

He thought good to take *Occasion* by the fore-lock.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 236.

(*e*) Need; necessity: in the abstract.

Courage mounteth with *occasion*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 82.

4. An accidental cause. (*a*) A person or something connected with a person who unintentionally brings about a given result.

O! wae be to thee, Blackwood,
And an ill death may ye die,
For ye've been the haill *occasion*
Of parting my lord and me.
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 291).

Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An event, or series of events, which lead to a given result, but are not of such a nature as generally to produce such results: sometimes used loosely for an efficient cause in general, as in the example from Merlin.

Telle me all the *occasion* of thy sorowe, and who lith here in this sepulture. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 646.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Others were diverted by a sudden [shower] of rain, and others by other *occasions*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 13.

5. An incident cause, or cause determining the particular time when an event shall occur that

is sure to be brought about sooner or later by other causes. The idea seems to be vague.

It is a common error to assign some shock or calamity as the efficient and adequate cause of an insane outbreak, whereas the real causality lies further back, and the occurrence in question is only the *occasion* of its development.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 496.

6. Causal action; agency. See def. 4. (*a*) Unintentional action.

By your *occasion* Toledo is risen, Segovia altered, Medina burned. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 268.

For a time ye church here wente under some hard censure by his *occasion*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 311.

(*b*) Chance; occurrence; incident.

7. A consideration; a reason for action, not necessarily an event that has just occurred.

You have great reason to do Richard right;
Especially for those *occasions*
At Eltham Place I told your majesty.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 156.

8. Business; affair: chiefly in the plural.

Mr. Hatherley came over againe this year, but upon his owne *occasions*. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

After he had been at the Eastward and expedited some *occasions* there, he and some that depended upon him returned for England.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 108.

9. A high event; a special ceremony or celebration; a function.

Keep the town for *occasions*, but the habits should be formed to retirement. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

10. *pl.* Necessities of nature. *Halliwell.*—**By occasion**†, incidentally; as it happened.

Mr. Peter *by occasion* preached one Lord's day.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 26.

By occasion of†, by reason of; on account of; in case of.

But of the book, *by occasion of* reading the Dean's answer to it, I have sometimes some want.
Donne, Letters, lii.

On or **upon occasion**, according to opportunity; as opportunity offers; incidentally; from time to time.—**To take occasion**, to take advantage of the opportunity presented by some incident or juncture of circumstances.

The Bashaw, as he oft used to visit his granges, visited him, and *tooke occasion* so to beat, spurne, and revile him that, forgetting all reason, he beat out the Tymors braines with his threshing bat.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 41.

To take occasion by the forelock. See *forelock*[2].—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Opportunity, Occasion.* See *opportunity.*—**2, 3,** and **9.** *Occurrence*, etc. (see *exigency*), conjuncture, necessity.

occasion (ọ-kā′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *occasionner* = Pr. *ocaisonar, ochaisonar, acaizonar* = Sp. *ocasionar* = Pg. *occasionar* = It. *occasionare*, < ML. *occasionare*, cause, occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, a cause, occasion: see *occasion*, *n.*] **1.** To cause incidentally or indirectly; bring about or be the means of bringing about or producing; produce.

Full of doubt I stand,
Whether I should repent me now of sin
By me done and *occasion'd*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 475.

They were *occasioned* (by ye continuance & encrease of these troubls, and other means which ye Lord raised up in those days) to see further into things by the light of ye word of God. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

Let doubt *occasion* still more faith.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

2†. To lead or induce by an occasion or opportunity; impel or induce by circumstances; impel; lead.

Being *occasioned* to leave France, he fell at the length upon Geneva. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

I have stretched my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you, heping your business may *occasion* you towards Ware.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 19.

He, having a great temporal estate, was *occasioned* thereby to have abundance of business upon him.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 279.

=**Syn. 1.** To bring about, give rise to, be the cause of.

occasionable (ọ-kā′zhọn-a-bl), *a.* [< *occasion* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused or occasioned. [Rare.]

This practice . . . will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us. *Barrow*, Works, III. xiii.

occasional (ọ-kā′zhọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occasionnel* = Sp. *ocasional* = Pg. *occasional* = It. *occasionale*, < ML. *occasionalis*, of or pertaining to occasion, < L. *occasio(n-)*, occasion: see *occasion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of occasion; incidental; hence, occurring from time to time, but without regularity or system; made, happening, or recurring as opportunity requires or admits: as, an *occasional* smile; an *occasional* fit of coughing.

There was his ordinary residence, and his avocations were but temporary and *occasional*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

From long-continued habit, and more especially from the *occasional* birth of individuals with a slightly different constitution, domestic animals and cultivated plants become to a certain extent acclimatised, or adapted to a climate different from that proper to the parent-species.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 346.

No ordinary man, no *occasional* criminal, would have shown himself capable of this combination.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. Called forth, produced, or used on some special occasion or event; suited for a particular occasion: as, an *occasional* discourse.

What an *occasional* mercy had Balaam when his ass catechised him! *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Milton's pamphlets are strictly *occasional*, and no longer interesting except as they illustrate him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

3†. That serves as or constitutes the occasion or indirect cause; causal.

The ground or *occasional* original hereof was probably the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

Doctrine of occasional causes, in the *hist. of philos.*, the doctrine of Arnold Geulincx and other Cartesians, if not of Descartes himself, that the fact of the interaction of mind and matter (which from the Cartesian point of view are absolutely antagonistic) is to be explained by the supposition that God takes an act of the will as the occasion of producing a corresponding movement of the body, and a state of the body as the occasion of producing a corresponding mental state; occasionalism.—**Occasional chair**, a chair not forming part of a set; an odd chair, often ornamental, sometimes having the seat, back, etc., of fancy needlework.—**Occasional contraband, office**, etc. See the nouns.—**Occasional table**, a small and portable table, usually ornamental in character, forming part of the furniture of a sitting-room, boudoir, or the like.=**Syn. 1.** *Occasional* differs from *accidental* and *casual* in excluding chance; it means irregular by some one's selection of times: as, *occasional* visits, gifts, interruptions.

II.† *n.* A production caused by or adapted to some special occurrence, or the circumstances of the moment; an extemporaneous composition.

Hereat Mr. Dod (the flame of whose zeal turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a pertinent and seasonable discourse (as none better at *occasionals*) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 87.

occasionalism (ọ-kā′zhọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ism*.] In *philos.*, the doctrine that mind and matter can produce effects upon each other only through the direct intervention of God; the doctrine of occasional causes. See under *occasional*.

occasionalist (ọ-kā′zhọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ist*.] One who holds or adheres to the doctrine of occasional causes.

occasionality (ọ-kā-zhọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *occasional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being occasional. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

occasionally (ọ-kā′zhọn-al-i), *adv.* **1.** From time to time, as occasion demands or opportunity offers; at irregular intervals; on occasion. —**2.** Sometimes; at times.

There is one trick of verse which Emerson *occasionally*, not very often, indulges in. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

3†. Casually; accidentally; at random; on some special occasion.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 556.

One of his labouring servants predicted his return, and described the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home, and which had been, without any previous design, *occasionally* given him. *Johnson*.

occasionate† (ọ-kā′zhọn-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *occasionatus*, pp. of *occasionare*, occasion: see *occasion*, *v.*] To occasion.

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. i. 34.

occasionative† (ọ-kā′zhọn-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *occasionate* + *-ive*.] Serving as occasion or indirect cause.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same: to wit, as they may be impeditive of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) *occasionative*, of evil.
Bp. Sanderson, Promissory Oaths, iii. § 11.

occasioner (ọ-kā′zhọn-ėr), *n.* One who occasions, causes, or produces.

occasive† (o-kā′siv), *a.* [< LL. *occasivus*, setting, < L. *occidere*, pp. *occasus*, fall, set (as the sun): see *occident*.] Pertaining to the setting sun; western. *Wright.* [Rare.]

occecation (ok-sē-kā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *occæcatio(n-)*, a hiding, < L. *occæcare*, make blind, make dark, hide, < *ob*, before, + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cecity*.] A making or becoming blind; blindness. [Rare.]

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 57.

Occemyia (ok-sē-mī′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1853), also *Œcemya*, *Oœmyia* (prop. **Oncomyia*), < Gr. *ὄγκη*, *ὄγκος*, size, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Conopidæ*, giving name to the *Occemyidæ*. It contains middle-sized and small flies, almost naked or but slightly hairy, and black or yellowish-gray in color, resembling the species of *Zodion*. The metamorphoses are unknown. The flies are found on flowers, especially clover and heather. Four are North American, and few are European.

Occemyidæ (ok-sē-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Occemyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Diptera*, named by Robineau-Desvoidy from the genus *Occemyia*, usually merged in *Conopidæ*. Also *Occemydæ*.

occiant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ocean*.

occident (ok′si-dẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *occident, occedent*, < OF. *occident*, F. *occident* = Sp. Pg. It. *occidente*, < L. *occiden(t-)s*, the quarter of the setting sun, the west, prop. adj., setting (sc. *sol*, sun), ppr. of *occidere*, fall, go down, set, < *ob*, before, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*[1], *cadent*, etc.] **1.** The region of the setting sun; the western part of the heavens; the west: opposed to *orient*.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 67.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] With the definite article, the west; western countries; specifically, those countries lying to the west of Asia and of that part of eastern Europe now or formerly constituting in general European Turkey; Christendom. Various countries, as Russia, may be classed either in the Occident or in the Orient.

Of Iglande, of Irelande, and alle thir owtt illes,
That Arthure in the *occedente* ocupyes att ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2360.

Occident equinoctial, the part of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinoxes; the true west.—**Occident estival** and **occident hibernal**, the parts of the horizon where the sun sets at the summer and winter solstices respectively.

occidental (ok-si-den′tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occidental* = Sp. Pg. *occidental* = It. *occidentale*, < L. *occidentalis*, of the west, < *occiden(t-)s*, the west: see *occident*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the occident or west; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of those countries or parts of the earth which lie to the westward.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 166.

Specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*]—(*a*) Pertaining to or characteristic of those countries of Europe defined above as the Occident (see *occident*, 2), or their civilization and its derivatives in the western hemisphere: as, *Occidental* climates; *Occidental* gold; *Occidental* energy and progress. (*b*) Pertaining to the countries of the western hemisphere; American as opposed to European.

It [Spezia] wears that look of monstrous, of more than *occidental* newness which distinguishes all the creations of the young Italian state.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 54.

2. Setting after the sun: as, an *occidental* planet.—**3.** Further to the west.

For the marriage of woman regard the Sun, Venus, and Mars. If the ☉ [Sun] be oriental, they marry early, or to men younger than themselves, as did Queen Victoria; if the ☉ be *occidental*, they marry late, or to elderly men.
Zadkiel (W. Lilly), Gram. of Astrol., p. 399.

4. As used of gems, having only an inferior degree of beauty and excellence; inferior to true (or *oriental*) gems, which, with but few exceptions, come from the East.

In all meanings opposed to *oriental* or *orient*.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native or an inhabitant of the Occident or of some Occidental country: opposed to *Oriental*. Specifically—(*a*) A native or an inhabitant of western Europe. (*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere; an American.

The hospital [at Warwick] struck me as a little museum kept up for the amusement and confusion of those inquiring *Occidentals* who are used to seeing charity more dryly and practically administered.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 259.

occidentalism (ok-si-den′tal-izm), *n.* [< *occidental* + *-ism*.] The habits, manners, peculiarities, etc., of the inhabitants of the Occident.

occidentalist (ok-si-den′tal-ist), *n.* [< *occidental* + *-ist*.] **1.** [*cap.*] One versed in or engaged in the study of the languages, literatures, institutions, etc., of western countries: opposed to *Orientalist*.—**2.** A member of an Oriental nation who favors the adoption of Occidental modes of life and thought.

At that time [about 1840] the literary society of Moscow was divided into two hostile camps—the Slavophils and the *Occidentalists*. The former wished to develop an independent national culture, on the foundation of popular conceptions and Greek Orthodoxy, whilst the latter strove to adopt and assimilate the intellectual treasures of Western Europe. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, xvi.

occidentalize (ok-si-den'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occidentalized*, ppr. *occidentalizing*. [< *occidental* + *-ize*.] To render occidental; cause to conform to Occidental customs or modes of thought.

The hardest and most painful task of the student of today is to *occidentalize* and modernize the Asiatic modes of thought which have come down to us closely wedded to mediæval interpretations.
O. W. Holmes, Old Volume of Life, p. 309.

occidentally (ok-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In the occident or west: opposed to *orientally*.

occiduous† (ok-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *occiduo*, < L. *occiduus*, going down, setting (as the sun), western, < *occidere*, go down, set: see *occident*.] Western; occidental. *Blount*.

occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *occipital* = It. *occipitale*, < NL. *occipitalis*, < L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), the back of the head: see *occiput*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the occiput or hindhead: opposed to *sincipital*.—2. Having a comparatively large cerebellum, as a person or people; having the hind part of the head more developed than the front.

The *occipital* races: that is to say, those whose hinder part of the head is more developed than the front.
Burnouf, Science of Religions (trans., 1888), p. 190.

Maximum occipital diameter, in *craniom.*, the diameter from one asterion to the other.—**Occipital angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Occipital arc**, the arc on the surface of the skull from the lambda to the opisthion.—**Occipital artery**, a branch of the external carotid, which mounts upon the back of the head.—**Occipital bone.** See II.—**Occipital condyle**, a protuberance, or one of a pair of protuberances, usually convex, at the lower border or on each side of the foramen magnum, for the articulation of the occipital bone with the atlas. See II., and cuts under *atlas*, *craniofacial*, *Felidæ*, and *skull* (*A*).—**Occipital convolutions**, the convolutions of the occipital lobe of the brain—the superior, middle, and inferior, or first, second, and third. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—**Occipital crest.** See *crest*.—**Occipital crotchet**, in *craniom.*, an instrument for the determination of the part of the face intersected by the plane of the occipital foramen.—**Occipital fontanelle.** See *fontanelle*, 2.—**Occipital foramen.** (*a*) The foramen magnum. See cut *C* under *skull*. (*b*) In *entom.* See *foramen*.—**Occipital fossæ.** See *fossa*[1].—**Occipital groove**, a groove in the under side of the mastoid process for the occipital artery.—**Occipital gyri.** See *gyrus*.—**Occipital lobe.** See *lobe*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Occipital lobule**, the cuneate gyrus.—**Occipital nerve.** (*a*) *Great*, the internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which ascends the hindhead with the occipital artery, and divides into two main branches, supplying much of the scalp as well as several muscles. Also called *occipitalis major*. (*b*) *Small*, a branch of the second cervical nerve, supplying a portion of the back part of the scalp and the occipitalis and attollens aurem muscles. Also called *occipitalis minor*.—**Occipital orbits**, the upper posterior borders of the compound eyes of *Diptera*.—**Occipital plate**, in *herpet.* See II., 2.—**Occipital point.** (*a*) In *craniom.*, the hind end of the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, measured from the glabella in front. Also called *maximum occipital point*. (*b*) The intersection of the visual axis with the spherical field of regard behind the head.—**Occipital protuberance.** (*a*) *External*, a bony prominence in midline of the outer surface of the occiput, at the height to which the muscles of the nape attain, and at the point of insertion of the ligamentum nuchæ; the inion. (*b*) *Internal*, the point of intersection of the vertical and horizontal ridges on the inner surface of the occipital bone.—**Occipital segment**, in trilobites, the hindmost part of the glabellum.—**Occipital sinus**, a small venous channel in the falx cerebelli, opening into the torcular Herophili. It is sometimes double.—**Occipital style**, in *ornith.*, a bony style in the muscles of the nape, attached to the occiput of some birds, as cormorants.—**Occipital triangle.** (*a*) In *anat.* and *surg.*, the triangle at the side of the neck bounded by the sternomastoid, trapezius, and omohyoid muscles. (*b*) In *craniom.*, one of two triangles, the superior and the inferior, having the biparietal and bimastoid diameters for their bases respectively, and their apices at the inion.—**Occipital veins**, veins of the occiput emptying into the deep cervical or internal jugular.—**Occipital vertebra**, the occipital bone, in the vertebral theory of the skull.

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the occipital bone; the bone of the hindhead; a compound bone, consisting of a basioccipital, a supraoccipital, and a pair of exoccipital bones, circumscribing the foramen magnum, and together constituting the first or occipital segment of the skull. These several elements commonly coalesce; but the basioccipital may be represented only by cartilage, as in a batrachian; or some of the elements may unite with otic elements and not with other occipital elements; or several of the elements may unite with one another and also with sphenoid, parietal, and temporal elements. The occipital bears two condyles for articulation with the atlas in all mammals; one in all *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles); one (or, if two, as in a batrachian, with no ossified basioccipital) in *Ichthyopsida*. See cuts under *Balænidæ*, *Catarrhina*, *craniofacial*, *cranium*, *Cyclodus*, *Esox*, *Felidæ*, and *skull*.

2. In *herpet.*, one of a pair of plates or scutes upon the occiput of many serpents. See cut under *Coluber*.—3. The occipitalis muscle.

occipitalis (ok-sip-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *occiput*, *occipitium*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] A wide thin muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital, and from the mastoid, terminating above in the epicranial aponeurosis. Also called *epicranius occipitalis*. The occipitalis and frontalis, with the intervening aponeurosis, are frequently described as the occipito-frontalis. By their alternate action the scalp may be moved backward and forward.

occipitally (ok-sip'i-tal-i), *adv.* As regards the occiput; in the direction of the occiput.

occipito-angular (ok-sip″i-tō-ang'gū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to or common to the occipital lobe and the angular convolution.

occipito-atlantal (ok-sip″i-tō-at-lan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. More frequently called *occipito-atloid*.—**Occipito-atlantal ligaments**, ligaments uniting the occipital bone and the atlas: two anterior, two lateral, and one posterior are distinguished. Of the two anterior, one, a strong compact bundle in front of the other, is sometimes designated *accessory*.

occipito-atloid (ok-sip″i-tō-at'loid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the atlas; occipito-atlantal: as, the *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

occipito-axial (ok-sip″i-tō-ak'si-al), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital bone and to the axis or second cervical vertebra: applied to ligaments which are also called the *apparatus ligamentosus colli*. The odontoid ligaments or check-ligaments are also generically occipito-axial.—**Posterior occipito-axial** or **occipito-axoid ligament**, a strong ligament running from the posterior surface of the centrum of the axis, to be inserted in the basilar groove of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. It may be regarded as the upward continuation of the posterior common ligament.

occipito-axoid (ok-sip″i-tō-ak'soid), *a.* Same as *occipito-axial*.

occipitofrontal (ok-sip″i-tō-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the occiput and to the forehead.

II. *n.* The occipitofrontalis.

occipitofrontalis (ok-sip″i-tō-fron-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitofrontales* (-lēz). [NL.] The occipitalis and frontalis muscles together with their connecting epicranial aponeurosis. This is the extensive flat muscle of the scalp, lying between the skin and the skull, arising fleshy from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, becoming fascial, and passing over the skull to the skin of the forehead, where it again becomes fleshy and is continuous with some muscles of the face. Its action moves the scalp back and forth to some extent, and wrinkles the skin of the forehead horizontally. See first cut under *muscle*.

occipitohyoid (ok-sip″i-tō-hī'oid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and hyoid bones.—**Occipitohyoid muscle**, an anomalous muscle in man, arising from the occipital bone beneath the trapezius, and passing over the sternoclidomastoid to the hyoid bone.

occipitomastoid (ok-sip″i-tō-mas'toid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and the mastoid part of the temporal bone: as, the *occipitomastoid* or masto-occipital suture.

occipitomental (ok-sip″i-tō-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the occiput and the mentum.

II. *n.* In *obstet.*, the distance from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle in the fetus.

occipito-orbicularis (ok-sip″i-tō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the occiput with the orbicularis panniculi, and antagonizing the sphincterial action of the latter.

occipitoparietal (ok-sip″i-tō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones or regions of the skull: as, the *occipitoparietal* or lambdoid suture.

occipitopharyngeus (ok-sip″i-tō-fā-rin'jē-us), *n.*; pl. *occipitopharyngei* (-ī). [NL.] A supernumerary muscle in man, extending from the basilar process to the wall of the pharynx.

occipitopollicalis (ok-sip″i-tō-pol-i-kā'lis), *n.*; pl. *occipitopollicales* (-lēz). [NL.] A remarkable muscle of bats, extending from the hindhead to the terminal phalanx of the thumb. *Macalister*, Philosophical Transactions, 1872.

occipitorbicular (ok-sip″i-tôr-bik'ū-lär), *a.* Attaching an orbicular muscle to the hindhead or occiput.

occipitoscapular (ok-sip″i-tō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the back of the head and to the shoulder-blade, as a muscle.

occipitoscapularis (ok-sip″i-tō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *occipitoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.] A muscle found in many animals, not recognized in man unless it be a part of the rhomboideus, extending from the occiput to the scapula: not to be confounded, however, with the levator angulæ scapulæ.

occipitosphenoid (ok-sip″i-tō-sfē'noid), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and sphenoidal bones: as, the *occipitosphenoid* suture.

occipitotemporal (ok-sip″i-tō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions.—**Occipitotemporal convolutions.** See cut of *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—**Occipitotemporal sulcus**, the collateral sulcus. See *collateral*.

occipitotemporoparietal (ok-sip″i-tō-tem″pō-rō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* Noting a division or region of the cerebrum which includes the occipital, temporal, and parietal lobes, as together distinguished from the frontal lobe and the insula. See cut under *cerebral*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 147.

occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* [= F. Pg. *occiput* = Sp. *occipuzio* = It. *occipite*, formerly also *occipute*, also *occipizio*, < L. *occiput*, *occipitium*, the back part of the head, < *ob*, over against, + *caput*, head: see *capital*[1]. Cf. *sincput*.] 1. In man, the hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head; the hindhead; the posterior part of the calvarium, from the middle of the vertex to the foramen magnum: opposed to *sinciput*.—2. In other vertebrates, a corresponding but varying part of the head or skull: as, in most mammals, only that part corresponding to the supraoccipital bone itself, or from the occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.—3. In *descriptive ornith.*, a frequent term for the part of the head which slopes up from nucha to vertex. See diagram under *bird*[1].—4. In *herpet.*, the generally flat back part of the top of the head, as where, in a snake for example, the occipital plates are situated.—5. In *entom.*, that part of the head behind the epicranium, belonging to the labial or second maxillary segment, and articulating with the thorax. It may be flat or concave, with sharp edges, or rounded and not distinctly divided from the rest of the head. The occiput properly forms an arch over the occipital foramen, by which the cavity of the head opens into that of the thorax, the foramen being closed beneath by the gula or by the submentum; but in *Diptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and *Neuroptera* this lower piece is not distinguished, and the whole back of the head is then called the *occiput*; the portion above the foramen may be distinguished as the *cervix* or *nape*.

occision (ok-sizh'on), *n.* [< ME. *occision*, < OF. *occision*, *ocision*, F. *occision* = Sp. *occision* = Pg. *occisão* = It. *occisione*, *uccisione*, < L. *occisio*(*n-*), a killing, < *occidere*, strike down, slay, kill, < *ob*, before, + *cædere*, strike, kill. Cf. *incision*, etc.] A killing; the act of killing; slaughter.

Ther was a merveillouse stoure and harde bataile, and grete *occision* of men and of horse, but thei myght not suffre longe, ne endure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

This kind of *occision* of a man according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, xlii.

occlude (o-klōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *occluded*, ppr. *occluding*. [< L. *occludere* (> F. *occlure*), shut up, close up, < *ob*, before, + *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, etc.] 1. To shut up; close. [Rare.]

Ginger is the root . . . of an herbaceous plant . . . very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and, gently dried, roll it up in earth; whereby, *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. In *physics* and *chem.*, to absorb: specifically applied to the absorption of a gas by a metal, such as iron, platinum, or palladium, particularly at a high temperature. Thus, palladium heated to redness and cooled in a current of hydrogen absorbs or *occludes* over 900 times its volume of the gas. By this means the physical properties of the metal are changed, and the occluded hydrogen is regarded as existing in a solid form as a quasi-metal, called *hydrogenium*, the specific heat, specific gravity, and electrical conductivity of which have been approximately determined. Probably a part of the gas forms also a definite chemical compound with the metal. Occluded gases also occur in meteorites. Thus, the Arva meteoric iron yielded (Wright) 47 volumes of the mixed gases carbon dioxid, carbon monoxid, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

Professor Graham has shown its [palladium's] remarkable power of absorbing hydrogen. When a strip of palladium is made the negative electrode in an apparatus for decomposing water, it absorbs 800 or 900 times its volume of hydrogen, expanding perceptibly during the absorption. This *occluded* gas is again given off when the substance, which Professor Graham believed to be an actual alloy of palladium and hydrogen, is heated to redness. *Madan*.

occludent (o-klō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *occlu-den*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to shut up or close.

That margin in the scuta and terga which opens and shuts for the exsertion and retraction of the cirri I have called the *Occludent* margin.
Darwin, Cirripedia, Int., p. 5.

II. *n.* Anything that closes. *Sterne*.

occluse† (o-klōs'), *a.* [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, shut up: see *occlude*.] Shut; closed. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

occlusion (o-klō′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *occlusion*, < L. as if **occlusio(n-)*, a shutting up, < *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, shut up: see *occlude*.] 1. A shutting up; a closing; specifically, in *pathol.*, the total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ; imperforation.—2. In *physics* and *chem.*, the act of occluding, or absorbing and concealing; the state of being occluded. See *occlude*.—**Intestinal occlusion**, obstruction of the intestine, as by twisting (volvulus), intussusception, fecal impaction, stricture, pressure from without as by bands, tumors, and otherwise.

occlusive (o-klō′siv), *a.* [< L. *occlusus*, pp. of *occludere*, close up (see *occlude*), + *-ive*.] Closing; serving to close: as, an *occlusive* dressing for a wound. *Medical News*, LIII. 117.

occlusor (o-klō′sọr), *n.*; pl. *occlusores* (ok-klō-sō′rēz). [NL., < L. *occludere*, pp. *occlusus*, close up: see *occlude*.] That which occludes: used chiefly in anatomy for an organ or arrangement by means of which an opening is occluded or closed up, and in brachiopods specifically applied to the anterior retractor muscles. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

A large digastric *occlusor* muscle lies on the ventral side of the stomodæum. *Micros. Science*, XXX. ii. 113.

occrustate† (o-krus′tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. as if **occrustatus*, pp. of **occrustare*, incrust, < L. *ob*, before, + *crustare*, crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] To incase as in a crust; harden. *Dr. H. More*, Defence of Moral Cabbala, iii.

occult (o-kult′), *a.* [= F. *occulte* = Sp. *oculto* = Pg. It. *occulto*, < L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed, secret, obscure, pp. of *occulere*, cover over, hide, conceal, < *ob*, over, before, + **calere*, in secondary form *celare*, hide, conceal: see *cell*, *conceal*.] 1. Not apparent upon mere inspection, nor deducible from what is so apparent, but discoverable only by experimentation; relating to what is thus undiscoverable by mere inspection: opposed to *manifest*. The Latin word was applied in the middle ages to the physical sciences and the properties of bodies to which those sciences relate. Its precise meaning is explained in the treatise "De Magnete" of Petrus Peregrinus. He says that an *occult* quality is simply one which is made apparent only upon experimentation, but that in that way it becomes as plain and clear as any other quality, and is no more mysterious. By *occult science* or *philosophy* was meant simply experimental science. There were many occult philosophers in northern Europe in the twelfth and the first part of the thirteenth century; but theology so swallowed up other interests that they are all forgotten except Roger Bacon, who was made prominent by the personal friendship of a pope. The ignorance and superstition of the time confounded occult science with magic.

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. *Newton*, Opticks.

His [Dr. Dee's] personal history may serve as a canvas for the picture of an *occult* philosopher—his reveries, his ambition, and his calamity.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 286.

2. Mysterious; transcendental; beyond the bounds of natural knowledge.

The resemblance is nowise obvious to the senses, but is *occult* and out of the reach of the understanding.
Emerson, Hist. Essays, 1st ser., p. 14.

Occult crimes. See *crime*.—**Occult diseases**, in *med.*, those diseases the cause and treatment of which are not understood.—**Occult lines**, such lines as are used in the construction of a drawing, but do not appear in the finished work; also, dotted lines.—**Occult qualities**, those qualities of body or spirit which baffled the investigation of the ancient philosophers, and which were not deducible from manifest qualities, nor discoverable without experimentation.

The Aristotelians gave the name of *occult Qualities* . . . to such Qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in Bodies, and to be the unknown Causes of manifest Effects.
Newton, Opticks (ed. 1721), p. 377.

Occult sciences, the physical sciences of the middle ages: sometimes extended to include magic. See def. 1. = **Syn.** *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), unrevealed, recondite, abstruse, veiled, shrouded, mystic, cabalistic.

occult (o-kult′), *v. t.* [= F. *occulter* = Sp. *ocultar* = Pg. *occultar* = It. *occultare*, < L. *occultare*, hide, conceal, freq. of *occulere*, pp. *occultus*, hide: see *occult*, *a.*] To cut off from view by the intervention of another body; hide; conceal; eclipse.

I undertake to show that a false definition of life, namely that life is function, has contributed to *occult* the soul.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 747.

Occulting eyepiece, an eyepiece provided with an attachment by which an object or objects not under examination may be hidden from view when desired: it has been used in photometric work.

occultation (ok-ul-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *occultation* = Sp. *ocultacion* = Pg. *occultação* = It. *occultazione*, < L. *occultatio(n-)*, a hiding, concealing, < *occultare*, hide, conceal: see *occult*, *v.*] 1. The act of hiding or concealing, or the state of being hidden or concealed; especially, the hiding of one body from sight by another; specifically, in *astron.*, the hiding of a star or planet from sight by its passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies. It is particularly applied to the eclipse of a fixed star by the moon.—2. Figuratively, disappearance from view; withdrawal from notice.

The re-appearance of such an author after those long periods of *occultation*. *Jeffrey*.

We had one bottle to celebrate the appearance of our visionary fortune; let us have a second to console us for its *occultation*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Circle of perpetual occultation, a small circle of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator, as far distant from the depressed pole as the elevated pole is from the horizon. It contains all those stars which are never visible at the station considered. It is contrasted with the *circle of perpetual apparition*.

occultism (o-kul′tizm), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, practice, or rites of things occult or mysterious; the occult sciences or their study; mysticism; esotericism.

Whatever prepossessions I may have had were distinctly in favour of *occultism*.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 208.

occultist (o-kul′tist), *n.* [< *occult* + *-ist*.] One who believes or is versed in occultism; an initiate in the occult sciences; a mystic or esoterist.

This celebrated ancient magical work, the foundation and fountain-head of much of the ceremonial magic of the mediæval *occultists*, has never before been printed in English. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 190.

occultly (o-kult′li), *adv.* In an occult manner; by means of or with reference to occultism.

occultness (o-kult′nes), *n.* The state of being occult, hidden, or unknown; secretness.

occupancy (ok′ū-pạn-si), *n.* [< *occupan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The act of taking possession, or the being in actual possession; more specifically, in *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person, and the right acquired by such act; that mode of acquiring property which is founded on the principle that he who takes possession of an ownerless thing, with the design of appropriating it to himself, thereby becomes the owner of it; the act of occupying or holding in actual as distinguished from constructive possession. Formerly, when a man held land pur autre vie (for the life of another), and died before that other, as his estate could not descend to his heir nor revert to the donor until the determination of the specified life, it was considered to belong of right to the first who took possession of it for the remainder of the life, and such possession was termed *general occupancy*. And when the gift was to one and his heirs for the life of another, the heir was said to take as *special occupant*. As the law now stands, however, a man is enabled to devise lands held by him pur autre vie, and if no such devise be made, and there be no special occupant, it goes to his executors or administrators.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the temporary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy* gave also the original right to the permanent property in the substance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the owner from the use of it.
Blackstone, Com., II. i.

2. The term during which one is an occupant: as, during his *occupancy* of the post.

occupant (ok′ū-pạnt), *n.* [< F. *occupant*, < L. *occupan(t-)s*, ppr. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] 1. One who occupies; an inhabitant; especially, one in actual possession, as a tenant, who has actual possession, in distinction from the landlord, who has legal or constructive possession.

The palace of Diocletian had but one *occupant*; after the founder no Emperor had dwelled in it.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 145.

2. More specifically, in *law*, one who first takes possession of that which has no legal owner.—3†. A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*
Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, vii. 134.

occupate† (ok′ū-pāt), *v.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp. of *occupare*, occupy: see *occupy*.] **I.** *trans.* To take possession of; possess; occupy.

The spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 724.

II. *intrans.* To dwell.

The several faculties of the mind do take and *occupate* in the organs of the body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 187.

occupate† (ok′ū-pāt), *a.* [< L. *occupatus*, pp.: see *occupate*, *v.*] Occupied. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 380.

occupation (ok-ū-pā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *occupation*, *occupacion*, < OF. *occupation*, *occupacion*, F. *occupation* = Sp. *ocupacion* = Pg. *occupação* = It. *occupazione*, < L. *occupatio(n-)*, a taking possession, occupying, a business, employment, < *occupare*, take possession, occupy: see *occupate*, *occupy*.] 1. The act of occupying or taking possession; a holding or keeping; possession; tenure.

I speak not of matches or unions, but of arma, *occupations*, invasions. *Bacon*.

I give unto my said wife . . . the two tenements and six acres of land lying by Leven heath in the *occupation* of [blank] Coker. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 437.

The house was at that time in the *occupation* of a substantial yeoman. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

2. The state of being occupied or employed in any way; employment; use: as, *occupation* with important affairs.

Also whoo-so-euer of the said crafte aet ony servaunt yn *occupacyon* of the said crafte ouer iiij. wekys and o day, to forfete xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

They haue bene the idle *occupations*, or perchaunce the malitions and craftie constructions, of the Talmudists and others of the Hebrue clerks.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

The writing of chittles for the servants was alone the *occupation* of some hours.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 222.

3. That to which one's time and attention are habitually devoted; habitual or stated employment; vocation; calling; trade; business.

But he that is idel, and casteth him to no business ne *occupation*, shal falle into poverte, and die for hunger.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

By their *occupation* they were tent-makers. Acts xviii. 3.

No *occupation*; all men idle, all.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 154.

A castle in the Air,
Where Life, without the least foundation,
Became a charming *occupation*.
F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

4†. Use; benefit; profit.

The eyen of thaire germynacion
With pulling woi disclose after the ferme [first]
Yere, and to breke hem *occupacion*
That tyme is nought.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

5†. Consumption; waste.

The science of makynge of fier withoute fier, wherby ze may make onre quinte essence withoute cost or trauelle, and withoute *occupacioun* and lesynge of tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

Army of occupation, an army left in possession of a newly conquered country until peace is signed or indemnity paid, or until a settled and responsible government has been established.

In Egypt our *army of occupation* continues inactive and on a reduced scale. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 136.

Occupation bridge, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway or canal to connect the parts of a farm or an estate severed by the line or canal.—**Occupation road**, a private road for the use of the occupiers of the land. = **Syn. 3.** *Occupation*, *Calling*, *Vocation*, *Employment*, *Pursuit*, *Business*, *Trade*, *Craft*, *Profession*, *Office*. In regard to what a person does as a regular work or a means of earning a livelihood, *occupation* is that which occupies or takes up his time, strength, and thought; *calling* and *vocation* are high words, indicating that one is called by Providence to a particular line of work; *calling* is Anglo-Saxon and familiar, and *vocation* is Latin and lofty (the words are not always used in the higher sense of divine appointment or the call of duty, but it is much better to save them for the expression of that idea); *employment* is essentially the same as *occupation*; *pursuit* is the line of work which one pursues or follows; *business* suggests something of the management of buying and selling; *trade* and *profession* stand over against each other for the less and more intellectual pursuits, as the *trade* of a carpenter, the *profession* of an architect; *trade* is different from *a trade*, the latter being skill in some handicraft: as, being obliged to learn *a trade*, he chose that of a blacksmith; the "learned *professions*" used to be law, medicine, and the ministry, but the number is now increased; *craft* is an old word for *a trade*; *office* suggests the idea of duties to be performed for others. See *avocation*, 5.

occupational (ok-ū-pā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *occupation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a particular occupation, calling, or trade: as, tables of *occupational* mortality.

occupationer† (ok-ū-pā′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *occupation* + *-er*2.] One who is employed in any trade or occupation.

Let the brave engineer, . . . marvelous Vulcanist, and every Mercurtall *occupationer* . . . be respected.
Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation.

occupative (ok′ū-pā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *occupatif*; as *occupate* + *-ive*.] In *law*, held by that form of tenure which is based on the occupation or seizing and holding in actual possession of that which was without owner when occupied: as, an *occupative* field.

occupier (ok′ū-pī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who occupies or takes possession, as of ownerless land.—2. One who holds or is in actual possession; an occupant: as, householders and *occupiers*.

No wrong was to be done to any existing *occupiers*. No right of property was to be violated.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 191.

3†. One who uses, lays out, or employs that which is possessed; a trader or dealer.

All their causes, differences, variances, controversies, quarrels, and complaints, within any our realmes, domin-

lena, & iurisdictions onely moued, and to be moued touching their marchandise, traffikea, and *occupiers* aforesaid. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 269.

Mercury, the master of merchants and *occupiers*. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 692. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4†. One who follows a calling, employment, or occupation: with *of*: as, an *occupier of* the sea.

This manner and fashion of yearly changing and renewing the *occupiers of* husbandry, . . . it be solemn and customably used, to the intent that no man shall be constrained against his will to continue long in that hard and sharp kind of life. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the *occupiers of* thy merchandise, . . . shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin. Ezek. xxvii. 27.

occupy (ok'ū-pī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occupied*, ppr. *occupying*. [< ME. *occupien, ocupyen*, < OF. *occuper*, F. *occuper* = Sp. *ocupar* = Pg. *occupar* = It. *occupare*, < L. *occupare*, take possession of, seize, occupy, take up, employ, < *ob*, to, on, + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take possession of and retain or keep; enter upon the possession and use of; hold and use; especially, to take possession of (a place as a place of residence, or in warfare a town or country) and become established in it.

Ther-for thia doctrine to thea I rede thou take,
To *ocupy* and vse bothe by dey and nyght.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57.

Me angers at Arthure, and att his hathelle bierns,
That thus in his errour *ocupyes* theis rewmes,
And ewtrayes the empereur, his erthely lorde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1662.

By constantly *occupying* the same individual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or succession. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 1.

The same commanders who had made the abortive attempt upon Charleston descended upon Rhode Island, and *occupied* it without resistance. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To take up, as room or space, or attention, interest, etc.; cover or fill; engross: as, to *occupy* too much space; to *occupy* the time with reading; to *occupy* the attention.

And all thi lima on ilka side
Witht sorowa sall be *ocupide*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

The metropolis *occupies* a space equal to about three square miles. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Whilst the abstract question *occupies* your intellect, Nature brings it in the concrete to be solved by your hands. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 91.

Mr. Long's mind was *occupied* —was perplexed. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 293.

3. To hold, as an office; fill.

That at euery aveydaunce ther be the said office yeven to another of the same cite, so he be a citezen and *occupie* it his owne persone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,
To *occupy* a sacred, awful post.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 414.

4†. To take up and follow as a business or employment; be employed about; ply.

That non Bochour, ner non other persone, to his vse, *occupie* cokes crafte withyn the liberte of the said cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 405.

All the ahips of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiae. Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Men who had all their lives "*occupied* the sea" had never seen it more outrageous. *Froude*.

5. To employ; give occupation to; engage; busy: often used reflexively: as, to *occupy one's self* about something.

Ich am *ocupied* eche day, haly day and other,
With ydel talea atte nale and other-whyle in churches.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 18.

My wonte is to be more willing to vse mine eares than to *occupie* my tonge. *Ascham*, The Schelemaster, p. 19.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he, thus *occupied*, enjoys!
Cowper, Task, iii. 676.

6†. To use; make use of.

Ne more shulde a scoler forget then truly
What he at scole shulde nede to *occupy*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

How moche money is redy for me, if I hane nede of any to *occupy*? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

The good man shall never perceive the fraud till he cometh to the *occupying* of the corn. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

And he said unto her, If they bind me fast with new ropes that never were *occupied*, then shall I be weak, and be as another man. Judges xvi. 11.

7†. To possess; enjoy (with an obscene double meaning).

These villains will make the word as odious as the word *occupy*, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 161.

=Syn. 1–3. *Hold*, *Own*, etc. See *possess*.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be in possession or occupation; hold possession; be an occupant; have possession and use.

What man, brothir or suatyr, but if he be any officere, entrith in to the Chambyr ther the ale is in wythowt lycence of the officers that *occupye* therin, he schal payen j. lib. wax. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

2. To trade; traffic; carry on business.

If they wil trauel or *occupie* within your dominions, the same marchants with their marchandises in al your lordship may freely. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 258.

And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy* till I come. Luke xix. 13.

occur (ọ-kėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *occurred*, ppr. *occurring*. [= OF. *occurrer, occurrir* = Sp. *ocurrir* = Pg. *occorrer* = It. *occorrere*, < L. *occurrere*, run, go or come up to, meet, go against, < *ob*, before, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *decur, incur, recur*.] **I.†** *trans.* To run to, as for the purpose of assisting. [A Latinism.]

We must, as much as in us lies, *occur* and help their peculiar infirmities. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 649.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To run together; meet; clash.

All bodies are observed to have always . . . a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, and their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley*, Works, III. 100.

2. To strike the senses; be found; be met with: as, silver often *occurs* native; the statement *occurs* repeatedly.

As for those Martyrs, . . . frequent mention of them doeth *occurre* in most of the ancient Ecclesiastical Historians. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 63.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense. *Locke*.

Impressions of rain-drops *occur* in some of the earliest rocks. *J. W. Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 118.

3. To emerge as an event into the actual world; happen; take place; come to pass; befall: as, what has *occurred?*

Though nothing have *occurred* to kindle strife.
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

4. To strike the mind: with *to*.

Whether they did not find their minds filled, and their affections strangely raised, by the images which there *occurred to* them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

There doth not *occurre to* me, at this present, any use therof, for profit. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 401.

There *occurred to* me no mode of accounting for Priscilla's behavior. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, v.

5. *Eccles.*, to coincide in time, so as to interfere each with the celebration of the other: as, two holy days *occur*. One of the days so occurring may be a Sunday, or a movable feast, the other being an immovable feast.

6†. To refer: with *to*.

Before I begin that, I must *occur to* one specious objection both against this proposition and the past part of my discourse. *Bentley*, Works, III. 13.

=Syn. 3. To come to pass, come about, fall out.

occurrence (ọ-kur'ens), *n.* [= F. *occurrence* = Sp. *ocurrencia* = Pg. *occurrencia* = It. *occorrenza*, < ML. *occurentia*, L. *occurren(t-)s*, occurrent: see *occurrent*.] **1.** The act of occurring; occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts*.

2. An incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; an event; a happening: as, an unusual *occurrence;* such *occurrences* are not uncommon.

Omit
All the *occurrences*, whatever chanced,
Till Harry's back-return again to France.
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 40.

Touching the domestic *Occurrences*, the Gentleman who is Bearer hereof is more capable to give you Account by Discourse than I can in Paper. *Howell*, Letters, I. lv. 15.

3. Happenings collectively; course of events. [Rare.]

All the *occurrence* of my fortune since
Hath been between this lady and this lord.
Shak., T. N., v. I. 264.

4. *Eccles.*, the coincidence of two or more festivals on the same day. See *occur, v. i.*, 5, and *concurrence, n.*, 4. =Syn. 2. *Incident, Circumstance*, etc. (see *event*); *Occasion, Emergency*, etc. (see *exigency*).

occurrent† (ọ-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *occurrent* = Sp. *ocurrente* = Pg. *occurrente* = It. *occorrente*, < L. *occurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *occurrere*, occur: see *occur*.] **I.** *a.* That comes in the way; occurring; incidental.

After gifts of education there follow general abilities to work things above nature, grace to cure men of bodily diseases, supplies against *occurrent* defects and impediments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

II. *n.* **1.** One who comes to meet or comes against another; especially, an antagonist; an adversary.

By all men he was willed to seek out Kalander, a great gentleman of that country, who would soonest satisfy him of all *occurrents*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

The weak part of their *occurrents*, by which they may assail and conquer the sooner. *Holland*.

2. Incident; anything that happens; happening; event; occurrence.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras: he has my dying voice;
So tell him, with the *occurrents*, more and less.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 368.

These are strange *occurrents*, brother, but pretty and pathetical. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, iii. 1.

You shall hear
Occurrents from all corners of the world.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

occurse† (o-kėrs'), *n.* [< L. *occursus*, a meeting, a falling in with, < *occurrere*, pp. *occursus*, meet, occur: see *occur*.] An occursion; a meeting. [Rare.]

If anything at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurse*, or meeting, etc. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 256.

occursion† (o-kėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. *occursio(n-)*, a meeting, < *occurrere*, meet, occur: see *occur*.] A meeting or coming together; collision or clash. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

ocean (ō'shạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **ocean, occean, occian, occyan*, < OF. *ocean, ocian, occean, occian*, F. *océan* = Sp. *océano* = Pg. *oceano* = It. *oceano* = D. *oceaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *ocean*, < L. *oceanus*, the ocean, < Gr. *ὠκεανός*, orig. (in Homer) the great stream supposed to encompass the earth (also called by Homer *ὠκεανὸς ποταμός*, or *ῥόος*), 'Ocean-stream' (Milton); also personified, Oceanus, the god of the primeval waters; later, the great outward sea, the Atlantic, as distinguished from the inward sea, the Mediterranean; perhaps orig. 'swift,' < *ὠκύς*, swift.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The body of water which envelops the earth, and covers almost three fourths of its surface with a mean depth—as nearly as can be estimated at the present time—of less than 12,500 feet. Physical geographers, following the lead of the Royal Geographical Society, generally divide the entire oceanic area into five distinct oceans, namely the Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian; but these divisions are largely artificial, the lines by which they are indicated being in no small part parallels and meridians. The Arctic and Antarctic oceans, according to this scheme, extend from the north and south poles respectively to the arctic and antarctic circles. The Atlantic extends between the two polar circles, being limited on the east by the land-masses of Europe and Africa and by the meridian extending from Cape Agulhas to the antarctic circle, and on the west by the American land-mass and the meridian of Cape Horn. The Pacific has as its land-limits on the east the American coast, and on the west the Asiatic land-mass, the Philippine Islands, New Guinea, and Australia; its imaginary limits are the meridians of Cape Horn and the South Cape of Tasmania prolonged to meet the antarctic circle. The Indian ocean extends south from the Asiatic mainland to the antarctic circle, its eastern and western imaginary limits having been already given in defining those of the Pacific and Atlantic. Thus, as will be noticed, there are no natural limits on the south of either the Atlantic, the Pacific, or the Indian ocean, since these all unite with the Antarctic ocean to form one continuous area of water. Hence it would be more philosophical to call the vast area of water occupying the chief part of the southern hemisphere the Southern ocean, as has been done by Herschel and Thomson, and to consider the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans as immense gulfs or prolongations toward the north of the still greater Southern ocean. The Pacific ocean was most generally designated by the older English navigators as the "South Sea," and this name is still current among the Germans. The Atlantic and Pacific are also generally divided into North and South Atlantic and North and South Pacific by the equatorial line. The smaller divisions of the ocean are, in the order of their respective magnitudes, seas, gulfs, bays, sounds, straits, coves, holes, and harbors (see each of these words). The mean depth of the ocean is probably not far from six times the mean elevation of the land above the ocean-level. The deepest soundings of the ocean, however, give figures a little inferior in amount to these indicating the elevation of the very highest mountain-summits. In several different parts of the ocean depths of over 26,000 feet have been sounded, but nowhere as yet has a depth as great as 29,000 feet (the height of Gaurisankar) been reached. (See *deep-sea sounding-machine*, under *deep-sea*.) The oceanic currents are of great importance in their effect on climate. The principal surface current is the equatorial, due to the action of the trade-winds, by which the water is continually urged westward, but, being driven in its westerly course against the land-masses, it is deflected by them, and forced to perform an immense gyration by which it returns into the general system far to the eastward. Owing to the shape of the land-masses in the northern hemisphere, these modifications of the equatorial current are much more distinct and important than they are to the south of the equator. Two of the oceanic currents are especially interesting, the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic and the Kuroshiwo of the Pacific (see these terms). The surface temperature of the ocean varies greatly in the different latitudes and with the strength and direction of the surface currents, the Gulf Stream playing a most important part in ameliorating the climate of northwestern Europe by means of the heated surface water which it carries from the equatorial regions. Besides these surface currents, however, there is a general exchange of water always going on in the depths of the ocean between the warmer equatorial and the colder polar waters, brought about by the dif-

ference in specific gravity of the two. As the result of this, it is found that the temperature of the ocean as a rule diminishes as greater depths are attained, and that the deeper parts, where open to the general circulation, are near the freezing-point. A remarkable feature of the ocean-water is the uniformity in the nature and quality of the salts which it contains, provided the specimen has been taken at considerable distance from land. The weight of the salts held in solution by the main ocean is about 3½ per cent. of the whole; of this about three quarters is common salt, one tenth chlorid of magnesium, one twentieth sulphate of magnesia, about the same sulphate of lime, one twenty-fifth chlorid of potassium, and a little over one per cent. bromide of sodium. Other substances are also present in smaller quantity, making in all about twenty-nine elements which have been detected in the ocean-water; many of these, however, exist only in very minute traces. The economical value of the ocean as a source of supply for common salt is considerable; but the quantity thus obtained is not so great as that furnished by mines of rock-salt or by the evaporation of brine got by boring. See *salt*.

Than I sailet forth soundly on the Sea *occian*,
With hom that I hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13254.

The winds, with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kist,
Whispering new joys to the mild *ocean*,
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.
Milton, Nativity, l. 66.

Old *ocean's* gray and melancholy waste.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

2. Something likened to the ocean; also, a great quantity: as, an *ocean* of trouble.

And the plain of Mysore lay before us — a vast *ocean* of foliage on which the sun was shining gloriously.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 337.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the main or great sea.

That sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.
Milton, P. L., i. 202.

Some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial *ocean* isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

Ocean lane, or **ocean-lane route.** Same as *lane-route*. — **Ocean seat**, the ocean. *Sir T. More.* — **Ocean trout**, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*: a trade-name.

ocean-basin (ō′shan-bā′sn), *n.* The depression in which the waters of the ocean, or, more especially, of some particular ocean, are held. Also *oceanic basin*.

These explorations [of the Blake] mark a striking contrast between the continental masses, or areas of elevation, and the *oceanic basins*, or areas of depression, both of which must have always held to each other the same approximate general relation and proportion.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 126.

Oceanian, Oceanican (ō-shē-an′i-an, -kan), *a.* [< *Oceania, Oceanica* (see def.), + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Oceania, or Oceanica, a division of the world (according to many geographers) which comprises Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, Australasia, and Malaysia.

oceanic (ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [= F. *océanique* = Sp. *oceanico* = Pg. It. *oceanico*, < NL. *oceanicus* (fem. *Oceanica*, sc. *terra*, the region included in the Pacific ocean), < L. *oceanus*, ocean: see *ocean*.] 1. Belonging or relating to the ocean: as, the *oceanic* areas, basins, islands, etc.

We could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds which frequent high latitudes, as signs of the vicinity of land. *Cook*, Third Voyage, i. 3.

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island. *W. B. Carpenter*, Prin. of Physiol. (1853), § 1000.

2. Wide or extended as the ocean.

The world's trade . . . had become *oceanic*.
Motley, United Netherlands, III. 544.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, inhabiting the high seas; pelagic. — **Oceanic Hydrozoa**, the *Siphonophora*. — **Oceanic islands**, islands or groups of islands far from the mainland, or in the midst of the ocean, especially the groups of islands in the Pacific ocean, which, taken together, are called "Oceanica" or sometimes "Oceania."

Most of the *oceanic islands* are volcanic. The scattered coral islands have in all likelihood been built upon the tops of submarine volcanic cones.
A. Geikie, Text Book of Geol. (1882), p. 259.

Oceanic jade. See *jade*[2].

Oceanican, *a.* See *Oceanian*.

Oceanides (ō-sē-an′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ὠκεανίδες*, pl. of *Ὠκεανίς*, daughter of Oceanus, < *Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, nymphs of the ocean, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys. — 2. In *zoöl.*, marine mollusks or sea-shells, as collectively distinguished from *Naiades*, or fresh-water shells.

Oceanites (ō′sē-a-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὠκεανίτης*, in pl. *Ὠκεανῖται*, dwellers by the ocean; fem. *Ὠκεανῖτις*, daughter of Oceanus; < *Ὠκεανός*, Oceanus: see *ocean*.] A genus of small petrels of the family *Procellariidæ*, or made type of *Oceanitidæ*. As defined by Coues, it is restricted to species having ocreate or booted tarsi, very long legs, the tibiæ extensively denuded, the tarsi longer than the middle toe, the nails flat and blunt, the hallux minute, the wings long and pointed, the tail short and nearly square. The best-known species is *O. oceanica*, or Wilson's petrel. There are several others, as *O. lineata*. The genus was founded by Count Keyserling and Dr. J. H. Blasius in 1840.

Oceanitidæ (ō′sē-a-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oceanites* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic birds lately separated by Forbes from the *Procellariidæ*. The family includes four genera of small petrels, *Fregetta, Oceanites, Pelagodroma*, and *Garrodia*. These are among the small petrels commonly called *Mother Carey's chickens*.

oceanographer (ō′shē-a-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who is versed in oceanography; one who systematically studies the ocean.

One of the foremost duties of observing *oceanographers*.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 613.

oceanographic (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *oceanograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with oceanography. The word is sometimes used in place of *oceanic* when this latter would be more proper. The difference between the two words is but slight, but it would seem that one is used when it is intended to convey a purely geographic idea, the other when the subject is looked at from a more general point of view: as, *oceanographic* phenomena; *oceanic* currents.

oceanographical (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *oceanographic* + *-al*.] Same as *oceanographic*.

oceanographically (ō-shē-an-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards oceanography or the physical geography of the ocean. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 386.

oceanography (ō′shē-a-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean: a special branch of geography. The term *oceanography* is little used in English except by writers translating from the German, who prefer *oceanography* to *thalassography*, while the best authorities writing in English at the present time use *thalassography*, which is a designation of that special branch of physical geography which relates to the ocean and its phenomena.

The cable-laying companies have been the chief contributors to the science of deep-sea research, or *oceanography*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 147.

Chemical *oceanography* — a branch of physical geography which has only lately come to be extensively cultivated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 611.

oceanology (ō′shē-a-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠκεανός*, the ocean, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The scientific study of the ocean. See *oceanography*. — 2. A treatise on the ocean.

ocellar (ō-sel′ėr), *a.* [< NL. *ocellaris*, < L. *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellate. — **Ocellar structure**, the name given by Rosenbusch to a peculiar aggregation of mineral forms, chiefly microscopic in size, in which the individual components are arranged in rounded (ocellar) forms, or aggregated in branching, fern-like groups, which are sometimes tangential and sometimes radial to the central individual. This structure is most characteristically developed in the lencitephyres. Also called *centric structure* by some English lithologists, by whom this term is used rather vaguely, sometimes as nearly the equivalent of *micropegmatitic*.

The structures which especially distinguish these granophyric rocks are the micropegmatitic, the centric or *ocellar structure*, the pseudospherulitic, the micrographitic, and the drusy or miarolitic structures.
Judd, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. of London, XLV. 176.

Ocellar triangle, a three-sided space, sharply defined in many insects, on which the ocelli are placed.

ocellary (os′el-ā-ri), *a.* [As *ocellar* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to ocelli; ocellar. — **Ocellary segments** or **rings**, in *entom.*, supposed primary segments of the preoral region, the ocelli in this case representing the jointed appendages of other segments. Dr. Packard distinguishes the first and second ocellary segments, which he regards as morphologically the most anterior of the body. He believes that the anterior ocellus represents two appendages which have coalesced. See *preoral*.

ocellate (os′el-āt), *a.* [< L. *ocellatus*, having little eyes, < *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *ocellated* (*c*).

The remarkable genus Drusilla, a group of pale-coloured butterflies, more or less adorned with *ocellate* spots.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 181.

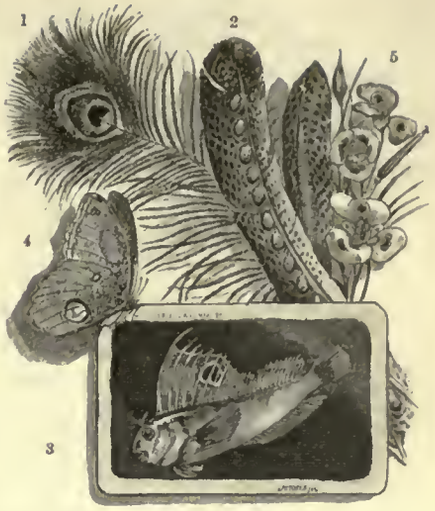
2. In *bot.*, resembling an eye: said of a round spot of some color which has another spot of a different color within it. See cut in next column. — **Ocellate fovea** or **puncture**, in *entom.*, a depression having a central projection or part less deeply depressed.

ocellated (os′el-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ocellate* + *-ed*[2].] Having or marked by ocelli. (*a*) Having ocelli, as an insect's eye. (*b*) Spotted.

Besides the lion and tiger, almost all the other large cats . . . have *ocellated* or spotted skins.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 53.

(*c*) Marked with or noting spots having a dark center and a lighter outer ring, as the spots on the tail of a peacock and on the wings of many butterflies.

The conspicuous *ocellated* spots of the under surface of the wings of certain kinds [of butterflies].
Science, IX. 435.



Ocellate or Ocellated Markings.
1, feather of peacock; 2, feather of argus-pheasant; 3, blenny; 4, owl-butterfly; 5, mariposa-lily.

A very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one [butterfly].
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note 6.

Compound ocellated spot. See *compound*[1].

ocelli, *n.* Plural of *ocellus*.

ocellicyst (ō-sel′i-sist), *n.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the several kinds of marginal bodies of hydrozoans, having a visual function; a so-called ocellus or pigment-spot in the margin of the disk. They are of ectodermal origin, developed in connection with the tentacles, and may even be provided with a kind of lens.

ocellicystic (ō-sel-i-sis′tik), *a.* [< *ocellicyst* + *-ic*.] Of, or having the character of, an ocellicyst.

ocelliferous (os-e-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing spots resembling small eyes; ocellate.

ocelligerous (os-e-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ocellus*, a little eye, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *ocelliferous*.

ocellus (ō-sel′us), *n.*; pl. *ocelli* (-ī). [L., a little eye, a bulb or knot on the root of a reed, dim. of *oculus*, eye: see *oculus*.] 1. A little eye; an eye-spot; a stemma; one of the minute simple eyes of insects and various other animals. In insects ocelli or stemmata are generally situated on the crown of the head, between the great compound eyes, whose simple elements they resemble in structure; but they are sometimes the only organs of vision.

2. One of the simple elements or facets of a compound eye. See cut of *compound eye*, under *eye*[1]. — 3. In *Hydromedusæ*, a pigment-spot at the base of the tentacles, or combined with other marginal bodies, in some cases provided with refractive structures which recall the crystalline cones of some other low invertebrates. Also called *ocellicyst*. — 4. One of the round spots of varied color, consisting of a central part (the pupil) framed in a peripheral part, such as characterize the tail of a peacock or the wing of an argus-pheasant. The ring immediately adjoining the pupil is called the *iris*, and the exterior circle or ring is the *atmosphere*. An ocellus may be bi- or tripupillate, blind (without pupil), fenestrate (with transparent pupil), nictitant (with lunate pupil), simple (with only iris and pupil), compound (with two or more rings), etc. See cut above. — **Double ocellus**, in *entom.*, two ocellated spots inclosed in a common colored ring. — **Fenestrate, germinate**, etc., **ocellus**. See the adjectives. — **Orbits of the ocelli**. See *orbit*.

oceloid (ō′se-loid), *a.* [< *ocel*(*ot*) + *-oid*.] Like the ocelot: as, the *oceloid* leopard- or tiger-cat, *Felis macrurus*, of South America.

ocelot (ō′se-lot), *n.* [< Mex. *ocelotl*.] The leopard-cat of America, *Felis pardalis*, one of several spotted American cats, of the family *Felidæ*. It is from 2½ to nearly 3 feet long from the nose to the root of the tail, the latter about one foot in length. The color is grayish, mostly marked with large and small black-edged fawn-colored spots tending to run into oval or linear figures; the under parts are white or whitish, more or less marked with black. The back of the ear is usually black and white, and the tail is half-ringed with black. Individuals vary interminably in the details of the markings, mostly preserving, however, the lengthened figure of the larger spots. The ocelot ranges from Texas into South America. See cut on following page.

ocher, ochre (ō′kėr), *n.* [Formerly *oker, oaker, ocker*; = Sp. Pg. *ocre* = MD. *oker, ocker*, D. *oker* = MHG. *ocker, ogger, oger*, G. *ocker, ocher* = Sw. *ockra* = Dan. *okker*, < F. *ocre* = It. *ocra, ocria*, < L. *ochra*, < Gr. *ὠχρα*, yellow ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale, wan.] 1. The common name of an important

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*).

class of natural earths consisting of mixtures of the hydrated sesquioxids of iron with various earthy materials, principally silica and alumina. These mixtures occur in many localities and have many shades of color, among which tints of red, reddish brown, yellow, and orange are most common. They form a series of valuable and important pigments, used extensively alike by house-painters and artists both in oil and in water-colors. The most usual and common type of ocher-color is a yellow turning neither to red on the one hand nor to brown on the other, but its tone is not as brilliant nor as pure as chrome-yellow. (For varieties, see below.) Ochers in general have much body and are very permanent. Most ochers on burning become redder and darker. Raw sienna and raw umber are varieties of ocher.

2. Money, especially gold coin: so called in allusion to its color. [Slang.]

If you want to cheek us, pay your *ochre* at the doors.
Dickens, Hard Times, I. 6.

Bismuth ocher. See *bismuth*.—**Black ocher,** a variety of mineral black combined with iron and alluvial clay. See *mineral black*, under *mineral*.—**Blue ocher,** a hydrated iron phosphate, the mineral vivianite, found native in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere. It has been used as a pigment. It is durable, but rather dull in tone. Also called *native Prussian blue*.—**Brown ocher, spruce ocher, or ocher de rue,** a dark brownish-yellow ocher.—**Chrome ocher.** See *chrome-ocher*.—**Dutch ocher,** a mixture of chrome-yellow and whiting.—**French ocher,** a light-colored sandy weak ocher, which comes from France.—**Golden ocher.** Sometimes this is a native pigment, but more often it is a mixture of light-yellow ocher, chrome-yellow, and whiting.—**Indian ocher.** Same as *Indian red* (which see, under *red*).—**Molybdic ocher.** See *molybdic*.—**Orange ocher.** Same as burnt *Roman ocher*.—**Oxford ocher,** a native ocher found near Oxford, England. It is the purest and best type of yellow ocher.—**Purple ocher.** Same as *mineral purple* (which see, under *purple*).—**Red ocher,** a name common to a variety of pigments, rather than designating an individual color, and comprehending Indian red, light red, Venetian red, scarlet ocher, Indian ocher, reddie, bolc, and other oxids of iron. As a mineral it designates a soft earthy variety of hematite.—**Roman ocher,** a pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow color. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-color painting, and is transparent and durable.—**Scarlet ocher.** See *red ocher*.—**Stone ocher.** Same as *Oxford ocher*.—**Transparent gold ocher,** an ocher tending toward raw sienna but more yellow in tone.—**Tungatic ocher.** See *tungstite*.

ocherous, ochreous (ō′kėr-us, ō′krē-us), *a.* [= F. *ocreux;* as *ocher, ochre,* + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to ocher; consisting of or containing ocher: as, *ocherous* matter. Also *ochrous*.

M. Daubree, who has so thoroughly studied the metallic portion of this meteorite, mentions an *ochreous* crust.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 33.

To prevent an *ochrous* deposit from the action of the air, the solution should be boiled in a long-necked flask.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 388.

2. Resembling ocher in color; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of a brownish-yellow color; light-yellow with a tinge of brown.

The wake looks more and more *ochreous*, the foam ropier and yellower. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 616.

ochery, ochry (ō′kėr-i, -kri), *a.* [Also *ochrey;* < *ocher, ochre,* + *-y*[1].] 1. Like ocher; consisting of ocher.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ocherous*.

Ochetodon (ō-ket′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀχετός* a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of small sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, founded by Coues in 1877, characterized by the grooved upper incisors, whence the name. *O. humilis* is the American harvest-mouse, one of the smallest quadrupeds of America, abundant in the southern United States. *O. mexicanus* and *O. longicauda* are other species.

och hone. See *O hone*, under *O*[2].

ochidore (ok′i-dōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shore-crab.

"O! the *ochidore!* look to the blue *ochidore*. Who've put *ochidore* to maister's pole?" It was too true; neatly inserted, as he stooped forward, between his neck and his collar, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii. (*Davies.*)

ochimy†, *n.* See *occamy*.

ochlesis (ok-lē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀχλησις*, disturbance, < *ὀχλεῖν*, disturb as by a mob, < *ὄχλος*, a crowd, mob.] In *med.*, a morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof, or even of persons not suffering from disease.

ochletic (ok-let′ik), *a.* [< *ochlesis*, after Gr. *ὀχλητικός*, of or belonging to a mob, < *ὀχλεῖν*, disturb as by a mob: see *ochlesis*.] In *med.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with ochlesis.

ochlocracy (ok-lok′rā-si), *n.* [Also *ochlocraty;* < F. *ochlocratie* = It. *ochlocrazia*, < Gr. *ὀχλοκρατία*, mob-rule, < *ὄχλος*, the mob, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; mobocracy; mob-rule.

Their [the people's] . . . opposition to power produces, as it happens to be well or ill managed, either the best or worst forms of government, a Democracy or *Ochlocracy*.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 1.

ochlocratic (ok-lō-krat′ik), *a.* [As *ochlocracy* (*-crat-*) + *-ic*.] Relating to ochlocracy, or government by the mob; having the character or form of an ochlocracy.

ochlocratical (ok-lō-krat′i-kal), *a.* [< *ochlocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *ochlocratic*.

ochlocraty (ok-lok′rā-ti), *n.* Same as *ochlocracy*.

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny.
Downing, The State Ecclesiastick (1633), p. 15.

ochlotic (ok-lot′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄχλος*, a crowd.] Noting a kind of fever, apparently as occasioned or promoted by crowding.—**Ochlotic fever,** typhus fever.

Ochna (ok′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὄχνη*, earlier *ὄγχνη*, a pear-tree.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Ochnaceæ* and the tribe *Ochneæ*, characterized by its numerous stamens and lateral panicles. There are about 25 species, natives of Africa and tropical Asia. They are smooth trees or shrubs, bearing yellow flowers with colored rigid sepals and numerous stamens, followed by drupes clustered on a broad receptacle. They are ornamental in cultivation. *O. arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope, called *roodhout* or *redwood*, becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high, which affords a hard wood, used for furniture, wagon-work, etc. *O. Mauritiana*, a small tree of Mauritius, has been called *jasmine-wood*.

Ochnaceæ (ok-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Ochna* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees of the polypetalous cohort *Geraniales*, characterized by the elongated anthers. About 140 species are known, of 12 genera, *Ochna* being the type, and three tribes, scattered through all the tropics, especially in America. They have very smooth, rigid, shining, alternate leaves, commonly toothed, but undivided, with a strong midrib and many parallel veins. Their flowers are usually large and showy, and in panicles, followed by a capsule, berry, or circle of drupes.

Ochneæ (ok′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Ochna* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ochnaceæ*, typified by the genus *Ochna*, having only one ovule in each ovary-cell, and including 5 genera and about 112 species, mainly South American.

ochone, *interj.* See *O hone*, under *O*[2].

ochopetalous (ok-ō-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄχος*, anything that holds (< *ἔχειν*, hold), + *πέταλον*, petal.] Possessing or characterized by broad or capacious petals.

ochra, *n.* See *okra*.

ochraceous (ok-rā′shius), *a.* [< *ocher, ochre,* + *-aceous*.] 1. Ocherous; ochery. *Loudon.*—2. In *zoöl.*, brownish-yellow; of the color of ocher.

ochre, *n.* See *ocher*.

ochrea, ochreate. False spellings of *ocrea, ocreate*.

ochreous, *a.* See *ocherous*.

ochrey, *a.* See *ochery*.

ochro (ō′krō), *n.* Same as *okra*.

ochrocarpous (ok-rō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having yellowish fruit.

An *ochrocarp[i]ous* form occurs commonly in Sweden.
Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, p. 253.

Ochrocarpus (ok-rō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1806), < Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Guttiferæ*, classed with the tribe *Gareinieæ*, known by the two valvate sepals, united until flowering. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical Asia and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with opposite or whorled leaves, many stamens, and the flowers in axillary cymes, followed by berries. See *nagkassar*.

ochroid (ō′kroid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχροειδής*, pale, pallid, also like ocher, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, *ὠχρα*, ocher, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling ocher in color.—**Ochroid form of mycetoma,** that form in which there are discharged from the sinuses whitish-yellow bodies of the size of millet-seed: distinguished from the *dark* or *melanoid* form. Also called *pale form of mycetoma*.

ochroleucous (ok-rō-lū′kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow, + *λευκός*, white: see *leucite*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, yellowish-white, or of a color between yellow and white.

ochrolite (ok′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *λίθος*, stone.] An antimoniate of lead occurring in tabular orthorhombic crystals, having a sulphur-yellow color and adamantine luster, found at Pajsberg in Sweden.

Ochroma (ok-rō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1788), so named from the color of the flowers; < Gr. *ὤχρωμα*, paleness, < *ὠχροῦν*, make pale, < *ὠχρός*, pale, pale-yellow; see *ocher*.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Malvaceæ*, the tribe *Bombaceæ*, and the subtribe *Matisieæ*, marked by the fact that the anthers cover the nearly unbroken column of stamens. There is but one species, *O. Lagopus*, from tropical America, with angled leaves, and large flowers at the ends of the branches, followed by a long capsule densely woolly within. See *balsa*, 1, *corkwood, silk-cotton* (under *cotton*[1]), *down-tree, hare's-foot*, 2, *Lagopus*, 2.

ochropyra (ok-rō-pī′rä), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠχρός*, pale-yellow, + *πῦρ*, fever: see *fire*.] Yellow fever.

ochrous, *a.* See *ocherous*.

ochry, *a.* See *ochery*.

Ochsenheimeria (ok″sen-hī-mē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), named after F. *Ochsenheimer*, a German entomologist (1767–1822).] The typical genus of the family *Ochsenheimeriidæ*, having the head and palpi with long thick hairs, antennæ short, eyes very small, and fore wings long and of uniform width. There are 8 species, all European; their larvæ live in the stems of grasses.

Ochsenheimeriidæ (ok-sen-hī-mē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ochsenheimeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths, represented by the genus *Ochsenheimeria*. Also *Ochsenheimeridæ*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

Ochthodromus (ok-thod′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄχθος*, a hill, bank, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, inf. aor. of *τρέχειν*, run.] A genus of ringed plovers of the family *Charadriidæ*, characterized by the great size of the bill. *O. wilsonius* is Wilson's plover, which abounds on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States as far north as Virginia.

ochymy†, *n.* See *occamy*.

Ocimoideæ (os-i-moi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1832), < *Ocimum* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, the mint family, distinguished by its four-parted ovary, four perfect declined stamens, and one-celled anthers. It includes 22 genera, mainly tropical, of which *Ocimum* is the type and *Lavandula* (lavender) the best-known.

Ocimum (os′i-mum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ocimum*, < Gr. *ὤκιμον*, an aromatic plant, basil.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, type of the tribe *Ocimoideæ*, known by the short corolla-tube and the deflexed fruiting

The Upper Part of *Ocimum Basilicum*, with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, a flower; *c*, the upper part of the style with two stigmas.

calyx, with the ovate posterior tooth largest and decurrent. There are about 45 species, widely dispersed over warmer regions, especially Africa and Brazil. They bear simple or branched terminal racemes of small flowers, usually whitish and six in a whorl, with projecting pistil and stamens. *O. viride* is called *fever-plant* in Sierra Leone, where a decoction of it is used as an antiperiodic. The species in general are called *basil* (which see). Also spelled *Ocymum*.

ocivity† (ō-siv′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *oisiveté*, inoccupation, idleness, < *oisif*, unoccupied, idle, the same, with diff. term. *-if*, as *oiseux*, < L. *otiosus*, at ease, < *otium*, ease: see *otiose*.] Inaction; sloth. [Rare.]

We owe unto ourselves the eschewing and avoiding of idleness and *ocivity*.
Bp. Hooper, Confession of J. Hooper's Faith, § 21.

ockam†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oakum*. *Cotgrave.*

ocker[1]†, *n.* See *oker*[1].

ocker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher*.

Ockhamism, *n.* Same as *Occamism*.

ockster, *n.* See *oxter*.

o'clock (ọ-klok'). See *clock*[2].

Ocotea (ō-kō'tē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A large genus of trees of the apetalous order *Laurineæ* and the tribe *Perseaceæ*, known by the four-celled anthers contracted at the base, one pair of cells above the other. There are about 150 species, mostly of tropical America, with a few in the Canary and Mascarene Islands and South Africa. They bear alternate or scattered rigid feather-veined leaves, small panicled flowers, and globose or oblong berries crowning the thickened and hardened calyx-tube. *O. fœtens* is the til-tree of the evergreen forests of Madeira and the Canaries. *O. bullata* is the stinkwood of Natal, a fine timber-tree, the wood being extremely strong and durable. *O. cupularis* is called *Isle-of-France cinnamon*. *O. Leucoxylon*, of tropical South America and the West Indies, is in the latter called *whitewood* and *Rio Grande sweetwood* or *loblolly-sweetwood*. *O. opifera* in northern South America affords an oleoresin, called *sassafras-* or *laurel-oil*, obtained by boring into the trunk.

ocrea (ok'rē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *ocreæ* (-ē). [L., a greave.] I. In *bot.*, a sheathing stipule, or a pair of stipules united into a sheath around the stem, like a legging or the leg of a boot; also sometimes, in mosses, the thin sheath around the seta, terminating the vaginula.—2. In *zoöl.*, a sheath; an investing part like or likened to an ocrea of a plant. Also, erroneously, *ochrea*.

Ocrea of *Polygonum incarnatum*.

Ocreatæ (ok-rē-ā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *ocreatus*: see *ocreate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the first phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing seven families of *Oscines* having booted tarsi, such as the thrushes, nightingales, European redstarts and redbreasts, American bluebirds, the chats, dippers, etc.: so called from the fusion of the tarsal envelop into a continuous boot, or ocrea.

ocreate (ok'rē-āt), *a.* [< L. *ocreatus*, greaved, < *ocrea*, a greave: see *ocrea*.] 1. Wearing or furnished with an ocrea, greave, or legging; booted.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with an ocrea or sheath (through which the stem passes), formed by a stipule or by the union of two stipules.—3. In *ornith.*, booted; having the tarsal envelop continuous; having a holotheeal podotheca. See *boot* and *caligula*.—4. In *zoöl.*, sheathed as if with stipules; having ocreæ.

ocreated (ok'rē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *ocreate*.

Oct. An abbreviation of *October*.

octa-. [L., etc., *octa-*, < Gr. *ὀκτα-*, a form, in comp., of *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight*: see *octo-*.] In words of Greek origin, an initial element equivalent to *octo-*, meaning 'eight.'

octachord (ok'tạ-kôrd), *n.* [< L. *octachordos*, < Gr. *ὀκτάχορδος*, eight-stringed, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *χορδή*, string, chord: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] 1. A musical instrument having eight strings.—2. A diatonic series of eight tones. Compare *tetrachord*, *hexachord*, etc.

Also *octochord*, *octogenary*.

octachronous (ok-tak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of eight primary or fundamental times; octasemic.

octacolic (ok-tạ-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάκωλος*, of eight lines, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *κῶλον*, member, colon: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of eight cola or series: as, an *octacolic* period.

octactinal (ok-tak'ti-nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Eight-rayed; octamerous, as a polyp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octactiniæ*.

Octactiniæ (ok-tak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray. Cf. *Actiniæ*.] A division of cœlenterates containing those polyps which are octamerous. It corresponds to *Octocoralla*, *Asteroida* or *Asteroidea*, and *Aleyonaria*.

octad (ok'tad), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάς* (*ὀκταδ-*), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1].] A system or series of eight. (*a*) A series of eight successive powers of ten, beginning with a power whose exponent is divisible by eight or with unity. (*b*) A system of eight conical points on a quartic surface situated at the intersections of three quadric surfaces.

octadic (ok-tad'ik), *a.* [< *octad* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an octad.—**Octadic surface**, a quartic surface having eight nodes forming an octad.

octadrachm, octodrachm (ok'tạ-, ok'tō-dram), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάδραχμος*, weighing or worth eight drachmas, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *δραχμή*, drachma: see *drachm*, *drachma*.] In the coinage of some ancient Greek systems, as those of the Ptolemies and Seleucids, a piece of the value of eight drachmæ.

A fine gold *octodrachm* of Ptolemy IV., the owner of the vase, struck in Cyprus.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 418.

octaëchos (ok-tạ-ē'kos), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ὀκτάηχος* (sc. *βίβλος*), a book (see def.) so called from the eight tones, < Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἦχος*, echo, tone (in music): see *echo*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an office-book containing the ferial stichera and troparia from the vespers of the Saturday till the end of the liturgy on Sunday. (*J. M. Neale.*) The octaëchos properly so called is sometimes known as the *Little Octaëchos*, and the paracletice as the *Great Octaëchos*. See *paracletice*. Also *octoëchos*, *octoëchus*.

octaëdral (ok-tạ-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octaëdrite (ok-tạ-ē'drīt), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octaëdron (ok-tạ-ē'drọn), *n.* Same as *octahedron*.

octaëteris (ok'tạ-e-tē'ris), *n.* [< LL. *octaëteris*, < Gr. *ὀκταετηρίς*, a space of eight years, < *ὀκταέτης*, of eight years, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἔτος*, a year.] In the *anc. Gr. calendar*, a period or cycle of eight years, during which three intercalary months of 30 days were inserted after the sixth month in the third, fifth, and eighth years, to bring the year of twelve lunar months alternately of 30 and 29 days into accord with the solar year. The average number of days in the year was thus made up to 365¼. In most states, the intercalary month took the name of the sixth month, which it followed, being distinguished from this by the epithet *second*. The system was devised by Cleostratus of Tenedos, about 500 B. C.

octagon (ok'tạ-gon), *n.* [= F. *octogone* = Sp. *octágono* = Pg. *octogono* = It. *ottagono*, < Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος*, eight-cornered (as a noun, an eight-cornered building), < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure of eight angles and eight sides. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular octagon*.—2. In *fort.*, a work with eight bastions.—**Octagon loop**, the mesh of pillow-lace, as the ground of Brussels lace: the term is a misnomer, the mesh being really hexagonal.

octagonal (ok-tag'ọ-nạl), *a.* [Formerly also *octogonal*; as *octagon* + *-al*.] Having eight angles and eight sides.

octagonally (ok-tag'ọ-nạl-i), *adv.* In octagonal form.

octagynous (ok-taj'i-nus), *a.* See *octogynous*.

octahedral (ok-tạ-hē'drạl), *a.* [Also *octaëdral*, *octohedral*; < *octahedron* + *-al*.] Having eight equal surfaces or faces.—**Octahedral function.** See *polyhedral*.—**Octahedral group.** See *group*[1].

octahedrite (ok-tạ-hē'drīt), *n.* [As *octahedron* + *-ite*[2].] Titanium dioxid, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, the fundamental and commonly occurring form being an acute square octahedron (whence the name); anatase. It is also found in a variety of other related forms. The luster is adamantine or metallic-adamantine, and the color varies from yellow to brown, indigo-blue, and black. Titanium dioxid also occurs in nature as the minerals rutile and brookite (which see). Also *octaëdrite*, *octoëdrite*.

octahedron (ok-tạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [Also *octaëdron*, *octohedron*; = F. *octaèdre* = Sp. Pg. *octaedro* = It. *ottaedro*, < LL. *octaëdros*, < Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is one of the five Platonic regular bodies. Its faces are equilateral triangles meeting at six summits. In crystallography, the regular octahedron is distinguished from the analogous eight-sided solids in the tetragonal and orthorhombic systems, which are called respectively *square* and *rhombic octahedrons*.—**Truncated octahedron**, a tessaresædecahedron formed by cutting off the corners of the regular octahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial cube far enough to leave them regular hexagons, while adding six square faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

Regular Octahedron.

octamerous (ok-tam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκταμερής*, having eight parts, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the parts in series of eight. Often written 8-*merous*. Also *octomerous*.

octameter (ok-tam'e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *octametrum*, < Gr. *ὀκτάμετρον*, a verse of eight feet, neut. of *ὀκτάμετρος* (> LL. *octameter*), of eight measures or feet, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *μέτρον*, measure, meter: see *meter*[2].] I. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of eight measures (monopodies or dipodies).

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of eight measures. This word is little used, except in the sense of 'octapody' by some writers on modern versification who confound *measure* with *foot*.

octan (ok'tạn), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-an*.] Occurring every eighth day.—**Octan fever.** See *fever*[1].

octander (ok-tan'dėr), *n.* [See *octandrous*.] In *bot.*, a flower with eight stamens.

Octandria (ok-tan'dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *octandrous*.] The eighth class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.

Octandria.
A flower of the common rue, *Ruta graveolens*.

octandrian (ok-tan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Octandria* + *-an*.] Having the characters of the class *Octandria*; having eight distinct stamens.

octandrious (ok-tan'dri-us), *a.* Same as *octandrous*.

octandrous (ok-tan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having eight stamens.

octangle (ok'tang-gl), *n.* and *a.* [= It. *ottangolo*, < LL. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled, < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] I. *n.* A plane figure with eight angles, and therefore with eight sides; an octagon.

II. *a.* Octangular. [Rare.]

A silver temple of an *octangle* figure.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

octangular (ok-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *octangular* = It. *ottangolare*, *ottangulare*, < LL. *octangulus*, eight-cornered, eight-angled: see *octangle*.] Having eight angles.

The interior [of Clitheroe Church] consists of a spacious nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with lofty *octangular* columns, and galleries borne by iron pillars immediately behind, but detached. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 18.

octangularness (ok-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The property of being octangular, or of having eight angles.

Octans Hadleianus (ok'tanz had-le-yā'nus). [NL.: see *octant*.] In *astron.*, a constellation of Lacaille, situated at the south pole, which it indicates.

octant (ok'tant), *n.* [= F. *octant* = Sp. *octante* = Pg. *oitante* = It. *ottante*, < L. *octan(t-)s*, a half-quadrant, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1]. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. The eighth part of a circle.—2. In *astron.*, that position or aspect of two heavenly bodies, especially a planet and the sun, when half-way between conjunction or opposition and quadrature, or distant from one another by the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. The moon is said to be in her octants when she is half-way between new or full moon and one of her quarters. The octants of the moon are especially important, because the third inequality or variation, which comes to its maximum in those positions, is considerable. Also *octile*.

3. An instrument used by seamen for measuring angles, resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth part of a circle, or 45°. By double reflection it can measure an arc of 90°. See *sextant*. Hadley's quadrant is really an octant.

octaphonic (ok-tạ-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *φωνή*, voice: see *phonic*.] In *music*, noting a composition for eight voice-parts.

Octapla (ok'tạ-plạ), *n.* [< LGr. *ὀκταπλᾶ*, Origen's Hexapla with additions (see def.), neut. pl. of *ὀκταπλόος*, *ὀκταπλοῦς*, eightfold, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *-πλόος*, -fold: see *-fold*. Cf. *Hexapla*.] A polyglot book (especially a Bible) in eight parallel columns. The name is especially given to Origen's Hexapla with the addition of a fifth and a sixth version.

octapodic (ok-tạ-pod'ik), *a.* [< *octapod-y* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight feet; being or constituting an octapody.

octapody (ok-tap'ọ-di), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ὀκταποδία*, < *ὀκταπους* (*-ποδ-*), eight feet long, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a meter, period, or verse consisting of eight feet. An octapody exceeds the limits of a colon, and is generally written as two lines. See *heptapody*.

octarchy (ok'tär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *-αρχία*, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] Government by eight

persons, or a region inhabited by eight affiliated communities each having its own chief or government.

The Danes commenced their ravages and partial conquests of England before the Anglo-Saxon *Octarchy* could be fused into the English kingdom.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 33.

octaroon (ok-ta-rön'), *n.* Same as *octoroon*.

octasemic (ok-ta-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *octasemus*, < Gr. *ὀκτάσημος*, of eight times, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *σημεῖον*, mark, sign, token.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or amounting to eight semeia (moræ) or units of time; having a magnitude of eight normal shorts: as, the orthius has an *octasemic* thesis; the dochmius and greater spondee are *octasemic* feet.

octastich (ok'ta-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάστιχον*, neut. of *ὀκτάστιχος*, having eight lines, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A strophe, stanza, or poem consisting of eight verses or lines.

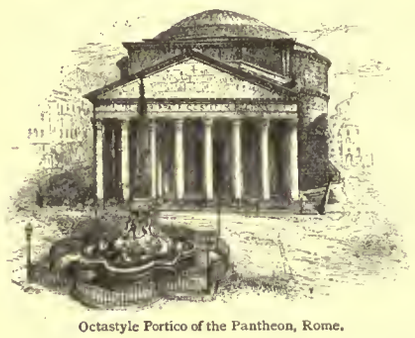
They found out their sentence as it is metrified in this *octastic*. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 17. (*Davies.*)

octastichon (ok-tas'ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀκτάστιχον*, an octastich: see *octastich*.] An octastich.

In 1470 Guil. Fichet, in an *octastichon* inserted in the Paris edition of 1470 of the Letters of Gasparinus of Bergamo, exhorts Paris to take up the almost divine art of writing (printing), which Germany is acquainted with.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 687.

octastrophic (ok-ta-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στροφή*, strophe: see *strophic*.] In *pros.*, consisting of or containing eight strophes or stanzas: as, an *octastrophic* poem.

octastyle (ok'ta-stīl), *a.* [Also *octostyle*; < L. *octastylos*, < Gr. *ὀκτάστυλος*, having eight columns, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having, or characterized



Octastyle Portico of the Pantheon, Rome.

by the presence of, eight columns, as a portico or a building having eight columns in front.

There is no *octastyle* hall at Persepolis, and only one decastyle. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 199.

Octateuch (ok'ta-tūk), *n.* [< LGr. *ὀκτάτευχος* (sc. *βίβλος*), a volume containing the first eight books of the Old Testament, < *ὀκτώ*, = E. *eight*, + *τεῦχος*, a book. Cf. *Heptateuch*, *Hexateuch*, *Pentateuch*.] A collection of eight books; specifically, the first eight books of the Old Testament considered as forming one volume or series of books. Also *Octoteuch*.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*.
Hanmer, View of Antiq. (1677), p. 37.

When the term Heptateuch was used the book of Ruth was considered as included in Judges, but when it was treated as a separate book the collection was known as the Octoteuch. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 238.

octaval (ok'tā-val), *a.* [< *octave* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an octave or series of eight; numbered or proceeding by eights.

No doubt, an *octaval* system of numeration, with its possible subdivision 8, 4, 2, 1, would have been originally better; but there is no sufficient reason for a change now.
Science, IV. 415.

octavarium (ok-tā-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *octavaria* (-ä). [ML., < *octava*, octave: see *octave*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a modern office-book containing lections, etc., for use within the octaves of festivals.

octave (ok'tāv), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *octave* = Sp. *octava* = Pg. *oitava* = It. *ottava*, < L. *octava* (sc. *hora*, hour, or *pars*, part), the eighth hour of the day, the eighth part, ML., in music, the octave, fem. of *octavus*, eighth, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1]. Cf. *outas*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** (*a*) The eighth day from a festival, the feast-day itself being counted as the first: as, Low Sunday is the *octave* of Easter. The octave necessarily falls on the same day of the week as the feast from which it is counted.

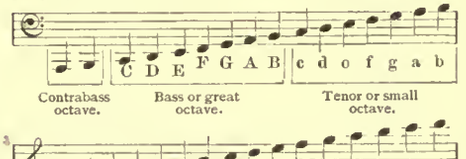
The *octave* of the consecration-day had barely passed, and there was already a King to be buried.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., III. 17.

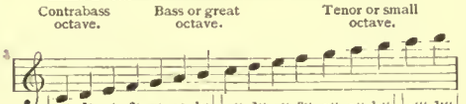
(*b*) The prolongation of a festival till the eighth day inclusive; a period consisting of a feast-day and the seven days following: as, St. John the Evangelist's day (December 27th) is within the *octave* of Christmas. See *outas*.

Herevpon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the *octaues* of the Epiphanie. *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1225.

To touch the earth with our foot within the *octaves* of Easter, or to taste flesh upon days of abstinence, . . . have no consideration if they be laid in balance against the crimes of adultery or blasphemy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next higher or lower replicate of a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the eighth tone from the bottom, or, more exactly, the tone with which the repetition of the scale begins; the upper key-note or tonic; the eighth: solmizated *do*, like the lower key-note. The typical interval of an octave is that between any tone and its next replicate, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 1:2—that is, in number of vibrations—and is equal to six diatonic whole steps or to twelve semitones. Such an octave is called *perfect* or *major*; an octave one half-step shorter is called *diminished* or *minor*; an octave one half-step longer is called *augmented*. The perfect octave is the most complete consonance after the unison. Indeed, its completeness is often regarded as belonging to a different category from that of the other perfect consonances, except the unison, since it amounts rather to a repetition or reinforcement of the original tone at a higher or lower pitch than to a combination of a new or different tone with it: hence the term *replicate*. In harmony the parallel motion of two voice-parts in perfect octaves is forbidden, except where the mere reinforcement of one voice by another is desired: such octaves are called *consecutive octaves*. See *consecutive intervals*, under *consecutive*. (*e*) In a standard system of tones selected for artistic use, a division or section or group of tones an octave long, the limits of which are fixed by reference to a given or assumed standard tone whose exact pitch may be defined. The tone usually assumed as a starting-point is *middle C* (written on the first leger line below in the treble clef, and on the first above in the bass clef). The octave beginning on the next C below is called the *tenor* or *small octave*; that beginning on the second C below is called the *bass* or *great octave*; that beginning on the third C below is called the *contrabass octave*; while that beginning on middle C itself is called the *alto*, *once-marked*, or *once-accented octave*; that beginning on the next C above is called the *treble*, *twice-marked*, or *twice-accented octave*, etc. See the accompanying table:





The acceptance of the octave as the best unit for thus dividing the series of recognized tones into sections of equal length and value has not been uniform. Ancient Greek music seems to have first used the tetrachord as such a unit; while medieval music employed the hexachord in the same way. The subdivision of the octave portions themselves has also varied greatly in different systems of music. See *scale*. (*f*) In organ-building, a stop whose pipes give tones an octave above the normal pitch of the digitals used; specifically, such a stop of the diapason variety. Also known as the *principal*. Also called *octave-flute*, *octave-stop*. **—3.** Any interval resembling the musical octave in having the vibration-ratio of 1:2.

If . . . the solar spectrum be considered in its whole extent, we find in the ultra-red alone, according to Müller, more than two *octaves*, to which must be added more than another *octave* from A to the line R in the ultra-violet. The whole length of the solar spectrum thus embraces consequently about four *octaves*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 281.

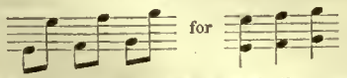
Specifically, in *versification*: (*a*) A stanza of eight lines; especially, the ottava rima (which see).

With moneful melodie it continued this *octave*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

(*b*) The first two quatrains or eight lines in a sonnet. See *sonnet*.

It requires no doubt considerable ingenuity to construct a satisfactory sonnet running upon two rhymes in the *octave* and two in the sestet. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 12.

4. A small cask of wine containing the eighth part of a pipe.—**At the octave, all' ottava, 8va,** in *musical notation*. See *ottava*.—**Broken octaves,** in *piano-forte and organ music*, a passage of octaves the two tones of which are played successively instead of together: as,



Covered or **hidden octaves,** in *music*, the consecutive octaves that are suggested when two voices proceed in similar (not parallel) motion to a perfect octave. Hidden octaves are forbidden in strict counterpoint, and discountenanced in simple harmony, particularly if both voices skip. Compare *hidden fifths*, under *fifth*.—**Rule of the octave,** in the musical theory of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, an arbitrary and imperfect scheme of the harmonies proper to the successive tones of the scale. The modern theory that every tone of the scale may be made the basis of a triad has completely displaced this rule.—**Short octave,** in *early organ-building*, the lowest octave of the keyboard when made to consist of only three or four of the digitals most used in the music of the day, instead of the full number. The digitals were set close together, as if belonging to the regular series. This curtailment was simply to avoid the expense of large pipes.

II. *a.* Consisting of eight; specifically, consisting of eight lines.

Boccace . . . particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

The remainder [is] partly in prose and partly in *octave* stanzas. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 40.

Octave coupler. See *coupler*.—**Octave scale,** a scale an octave long, or a scale consisting of eight tones. See *model*, 7.—**Octave system,** in *music*, a system of dividing all possible tones into octave portions. See *octave*, 2 (*e*).

octave (ok'tāv), *v. i.* [< *octave*, *n.*] **1.** To play in octaves. **—2.** In *pianoforte- and harpsichord-making*, to reinforce the tone of a digital by adding a string tuned an octave above the usual tone of the digital.

Imitation of the harpsichord by "*octaving*" was at this time [about 1772] an object with piano makers.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 74.

octave-flute (ok'tāv-flöt), *n.* **1.** A piccolo. **—2.** In *organ-building*, same as *octave*, 2 (*f*).

octave-stop (ok'tāv-stop), *n.* Same as *octave*, 2 (*f*).

Octavian (ok-tā'vi-an), *a.* [< L. *Octavianus*, < *Octavius*, the name of a Roman gens (*gens Octavia*), < *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] Of or pertaining to the Roman gens of the Octavii, or any member of it.—**Octavian Library,** a public library at Rome, the first library open to the public, founded by the emperor Augustus in honor of his sister Octavia, and housed in the Portico of Octavia. It perished in the fire which raged at Rome for three days in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79–81.

octavo (ok-tā'vō), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. (as an adj.) *in octavo* (as in F. Sp.), being a NL. phrase: L. *in*, in; *octavo*, abl. of *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*. Cf. *duodecimo*, *folio*, *quarto*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet; formed of sheets of paper so folded as to make eight leaves to the sheet: as, an *octavo* volume.

II. *n.* A book or pamphlet every section or gathering of which contains eight leaves, each leaf supposed to be one eighth of the sheet printed: usually written 8*vo*. When the name of the paper of which the book is made is not specified, an octavo is understood as a medium octavo, 6 × 9½ inches. Smaller octavos are—post 8vo, 5½ × 8½ inches; demy 8vo, 5¼ × 8 inches; crown 8vo, 5 × 7½ inches; cap 8vo, 4½ × 7 inches. Larger octavos are—royal 8vo, 6½ × 10 inches; superroyal 8vo, 7 × 11 inches; imperial 8vo, 8¼ × 11½ inches. These are regular octavo folds of established sizes of paper in the United States. Publishers and booksellers describe as octavos only those books or leaves that are larger than 5½ × 8 and smaller than 7½ × 11½ inches, irrespective of the number of leaves in a section, which may be twelve or sixteen on thin paper and four or six on thick paper. Larger sizes are described as 4to, smaller sizes as 12mo or 16mo. Bibliographers, as a rule, limit the use of the word *octavo* to books having sections of eight leaves or sixteen pages.

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging! *Pope*, Account of Curll.

octavo-post (ok-tā'vō-pōst), *n.* Post-paper twice cut and folded: the size of common note-paper.

octennial (ok-ten'i-al), *a.* [< LL. *octennis*, eight years old, < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *annus*, year: see *annual*.] **1.** Happening every eighth year; relating to something that happens every eighth year. **—2.** Lasting eight years; relating to something that lasts eight years.

The Bill [for shortening the duration of Parliament] was, it is true, changed from a septennial to an *octennial* one.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

octennially (ok-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in eight years.

octet, octette (ok-tet'), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-et*, as in *duet*, etc.] In *music*, a composition for eight voices or instruments, or a company of eight singers or players. Sometimes, but not usually, equivalent to a double quartet. Also *ottetto*, *octuor*, *octiphonium*.

octile (ok'til), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-ile*.] In *astron.*, same as *octant*, 2.

octillion (ok-til'yon), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + (*m*)*illion*, million. Cf. *billion*, *trillion*, *quadrillion*, etc.] 1. In Great Britain, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power.—2. In French and United States usage, one thousand raised to the ninth power.

octiphonium (ok-ti-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + φωνή, voice.] Same as *octet*.

octireme (ok'ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with eight banks of oars.

octo-. [F., etc., *octo-*, < L. *octo-* = Gr. ὀκτω-, the combining form, besides ὀκτα-, of ὀκτώ = E. *eight*.] An element in words of Latin or Greek origin or formation, meaning 'eight.'

octo-bass (ok'tō-bās), *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol family, invented by J. B. Vuillaume. It had three strings, which, on account of its great size, were stopped by a mechanism of keys and pedals operated by both the fingers and the feet of the player. The tone was powerful and smooth.

October (ok-tō'bėr), *n.* [< ME. *October* = F. *Octobre* = Sp. *Octubre* = Pg. *Outubre* = It. *Ottobre*, *Ottobrio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Oktober* = LGr. Ὀκτώβριος, < L. *October* (*Octobr-*), sc. *mensis*, the eighth month of the year beginning with March, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *eight*[1].] 1. The tenth month of the year. It was the eighth in the primitive Roman calendar. Abbreviated *Oct*.

> *October* spende, O sonne, O light superne,
> O tryne and oon, lovyng, honoure, empire,
> Withouten ende unto thi might eterne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 206.

2. Ale or cider brewed in October; hence, good ale.

> *Lord S.* Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of *October*? *Nev.* No, faith, my lord, I like your wine; and I won't put a churl upon a gentleman.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, ii.

October-bird† (ok-tō'bėr-bėrd), *n.* The bobolink, reed-bird, or rice-bird, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called from the time of its appearance in the West Indies. *B. Edwards*, 1819.

octoblast (ok'tō-blăst), *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + βλαστός, germ.] An ovum of eight cells; a stage in germination when the single original cell has formed eight segmentation-cells.

octobrachiate (ok-tō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *brachium*, *bracchium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] Having eight brachia, arms, or rays; octopod, as certain cephalopods.

octocætriacontahedron (ok-tō-sē'tri-ą-kon-ta-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + καί, and, + τριάκοντα, = E. *thirty*, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] A solid of thirty-eight faces. The snub-cube (see *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*) is an example of this kind of solid.

octocentenary (ok-tō-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *octocentenaries* (-riz). [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] The eight-hundredth anniversary of an event.

> The Italian students . . . have invited delegates, . . . to whom they will extend the hospitalities which conduced so much to the success of the Bologna *octocentenary* just a year ago. *Lancet*, No. 3432, p. 1156.

Octocera, Octocerata (ok-tos'e-rą, ok'tō-se-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *octocerous*.] A division of dibranchiate cephalopods, including those which have eight arms or rays; the *Octopoda*: distinguished from *Decacera*.

octocerous (ok-tos'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *octocerus*, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + κέρας, a horn.] Having eight arms or rays, as a cephalopod; octopod: distinguished from *decacerous*.

octochord (ok'tō-kôrd), *n.* Same as *octachord*.

Octocoralla (ok'tō-kō-ral'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + LL. *corallum*, coral: see *coral*.] A division of the *Coralligena*, including the octomerous *Actinozoa*, or that group in which are developed eight chambers of the enterocœle and eight tentacles, the latter being comparatively broad, flattened, and serrate or even pinnatifid: opposed to *Hexacoralla*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

octocorallan (ok-tō-kor'ą-lan), *n.* [< *Octocoralla* + *-an*.] One of the *Octocoralla*; an octomerous coral.

octocoralline (ok-tō-kor'ą-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Octocoralla* + *-ine*[2].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Octocoralla*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Octocoralla*; an octocorallan.

octocotyloid (ok-tō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + E. *cotyloid*.] Having eight cotyloid fossettes or bothria, as a worm.

octodactyl, octodactyle (ok-tō-dak'til), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτωδάκτυλος, ὀκταδάκτυλος, eight fingers long or broad, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + δάκτυλος, finger, digit: see *dactyl*.] Having eight digits. [Rare.]

> We should have ample ground for pleading the cause of an *octodactyle* "uriform."
> *Proc. Zoöl. Soc. London*, 1888, p. 152.

octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. (NL.) *in octodecimo*: L. *in*, in; *octodecimo*, abl. of *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octo*, eight, + *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*. Cf. *octavo*.] Same as *eighteenmo*. Abbreviated 18*mo*.

octodentate (ok-tō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *dentatus*, < *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] Having eight teeth.

Octodon (ok'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical genus of *Octodontidæ*, founded by Bennett in 1832. It contains several species of South American rodents with the superficial aspect of rats, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut under *degu*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; an octodont.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

octodont (ok'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having eight teeth (that is, four grinders above and below on each side); of or pertaining to the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Octodon* or the family *Octodontidæ*; an octodon.

Octodontidæ (ok-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Octodon* (*Octodont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplicident *Rodentia*, named from the genus *Octodon*. The family is chiefly Neotropical, but includes some Ethiopian representatives; it contains a large number of mostly South American rat-like rodents of varied characteristics, some of them spiny. There are 18 genera, contained in the 3 subfamilies *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Octodontinæ*, and *Echinomyinæ*. See cuts under *degu* and *Habrocoma*.

octodrachm, *n.* See *octadrachm*.

octoëchos, octoëchus (ok-tō-ē'kos, -kus), *n.* Same as *octaëchos*.

octoëdrical† (ok-tō-ed'ri-kąl), *a.* [< **octoëdric* (= F. *octaédrique* = Sp. *octaédrico*); as **octoëdron* (equiv. to *octaëdron*) + *-ic-al*.] Same as *octahedral*. *Sir T. Browne*.

octoëdrite (ok-tō-ē'drīt), *n.* Same as *octahedrite*.

octofid (ok'tō-fid), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-fidus*, < *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave: see *fission*, *bite*.] In *bot.*, cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

octofoil (ok'tō-foil), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + E. *foil*[1].] In *her.*, a figure having eight lobes or eight subdivisions, like separate leaflets. It is used as the mark of cadency for the ninth son.

octogamy (ok-tog'ą-mi), *n.* [ME. *octogamye*, < Gr. as if *ὀκτωγαμία, < *ὀκτώγαμος (> LL. *octogamus*), married eight times, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γάμος, marriage.] The act or fact of marrying eight times. [Rare.]

> Eek wel I woot he seyde myn housbonde
> Sholde lete fader and mooder, and take me;
> But of no nombre mencioun mad he,
> Of bigamye, or of *octogamye*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 33.

octogenarian (ok'tō-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *octogenary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Eighty years of age; also, between eighty and ninety years of age.

II. *n.* A person eighty or eighty-odd years of age.

> But you talk of not living, Audley! Pooh!—Your frame is that of a predestined *octogenarian*.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 5.

octogenary (ok-toj'e-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *octogénaire* = Sp. Pg. *octogenario* = It. *ottogenario*, *ottuagenario*, < L. *octogenarius*, of eighty, eighty years old, < *octogeni*, containing eighty each, < *octoginta* = E. *eighty*.] Same as *octogenarian*.

> Being then *octogenary*.
> *Aubrey*, Letters of Eminent Men, p. 315.

octogonal† (ok-tog'ọ-nąl), *a.* Same as *octagonal*. *Worcester*.

Octogynia (ok-tō-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *octogynous*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system, those orders of plants which have eight pistils.

octogynious (ok-tō-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *octogynous*.

octogynous (ok-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, having eight pistils. Also *octagynous*.

octohedral (ok-tō-hē'drąl), *a.* Same as *octahedral*.

octohedron (ok-tō-hē'drọn), *n.* See *octahedron*.

octolateral (ok-tō-lat'e-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] I. *a.* Having eight sides.—**Octolateral dodecagon**, a figure formed of eight straight lines, and having twelve angles or intersections lying on a cubic curve.

II. *n.* An octolateral dodecagon.

octolocular (ok-tō-lok'ụ-lăr), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*.] In *bot.*, having eight cells, as certain capsules.

octomeral (ok-tom'e-rąl), *a.* [< NL. **octomeralis*, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + μέρος, part. Cf. *octamerous*.] Eight-parted; having parts in sets of eight; octomerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Octomeralia*.

Octomeralia (ok'tō-me-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **octomeralis*: see *octomeral*.] A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ*, contrasted with *Tetrameralia*.

octomerous (ok-tom'e-rus), *a.* Same as *octamerous*.

octonal (ok'tō-nal), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each (< *octo* = E. *eight*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to computing or reckoning by eights; octonary.

> An *Octonal* System of arithmetic and metrology.
> *Nystrom*, Elem. of Mechanics, p. 307.

octonare (ok-tō-năr'), *n.* [< L. *octonarius*: see *octonarius*.] Same as *octonarius*. [Rare.]

> All stichic divisions of the iambic *octonares*.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

octonarius (ok-tō-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *octonarii* (-ī). [L.: see *octonary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse consisting of eight feet, especially an iambic or trochaic octapody (tetrameter). The iambic octonarius is found used in linear (stichic) composition in the drama either with a dieresis after the first tetrapody (dimeter) or with a cesura in the fifth foot. Anapestic octonarii also occur.

octonary (ok'tō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *octonarius*, consisting of eight; as a noun (sc. *versus*), a verse of eight feet; < *octoni*, eight each, < *octo* = E. *eight*: see *octavo*.] I. *a.* Consisting of eight; computing by eights; octaval.

> The *octonary* system, founded upon the number eight, most completely presents the qualities which are desired in a system of notation.
> *T. F. Brownell*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 427.

II. *n.*; pl. *octonaries* (-riz). Same as *ogdoad*.

> Which number [eight], being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision; and the Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ἀσφάλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Phil. Cabbala, App. ii.

octonematous (ok-tō-nem'ą-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + νῆμα, thread.] Having eight filamentous or thready parts or organs.

octonocular (ok-tō-nok'ụ-lăr), *a.* [< L. *octoni*, eight each, + *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes.

> Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some . . . senocular.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 3.

octoped, octopede (ok'tō-ped, -pēd), *n.* [Cf. L. *octipes* (*-ped-*), eight-footed; < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] An eight-footed animal.

> There is one class of spiders, industrious, hardworking *octopedes*. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, i. 6.

octopetalous (ok-tō-pet'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having eight petals.

octophthalmous (ok-tof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Having eight eyes, as a spider; octonocular.

octophyllous (ok-tō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + φύλλον, leaf.] Possessing or characterized by eight leaflets, as a digitate leaf.

octopi, *n.* Plural of *octopus*, 2.

octopod (ok'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *octopus*, < Gr. ὀκτώπους, also ὀκτάπους (*-ποδ-*), eight-footed, having eight feet, < ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* In *Mollusca*, eight-footed or eight-armed, as an octopus; pertaining to the *Octopoda*, or having their characters; octocerous.

II. *n.* An octopus, or octopod cephalopod; any member of the *Octopoda*.

Octopoda (ok-top'ọ-dą), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *octopus*: see *octopod*.] A suborder or superfamily of dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods which have eight feet, arms, or rays; the *Octocerata*. The arms are acetabuliferous, with sessile suckers, and one of them is hectocotylized in the male. The body is short, stout, and globose; the eyes are small and have a sphincterial arrangement for opening and shutting. There is no buccal membrane around the mouth, no valves in the siphon, and no nidamental gland; the viscericardium is reduced to a pair of canals, and the oviducts are paired. The *Octopoda* include the paper-nautilus with the ordinary octopods. They are contrasted with *Decapoda*. See cuts under *argonaut*, *Argonautidæ*, and *cuttlefish*. Also called *Octocera*.

octopodan (ok-top'ọ-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *octopod*.

Octopodidæ (ok-tō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Octopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of octopods or octocerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Octopus*. They have an oval finless body, and tapering

arms little connected by membranes; the mantle is united to the head by a broad dorsal commissure, and has no complex connection with the siphon.

octopodous (ok-top′ō-dus), *a.* [< *octopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *octopod.*

Octopus (ok-tō′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀκτώπους, eight-footed: see *octopod.*] 1. The typical genus of *Octopodidæ* and *Octopoda.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *octopi* (-pī).] A species or an individual of the

Octopus bairdi.

genus *Octopus;* an octoped; a poulpe; a devil-fish. See also cut under *cuttlefish.*

A real *octopus*, in a basket, with its hideous body in the center, and its eight arms, covered with suckers, arranged in the form of a star, is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

octoradial (ok-tō-rā′di-al), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *radius*, ray: see *radial.*] Same as *octoradiate.*

The first order, Disconectæ, contains three families; the first of these, with a circular and regular *octoradial* umbrella, . . . is called Discalidæ. *Nature*, XXXIX. 409.

octoradiate (ok-tō-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *radius*, ray: see *radiate, a.*] Having eight rays.

octoradiated (ok-tō-rā′di-ā-ted), *a.* [< *octoradiate* + *-ed*².] Same as *octoradiate.*

octoroon (ok-tō-rön′), *n.* [Also *octaroon*; < L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-roon*, as in *quadroon, quintroon*, etc.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a person having one eighth negro blood.

octosepalous (ok-tō-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having eight sepals.

octospermous (ok-tō-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + σπέρμα, seed.] Containing eight seeds.

octospore (ok′tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + σπόρος, seed.] A name employed by Janczewski for one of the eight carpospores produced by certain florideous algæ of the family *Porphyraceæ. W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 328.

octosporous (ok′tō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *octospore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, eight-spored; containing eight spores, as the asci of many fungi and lichens. See *ascus.*

octostichous (ok-tos′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + στίχος, line, row. Cf. *octastich.*] In *bot.*, eight-ranked: a term employed in phyllotaxy to indicate those plants in which the leaves are arranged on the stem in eight vertical ranks, as in the holly and aconite, and the radical leaves of *Plantago.* The leaves are separated by three eighths of the circumference, the ninth leaf being over the first at the completion of the third turn of the spiral. See *phyllotaxis.*

octostyle (ok′tō-stīl), *a.* See *octastyle.*

octosyllabic (ok″tō-si-lab′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *octosyllab*(*le*) + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

The grave dignity of Virgil's style, its continuous flow and stately melody, are misrepresented in the *octosyllabic* lines of "Marmion." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLVII. 467.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a line consisting of eight syllables.

A new liking for the Georgian heroics and *octosyllabics* is queerly blended with our practice. *E. C. Stedman*, The Century, XXIX. 503.

octosyllabical (ok″tō-si-lab′i-kal), *a.* [< *octosyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *octosyllabic.*

octosyllable (ok′tō-sil-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *octosyllabus*, < Gr. ὀκτασύλλαβος, < Gr. ὀκτώ, = E. *eight*, + συλλαβή, a syllable.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions. *Tyrwhitt*, Language and Versification of Chaucer, § 8.

II. *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octoteuch (ok′tō-tūk), *n.* Same as *Octateuch.*

octroi (ok-trwo′), *n.* [F., < *octroyer*, grant, < ML. as if **auctoricare*, authorize, < L. *auctor*, an author, one who gives authority: see *author.*] 1. A concession, grant, or privilege, particularly a commercial privilege, as an exclusive right of trade, conceded by government to a particular person or company.—2. A tax or duty levied at the gates of cities, particularly in France and certain other countries of the European continent, on articles brought in.—3. The barrier or place where such duties are levied and paid; also, the service by which they are collected.

When at the *octroi* . . . our driver gave out his destination, the whole arrangement produced the same effect in my mind as if Saint Augustine had asked me to have a glass of soda-water, or Saint Jerome to procure for him a third-class ticket. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 55.

octuor (ok′tū-ôr), *n.* Same as *octet.*

octuple (ok′tū-pl), *a.* [< L. *octuplus* (= Gr. ὀκταπλοῦς), eightfold, < *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-plus*, -fold; cf. *duple*, etc.] Eightfold.

octuplet (ok′tū-plet), *n.* [< L. *octuplus*, eightfold, + *-et.*] In *music*, a group of eight notes intended to take the place of six. Also *ottamole.*

octyl (ok′til), *n.* [< L. *octo*, = E. *eight*, + *-yl.*] A hypothetical alcohol radical (C_8H_{17}), the best-known compound of which is octyl hydrid (C_8H_{18}), one of the constituents of American petroleum. Also called *capryl.*

octylamine (ok-til-am′in), *n.* [< *octyl* + *amine.*] A colorless, bitter, very caustic liquid ($C_8H_{17}NH_2$), having an ammoniacal, fishy odor, obtained by heating alcoholic ammonia with octyl iodide. It is insoluble in water, precipitates metallic salts, and dissolves silver chlorid.

octylene (ok′ti-lēn), *n.* [< *octyl* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_{16}) obtained by heating octylic alcohol with sulphuric acid or fused zinc chlorid. It is a very mobile oil, lighter than water, in which it is insoluble, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils without decomposition at 125°, and burns with a very bright flame.

octylic (ok-til′ik), *a.* [< *octyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to octyl: as, *octylic* alcohol.

ocub, *n.* Same as *oak-web.*

ocuba-wax (o-kū′bä-waks), *n.* [< S. Amer. *ocuba* + E. *wax*².] A concrete vegetable oil, apparently that derived from the tallow-nutmeg (see *virola-tallow*), though by some it has been identified with the becuiba- or bicuhiba-wax obtained from the seeds of *Myristica Bicuhyba* in Brazil, there used in making candles. See *becuiba-nut.*

ocular (ok′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *oculaire* = Sp. Pg. *ocular* = It. *oculare*, < LL. *ocularis*, also L. *ocularius*, of or belonging to the eyes, < *oculus* (= Gr. dial. ὀκκαλλος, ὀκταλλος), the eye, dim. of **ocus* = Gr. ὄκος, ὄκκος, the eye (dual ὄσσε, the eyes), akin to AS. *éage*, etc., eye: see *eye*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the eye; ophthalmic; optic: as, *ocular* movements; the *ocular* (optic) nerve.—2. Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight or seeing; optical; visual: as, *ocular* proof; *ocular* demonstration or evidence.

Be sure of it; give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 360.

Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial. *South*, Sermons, V. iv.

3. In *entom.*, pertaining to the compound eyes: distinguished from *ocellar.*—**Ocular cone.** See *cone.*—**Ocular cup**, the cupped part of an ocular vesicle; such a vesicle when part of it is pushed in upon the rest to form the hollow back of an eye.—**Ocular lobe**, in *entom.*, a projection of the side of the prothorax, more or less completely covering the eye when the head is retracted, found in many beetles.—**Ocular plate**, of echinoderms, a perforated plate which supports the eye-spot, as in a sea-urchin.—**Ocular tentacle**, the tentacle which in some mollusks bears the eye.—**Ocular tubercle.** Same as *eye-eminence.*—**Ocular vertigo**, vertigo due to disorder of the organs of vision, including the muscles, nerves, and nerve-centers related immediately to vision.—**Ocular vesicle**, a hollow prolongation from the cerebral vesicle which is to form the greater part of an eye. See *eye*¹.

II. *n.* In *optics*, the eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope. See *eyepiece.*

ocularly (ok′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the use of the eyes; by means of sight.

ocularyt (ok′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ocularius*, of the eye: see *ocular.*] Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular: as, "*oculary* medicines," *Holland.*

oculate (ok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *oculatus*, having eyes, < *oculus*, eye: see *ocular.*] 1. Having eyes; provided with eyes.—2. Having spots resembling eyes; specifically, in *bot.*, ocellate.

oculated (ok′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *oculate* + *-ed*².] Same as *oculate.*

oculauditory (ok-ū-lâ′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *auditorius*, of hearing: see *auditory.*] Representing an eye and an ear together; having an ocular and an auditory function, as some of the marginal bodies or sense-organs of acalephs or jelly-fishes. See *oculicyst, lithocyst.*

oculi, *n.* Plural of *oculus.*

oculiferous (ok-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing an eye or eyes: as, the *oculiferous* tentacles of a snail; the *oculiferous* ophthalmites of a crustacean. Also *oculigerous.*

oculiform (ok′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *forma*, shape.] Ocular in form; having the shape or appearance of an eye.

oculigerous (ok-ū-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *oculiferous.*

oculimotor (ok′ū-li-mō″tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover.] **I.** *a.* Ocular and motory; furnishing motor power to muscles of the eyeball, as a nerve. See *oculomotor*, and cuts under *brain* and *Petromyzontidæ.*

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See *oculomotor.*

oculimotory (ok″ū-li-mō′tō-ri), *a.* Same as *oculimotor.*

Oculina (ok-ū-lī′-nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *oculus*, eye: see *oculus.*] The typical genus of the family *Oculinidæ. Lamarck.*

Oculina varicosa.

Oculinidæ (ok-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oculina* + *-idæ.*] A family of aporose sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Oculina*, founded by Edwards and Haime in 1849. They have compound corallum with copious and compact cœnenchyma, imperforate walls with scanty dissepiments, and few or no synapticulæ. The genera are numerous, including some of the present epoch and a few fossil ones. The corallites are in colonies irregularly branched from a thick stock, or massive, or incrusting. These corals increase by gemmation, which is usually lateral and often symmetrical, fissiparity being rare.

oculist (ok′ū-list), *n.* [= F. *oculiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *oculista*, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *oculus* and *-ist.*] A physician whose specialty is diseases or defects of the eye; one skilled in treatment of the eyes; an ophthalmologist.

The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavor to take them off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

oculofrontal (ok′ū-lō-fron″tal), *a.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + E. *frontal.*] Pertaining to the eyes and the forehead.—**Oculofrontal rugæ**, the vertical wrinkles running up the forehead from the root of the nose, caused by the contraction of the corrugator supercilii.

oculomotor (ok′ū-lō-mō″tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *oculus*, eye, + *motor*, mover: see *motor.*] **I.** *a.* Moving the eyeball: applied to the third cranial nerve, which supplies the muscles moving the eyeball, except the superior oblique and external rectus.—**External oculomotor nerve**, the abducens nerve.—**Oculomotor sulcus**, the groove from which the oculomotor roots issue, on the median side of the crus cerebri. Also called *inner peduncular sulcus.*

II. *n.* The oculomotor nerve. See I.

oculus (ok′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *oculi* (-lī). [L., the eye: see *ocular.*] 1. In *anat.*, the eye; an eye; specifically, a compound eye.—2. In *bot.*, an eye; a leaf-bud.—**Motor oculi.** See *oculomotor.*—**Oculi cancrorum**, crabs' eyes. See *crab*¹.—**Oculi Sunday**, the third Sunday in Lent: so called from the first word, *Oculi* (eyes), in the Latin text of the officium or introit, beginning with the 15th verse of the 25th Psalm, "Mine eyes are ever toward the Lord."—**Oculus cati**, a variety of sapphire: same as *asteria.*—**Oculus Christi.** (*a*) See *clary*². (*b*) A European plant, *Inula Oculus-Christi*, having astringent properties.—**Oculus mundi**, a variety of opal: same as *hydrophane.*

ocumt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oakum.*

ocyt, *interj.* [ME.] An imitation of the cry of the nightingale.

I dar wel sey he is worthy for to sterve
And for that skille "*ocy, ocy*," I grede.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 135.

ocydrome (os′i-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ocydromus.*

ocydromine (ō-sid′rō-min), *a.* [< *ocydrome* (< *Ocydromus*) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the ocydromes.

Ocydromus (ō-sid′rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὠκυδρόμος, swift-running, < ὠκύς, swift, + δρομεύς, runner, < δραμεῖν, inf. aor. of τρέχειν, run.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of birds of the family *Rallidæ*, founded by Wagler in 1830, having the wings too short to fly with. They are swift-footed, whence the name. *O. australis* is known as the *weka rail*; there are several other species, all inhabitants of the New Zealand subregion. The genus gives name with some authors to a subfamily *Ocydrominæ.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1837.

Ocymum, *n.* See *Ocimum.*

Ocyphaps (os'i-faps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκύς*, swift, + *φάψ*, a wild pigeon.] An Australian genus of crested pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, having fourteen tail-feathers, and a long, slender, pointed crest. *O. lophotes*, the only species, is one of the bronzewings.

Ocypoda (ō-sip'ō-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠκύπους* (*-ποδ-*), swift-footed, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Ocypodidæ*: so called from their swiftness of foot. There are several species, with small square bodies and long slim legs, living in holes in the sand of the beaches of warm-temperate and tropical sea-coasts. Such are *O. cursor* and *O. ceratophthalma*. They are known as *sand-crabs*, *racers*, and *horseman-crabs*.

ocypodan (ō-sip'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Ocypoda* or to the *Ocypodidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*.

Ocypodidæ (os-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ocypoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of stalk-eyed short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ocypoda*; the sand-crabs or racing crabs. It also contains the smaller crabs known as *fiddlers*, of the genus *Gelasimus*. Sometimes called *horseman-crabs*. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

Ocypodoidea (os'i-pō-doi'dē-ii), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocypoda* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of crabs, represented by the *Ocypodidæ* and related families, the most highly organized of the order. Also called *Grapsoidea*.

Ocyrhoë (ō-sir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ὠκυρόη*, *Ὠκυρρόη*, a daughter of Oceanus, < *ὠκύς*, swift, + *-ροος*, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] The typical genus of *Ocyrhoidæ*. *O. crystallina* is an example; it inhabits tropical American seas. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Ocyroë*.

Ocyrhoidæ (os-i-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ocyrhoë* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate comb-jellies or beroid ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Ocyrhoë*, of an oblong-oval figure with a pair of very large alate processes or wings, one on each side of the body, by the flapping of which the creature swims. The mouth is at one of the poles of the body, without any tentacular appendages; there is an otocyst with a cluster of otoliths at the other pole, toward which eight rows of vibratile combs converge. The substance of the body is transparent and of a crystalline appearance.

od[1] †, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *odd*.

Od[2] (od), *n.* [A euphemistic reduction of *God*.] A reduction of the name of God used in minced oaths; also used interjectionally as a minced oath. Sometimes *'Od*. Also *Odd*.

> *'Od's* heartlings! that's a pretty jest.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 59.
>
> *Odd!* I wish I were well out of their company.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

od[3] (ōd or od), *n.* [An arbitrary name given by Baron von Reichenbach.] A hypothetical force supposed by Reichenbach to have been discovered by him in connection with vital and magnetic phenomena. It was supposed to be exhibited by peculiarly sensitive persons (streaming from their finger-tips), and by crystals and other bodies. Various kinds of it were discriminated, as *biod*, *chymod*, *elod*, *heliod*, *selenod*, etc. This force has been supposed to explain the phenomena of mesmerism and animal magnetism; but it rests upon no scientific foundation. Also called *odic force*, *odyl*, *odyle*, and *odylic force*.

Odacidæ (ō-das'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Odax*.

Odacinæ (od-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odax* (*Odac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes; in Günther's system (as *Odacina*), the sixth group of *Labridæ*. The edge of each jaw is sharp and incisorial, without distinct front teeth; there is a lower pharyngeal bone with a triangular body and paved teeth; the dorsal spines are from 15 to 24, and the ventral fins are well developed. The species are confined to the Australian and New Zealand coasts.

odacine (od'a-sin), *a.* and *n.* [See *Odacinæ*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odacinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Odacinæ*.

odal[1] (ō'dal), *a.* Same as *udal*.

odal[2] (od'al), *n.* [E. Ind., also *adul*.] An East Indian climbing shrub, *Sarcostigma Kleinii*, bearing bright orange-red drupes.—**Odal-oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of this plant, burned in lamps and used as a remedy for rheumatism.

odalisk, odalisque (ō'da-lisk), *n.* [= F. *odalisque* = Sp. Pg. It. *odalisca* (with unorig. *-s-*), < Turk. *odalik*, < *oda*, a chamber, + *-lik*, a nounformative.] A female slave in the harems of the East, especially in that of the Sultan of Turkey.

> He had sewn up ever so many *odalisques* in sacks and tilted them into the Nile. *Thackeray.*

odaller (ō'dal-èr), *n.* Same as *udaller*.

Odax (ō'daks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδάξ*, adv., by biting with the teeth, with unorig. prefix, < *δάκνειν*, *δακεῖν*, bite.] A genus of labroid fishes, representing the subfamily *Odacinæ*. *Cuvier.*

odd (od), *a.* [< ME. *od*, *odde*, odd, single, < Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, a point of land, an odd number, orig. three, with ref. to the triangle (cf. *oddatala*, an odd number, *odda-madhr*, an odd man), < *oddr* (for **ordr*), the point of a weapon, = AS. *ord*, a point, beginning: see *ord*.] **1.** Single; solo; singular; especially, single as rendering a pair or series incomplete; lacking a match; being of a pair or series of which the rest is wanting: as, an *odd* glove; two or three *odd* volumes of a series.

> Then there are the sellers of *odd* numbers of periodicals and broadsheets.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229.
>
> An *odd* volume of Bewick.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2†. Singular in excellence; unique; sole; hence, peerless; famous.

> Alle thei hadden be discounfited, for these kynges were *odde* noble knyghtes, and more peple be the toon half than on Arthurs syde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 159.
>
> Achilles highit in hast, and on horse wan,
> And auntrid vppon Ector a full *od* dynt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7254.
>
> As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,
> So will he in loue no parting fellowes haue.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 28.

3. Singular in looks or character; peculiar; eccentric; at variance with what is usual: as, an *odd* way of doing things; an *odd* appearance.

> Men singular in art
> Have always some *odd* whimsey more than usual.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.
>
> Being such a Clerk in the Law, all the World wonders he left such an *odd* Will. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.
>
> So *odd* a Thing is Man,
> He most would be what least he should or can.
> *Congreve*, Of Pleasing.
>
> It's *odd* how hats expand their brims as riper years invade,
> As if when life had reached its noon it wanted them for shade! *O. W. Holmes*, Nux Postcœnatica.

4. Leaving, as a number, a remainder of one when divided by two: opposed to *even*.

> Good luck lies in *odd* numbers.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 3.

5. Numbered with an odd number: as, the *odd* files of a company (that is, the files numbered 1, 3, 5, and so on).—**6.** Left over after pairs have been reckoned; by extension, remaining after any division into equal numbers or parts: thus, the division of sixteen or nineteen among five leaves an *odd* one or four *odd*.—**7.** Remaining over after, or differing from, the just or customary number.

> The Greekes and Latines vsed verses in the *odde* sillable of two sortes, which they called Catalecticke and Acatalecticke—that is, *odde* vnder and *odde* ouer the iust measure of their verse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 107.

8. Additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, or to any other specified whole: following *and* after a number or quantity, or without *and* when it takes the place of a unit appended to a ten.

> A fortnight *and odd* days. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 15.
>
> Eighty-*odd* years of sorrow have I seen.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 96.
>
> The King of France and his company killed with their guns, in the plain de Versailles, 300 *and odd* partridges at one bout. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 365.
>
> Let me see—two-thirds of this is mine by right, five hundred and thirty-*odd* pounds.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

9. Not included with others; not taken into the common account; sporadic; incidental; casual: as, a few *odd* trifles; to read a book at *odd* times.

> There are yet missing of your company
> Some few *odd* lads that you remember not.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 255.
>
> He had a little *odd* money left, but scarce enough to bring him to his journey's end.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 186.

10. Out of the way; remote.

> How ferre *odds* those persons are from the nature of this prince whiche neuer thinken theim selfes to be praysed enough. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 185.
>
> I left [him] cooling of the air with sighs
> In an *odd* angle of the isle.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 223.

11†. At odds; at variance; unable to consort or agree. [Rare.]

> The general state, I fear,
> Can scarce entreat you to be *odd* with him.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 265.

All and odd†, all and each.

> First cause zour prechours, *all and od*,
> Trewlie sett furth the wourd of God,
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 165.

An odd fish. See *fish*[1].—**Odd function, jobs, man,** etc. See the nouns.—**Odd or even.** See *even or odd*, under *even*[1].—**The odd trick,** in the game of whist, the seventh trick won by either side out of the possible thirteen.—**Syn. 1.** Unmatched, unmated.—**3.** *Strange*, *Queer*, etc. (see *eccentric*), grotesque, droll, comical.

odd-come-short (od'kum-shôrt), *n.* **1.** Same as *odd-come-shortly*.

> Run fetch me de ax, en I'll wait on you one er deze *odd-come-shorts*. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, vii., note.

2. Any misfit garment that has come into a dealer's possession; any one of odds and ends in the way of dress. *The Odd Dealer.*

odd-come-shortly (od'kum-shôrt'li), *n.* Some day soon to come; an early day; some time; any time. [Slang.]

> *Col.* Miss, when will you be married?
> *Miss.* One of these *odd-come-shortlys*, Colonel.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.
>
> They say she is to be married and off to England ane of thae *odd-come-shortlies*, wi' some of the gowks about the Waal down-by. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xvii.

odd-ends (od'endz'), *n. pl.* Scraps, fragments, or remnants; oddments; odds and ends. [Rare.]

> I am rather glad to heare the Devill is breaking up house in England, and removing some whither else, give him leave to sell all his rags, and *odde-ends* by the out-cry.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 13.

Odd-Fellow (od'fel'ō), *n.* [A fanciful name assumed by the original founders of the society.] A member of a secret benevolent and social society, called in full *The Independent Order of Odd Fellows*. The order arose in the eighteenth century, and various lodges were, about 1813, consolidated into the *Manchester Unity*, which is now the principal body in Great Britain. There are also lodges in the United States (the first permanent lodge was founded in 1819), and in Germany, Switzerland, Australia, South America, etc. The object of the order in the United States is declared to be "to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan, to improve and elevate the character of man." The subordinate lodges are under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of the United States; each lodge has officers called noble grand, vice grand, etc., and five degrees of membership. Persons who hold the fifth degree are eligible to the "encampment," which has officers called chief patriarch, high priest, wardens, etc., and three degrees of membership. There is an affiliated degree of Rebekah for women.

oddity (od'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *oddities* (-tiz). [Irreg. < *odd* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being odd; singularity; strangeness; whimsicality.

> Almost everything that meets the eye has an ancient *oddity* which ekes out the general picturesqueness.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 223.

2. A peculiarity; a singularity; an odd way.

> Certainly the exemplary Mrs. Garth had her droll aspects, but her character sustained her *oddities*, as a very fine wine sustains a flavour of skin.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 267.

3. A singular person or thing; one characterized by oddness. [Colloq.]

> "He must be an *oddity*, I think," said she. "I cannot make him out." *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 54.
>
> The mother who remained in the room when her daughter had company was an *oddity* almost unknown in Equity.
> *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

=**Syn.** See *eccentric*.

odd-looking (od'lůk'ing), *a.* Having a singular look.

oddly (od'li), *adv.* [< ME. *oddely*; < *odd* + *-ly*[2].] In an odd manner. (*a*†) Singly; only.

> Thou art *oddely* thyn one out of this fythe,
> & als Abraham thy brother hit at himself asked.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 923.

(*b*) Not evenly; unevenly as regards number: as, an *oddly* odd number (see below). [Rare.] (*c*) Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; whimsically.—**Oddly odd number,** a number which contains an odd number an odd number of times: thus, 15 is a number *oddly odd*, because the odd number 3 measures it by the odd number 5.

odd-mark (od'märk). *n.* That part of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

oddment (od'ment), *n.* [< *odd* + *-ment*.] Something remaining over; a thing not reckoned or included; an article belonging to a broken or incomplete set; a remnant; a trifle; an odd thing or job: usually in the plural.

> I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VI. 54. (*Davies.*)
>
> The cobbler approached the Cloverfields stables to attend to the horses, and to do the various *oddments* and bitments for which he had been temporarily hired.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 395.

oddness (od'nes), *n.* The property of being odd. (*a*) The state of being not even. (*b*) Singularity; strangeness; irregularity; uncouthness; queerness; whimsicality: as, *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident.

odd-pinnate (od'pin'āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with a terminal odd leaflet, as in the rose; imparipinnate.

odds (odz), *n. pl.*, also often as *sing.* [< *odd*, *a.*] **1.** Inequality; difference, especially in favor

of one and against another; excess in favor of one as compared with another.

Is not your way all one in effect with the former, which you founde faulte with, save onely this *odds*, that I sayd by the halter, and you say by the swoorde?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Compare perrye to Nectar wyne,
Juniper bush to lofty pine;
There shall no less an *odds* be seene
In myne from everye other Queene!
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

Many are the examples of the great *odds* between number and courage. *Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

Was it noble
To be o'er-laid with *odds* and violence?
Manly or brave in these thus to oppress you?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

Enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 447.

Gives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumbs to *odds*
That turn defeat to victory.
Browning, Ring and Book, xi. 1799.

Often, too, I wonder at the *odds* of fortune.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

Hence—2. Advantage; superiority.

No (silly Lad), no, wert thou of the Gods,
I would not fight at so vn-knightly *odds*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

'Tis not
The ground, weapon, or seconds that can make
Odds in these fatal trials, but the cause.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Poor shift! yet make the best on 't, still the *odds*
Is ours. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 24.

3. In *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other: as, to lay or give *odds*.

I will lay *odds* that, ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 111.

Hence—4. Probability or degree of probability in favor of that on which odds are laid.

The stars, I see, will kiss the valleys first;
The *odds* for high and low 's alike.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 207.

They [stanzas out of Tasso] are set to a pretty solemn tune; and when one begins in any part of the poet, it ta *odds* but he will be answered by somebody else that overhears him. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 395.

5. In certain games, equalizing allowance given to a weaker side or player by a stronger, as a piece at chess or points at tennis; an allowance as handicap.

Lady Betty. Nay, my Lord, there 's no standing against two of you.
L. Foppington. No, faith, that 's *odds* at tennis, my Lord; not but if your Ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your back hand a little; tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

Er. You that are so good a Gamester ought to give me *Odds*.
Gas. Nay, you should rather give me *Odds;* but there 's no great Honour in getting a Victory when *Odds* is taken.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

6†. Quarrel; dispute; debate.

I cannot speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 185.

At odds, at variance; in controversy or quarrel; unable to agree.

He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all *at odds*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 3. 5.

Long odds, large odds.

To get you *long odds* from the bookmen when you want to back anything. *Miss Braddon*, Rupert Godwin, I. 281.

Odds and ends, small miscellaneous articles.

odds-bodikins†, odd's life†, etc. See *ods-bodikins*, etc.

oddy-doddy (od'i-dod''i), *n*. [Cf. *hodmandod*.] A river-snail. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ode[1] (ōd), *n*. [< F. *ode* = Sp. Pg. It. *oda* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *ode*, < LL. *ode*, *oda* (not in L., Horace's 'odes' being called in the orig. *carmina*), < Gr. *ᾠδή*, contr. of *ἀοιδή*, a song, ode, poem, strophe, < *ἀείδειν*, contr. *ᾄδειν*, sing.] 1. A lyric poem expressive of exalted or enthusiastic emotion, especially one of complex or irregular metrical form; originally and strictly, such a composition intended to be sung.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet;
O, run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet!
Milton, Nativity, l. 24.

The *Odes* of Pindar which remain to us are Songs of Triumph, Victory, or Success in the Grecian Games.
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode.

2. The music to which such a poem is set.—3. In *anc. pros.*, the fourth part of the parabasis of a comedy. See *parabasis*. Also called the *strophe*.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) One of nine canticles from Scripture, sung whole or in part on different days of the week at lauds (orthros). These are: (1, 2) the Songs of Moses in Exodus and Deuteronomy; (3–7) the Prayers of Hannah, Habakkuk, Isaiah, Jonah (ii. 2–9), and the Three Children (Daniel iii. 3–34 in the Apocrypha); (8) the Benedicite; and (9) the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis counted as one ode. See *canticle*. (*b*) One of a series of songs or hymns, normally nine in number, called the *canon of odes* (see *canon*[1], 13), sung to a musical tone, generally at lauds (orthros). Each ode consists of a variable number of troparia or stanzas. The second ode of a canon is always omitted except in Lent. The commemorations of the day, called *synaxaria*, are read after the sixth ode.

ode[2]†, *n*. Same as *oad* for *woad*. *B. Jonson*.

ode-factor (ōd'fak''tor), *n*. A maker of odes, or a trafficker in them: so called in contempt. *Imp. Dict.*

odelet† (ōd'let), *n*. [= F. *odelette;* as *ode*[1] + *-let*.] A little ode; a short ode.

Philo to the Lady Calia sendeth this *Odelet* of her prayse in forme of a Piller, which ye must read downeward.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

Odelsthing (ō'delz-ting), *n*. [Norw., < *odels*, gen. of *odel*, allodial land (see *odal, udal, allodium*), + *thing*, a meeting of lawmakers: see *Folkething*.] The larger house of the Storthing or parliament of Norway. It consists of those members of the Storthing who have not been elected to the Lagthing or upper house by the Storthing itself, or about three fourths of the whole number. All new measures must originate in the Odelsthing. See *Lagthing* and *Storthing*.

odeman (ōd'man), *n*.; pl. *odemen* (-men). [< *ode*[1] + *man*.] A composer of odes. [Rare.]

Edward and Harry were much braver men
Than this new-christened hero of thy pen.
Yea, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Progress of Curiosity.

odeon (ō-dē'on), *n*. See *odeum*.

oder, *a*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *other*[1].

odeum (ō-dē'um), *n*. [Also *odeon;* L. *odeum*, < Gr. *ᾠδεῖον*, a music-hall, < *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*[1].] 1. In *anc. Gr. arch.*, one of a class of buildings akin to theaters, designed primarily for the public performance of musical contests of various kinds. The earliest odeum of which anything is known (no trace having as yet been found of the still older one near the Pythium and the fountain Callirrhoë) is that of Pericles on the southeastern slope of the Acropolis of Athens, described as of circular plan, with numerous seats, and a lofty, conical, tent-like roof supported by many columns. Later examples, as the great Odeum of Herodes Atticus at Athens, and the Odeum at Patras, resembled very closely in plan and in details the fully developed Roman theater. See cut under *cavea*.

Seeing at one corner some seats made in the theatrical manner like steps, which seemed to be part of a small circle, I imagined it might be an *odeum*, or some other place for a small auditory.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 43.

Hence—2. At the present day, a name sometimes given to a theater, or to a hall or other structure devoted to musical or dramatic representations.

od-force (ōd'fōrs), *n*. Odic force. See *od*[3].

That *od-force* of German Reichenbach
Which still from female finger-tips burns blue.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vii.

The *od-force* or the "spiritual power" to which the lovers of the marvellous are so fond of attributing the mysterious movements of turning and tilting tables.
W. B. Carpenter, in Youman's Correlation and Conservation of Forces, p. 402.

odial (ō'di-al), *n*. [E. Ind.] A dried root of the young Palmyra palm, eaten boiled or reduced to a farina.

odible† (ō'di-bl), *a*. [= It. *odibile*, < L. *odibilis*, that deserves to be hated, < *odi*, hate: see *odium*.] Hateful; that may excite hatred.

What thynge mought be more *odible* than that moste deuelyashe impacience? *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 12.

odic[1] (ō'dik), *a*. [< LL. *odicus*, < Gr. *ᾠδικός*, of or pertaining to song, < *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *ode*[1].] Of or pertaining to song or an ode. See *ode*[1].

odic[2] (ō'dik or od'ik), *a*. [< *od*[3] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force or influence called *od*. See *od*[3].

The establishment of the existence of the *odic* force is that which was wanting to reply to most of the questions respecting life.
Ashburner, Pref. to Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. xi.

odically (ō'di- or od'i-kal-i), *adv*. In an odic manner; by means of od.

Odin (ō'din), *n*. [< Dan. *Odin* = Sw. Norw. *Oden* = Icel. *Ōdhinn* = OHG. *Wōtan, Wuotan* = AS. *Wōden:* see *Woden, Wednesday*.] In *Norse myth.*, the chief god of the Asas, corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon Woden. He is the source of wisdom, and the patron of culture and of heroes. He is attended by two ravens and two wolves, is surnamed the Allfather, and sits on the throne Hlidskjalf. He is devoured by the Fenris-wolf in Ragnarok.

Odina (ō-dī'nä), *n*. [NL. (Roxburgh, 1824), said to be of E. Ind. origin.] A genus of trees of the polypetalous order *Anacardiaceæ* and the tribe *Spondieæ*, known by the ovule being suspended from near the apex of the cell, the pinnate leaves, and the drupe crowned with three or four thick styles. There are about 15 species, of Africa and India. Their few branches are bare to the tips, where they produce a few pinnate leaves and spreading or drooping racemes of small flowers. See *goompain*.

Odinic (ō-din'ik), *a*. [< *Odin* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to Odin.

Odinism (ō'din-izm), *n*. [< *Odin* + *-ism*.] The worship of Odin and other deities of Northern mythology; the mythology and religious belief of the ancient Scandinavian and Germanic races before the introduction of Christianity.

We find the metropolis of mediæval Satan worship to have been the last stronghold of *Odinism*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, x.

odious (ō'di-us), *a*. [< ME. *odious*, < OF. **odios, odieus*, F. *odieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *odioso*, < L. *odiosus*, hateful, odious, < *odium*, hatred: see *odium*.] 1. Hateful or deserving of hatred; offensive; disgusting; causing or exciting hatred, dislike, disgust, or repugnance; repulsive; disagreeable; unpleasant: as, an *odious* person; an *odious* sight or smell.

If new terms were not *odious*, we might very properly call him [the circumflex] the (windabout); for so is the Greek word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

You told a lie; an *odious*, damned lie.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 180.

Comparisons are *odious*. *Congreve*, Old Bachelor, ii. 2.

I hate those *odious* muffs! *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

When my senses were a little collected, I asked for some arrack, the *odious*, poisonous stuff to be had at Kuchan; but it was the only stimulant available.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

2. Hated; regarded with aversion or repugnance; obnoxious.

They [the innkeepers] are so *odious* . . . that the better sort of people will not speake to them; and may not enter the Temple, Burse, or Bath.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

Our Lord of Canterbury is grown here so *odious* that they call him commonly in the Pulpit the Priest of Baal, and the Son of Belial. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Had Civilis been successful, he would have been deified; but his misfortunes at last made him *odious*, in spite of his heroism. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 15.

odiously (ō'di-us-li), *adv*. In an odious manner; hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred or dislike; so as to cause hate: as, to behave *odiously*.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds *odiously*, and is believed easily. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

Arbitrary power . . . no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even, where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers.
Dryden. Ep. to the Whigs.

odiousness (ō'di-us-nes), *n*. The state or quality of being odious; hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred, disgust, or repugnance; the state of being hated or loathed: as, the *odiousness* of sin.

This Roman garrison, . . . rather weighing the greatness of the booty than the *odiousness* of the villany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase by taking the like wicked course.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. i. 3.

The long affection which the People have borne to it [the Reformation], what for it selfe, what for the *odiousnes* of Prelates, is evident. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

odism (ō'dizm or od'izm), *n*. [< *od*[3] + *-ism*.] The doctrine of or belief in od; odylism.

odist (ō'dist), *n*. [< *ode*[1] + *-ist*.] The writer of an ode or of odes.

The graduating Seniors . . . solemnly elect a chaplain, an orator, a poet, an *odist*, three marshals, and an ivy orator.
T. Hughes, Recollections of Amer. Colleges, Harvard.

odium (ō'di-um), *n*. [= OF. *odie* = Sp. Pg. It. *odio*, < L. *odium*, hatred, ill-will, offense, offensive conduct, etc., < *odi*, hate. Hence *odious*, etc., and ult. *annoy, noy*, q. v.] 1. Hatred; dislike.

I chiefly made it my own Care to initiate her very Infancy in the Rudiments of Virtue, and to impress upon her tender Years a young *Odium* and Aversion to the very Sight of Men. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. Censure or blame; reproach; enmity incurred.

Were not men very inquisitive into all the particulars? and those of the Church of Rome, especially the Jesuits, concerned in point of honour to wipe off the stain from themselves, and to cast the *odium* of it [conspiracy] on a great Minister of State? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

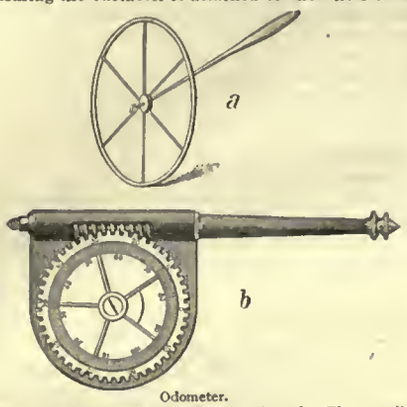
Odium theologicum, theological hatred; the proverbial hatred of contending divines toward one another or toward one another's doctrines.—**Syn. 1.** *Odium* is stronger than *dislike*, weaker than *hatred*, more active than *disfavor, disgrace*, or *dishonor*, more silent than *opprobrium*, more general than *enmity*.

odize (ō'dīz or od'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *odized*, ppr. *odizing*. [< *od*[3] + *-ize*.] To charge or impregnate with od: as, "*odized* water," *Ashburner*.

odling†, *n.* [Prob. a var. of *addling*, verbal n. of *addle*[2], gain, etc.] Some kind of trickery or swindling. The word is found only in the following passage:

> Shift, a thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldring and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Picthatch.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour (characters).

odometer (ō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. *hodometer*, < Gr. *ὁδός*, a way, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument extensively used for measuring the distance passed over by any wheeled vehicle, and also in topographical surveying in regions traversed by roads. For ordinary purposes of distance-measuring the odometer is attached to the wheel of the



Odometer.

a, Hudson's odometer; *b*, working parts, enlarged. (The recording-wheel is operated on the worm-gear principle.)

vehicle, the length of the circumference of which has been measured, and the distance is computed from the reading of the index. In surveying with the odometer the wheel is ten feet in circumference, and is made with great care; it is drawn by hand. This kind of odometer has been extensively used in the United States in the preparation of the various State maps chiefly in use. In most of the so-called "county maps" in the northeastern States nearly all the work has been done by compass and odometer surveys.

odometrical (ō-dō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [As *odometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to the measurements made by it.

odometry (ō-dom'et-ri), *n.* [As *odometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement by some mechanical contrivance of distances traveled. See *odometer*.

Odonata (ō-dō-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), for **Odontata*, < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-ata*[2].] A group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the dragon-flies, corresponding to the family *Libellulidæ* in a broad sense, and by some authors considered an order. See cut under *dragon-fly*.

odontalgia (ō-don-tal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδονταλγία*, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; toothache.

odontalgic (ō-don-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< *odontalgia* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or suffering from, toothache.

II. *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

odontalgy (ō-don-tal'ji), *n.* Same as *odontalgia*.

Odontaspidæ (ō-don-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontaspididæ*.

Odontaspididæ (ō'don-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontaspis* (*Odontaspid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Odontaspis*. The body is fusiform; the five branchial apertures are mostly in front of the pectorals; there are two well-developed dorsal fins, and an anal resembling the second dorsal; the upper lobe of the tail is elongate; and the teeth are long and nail-shaped. The family has a few species, one of which (*Odontaspis littoralis*) is common along the Atlantic coast of America, and is known as *sand-shark*.

Odontaspis (ō-don-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil selachians, typical of the family *Odontaspididæ*.

odontiasis (ō-don-tī'ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **ὀδοντίασις*, teething, < *ὀδοντιᾶν*, teethe, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The cutting of the teeth.

odontic (ō-don'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-ic*.] Dental; pertaining to the teeth.

odontoblast (ō-don'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A cell by which dentine is developed; a cell which produces dentinal tissue, the special substance which largely composes teeth. They occur in the layers of well-defined cells on the surface of the dentinal wall of a tooth, constituting the so-called membrana eboris, and become converted into dentine by the process of calcification. An odontoblast differs from an osteoblast only in the result of its formative activity.

odontoblastic (ō-don-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *odontoblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoblast or odontoblasts.

odontocete (ō-don'tō-sēt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *κῆτος*, a whale.] **I.** *a.* Toothed, as a cetacean; having teeth instead of baleen: opposed to *mysticete*.

II. *n.* An odontocete cetacean.

Odontoceti (ō-don-tō-sē'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *κῆτος*, a whale.] The toothed whales or odontocete cetaceans, a suborder of *Cete*.

odontogenic (ō-don-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *odontogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the origin and development of teeth.

odontogeny (ō-don-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The origin and development of teeth; the embryology of dentition.

Odontoglossa (ō-don-tō-glos'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of proboscidiferous gastropods, with the teeth in three longitudinal rows, the central as well as the lateral being fixed and transverse. It includes the *Fasciolariidæ* and *Turbinellidæ*. See cut under *Fasciolaria*.

Odontoglossæ (ō-don-tō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., so called from the serrations of the tongue corresponding to those of the beak; < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ*, considered as a group of greater value than a family: equivalent to the later term *Amphimorphæ* of Huxley. Originally *Odontoglossi*. *Nitzsch*, 1829. See also cut under *flamingo*.

Head of *Phœnicopterus antiquorum*, one of the *Odontoglossæ*.

odontoglossal (ō-don-tō-glos'ạl), *a.* [< *Odontoglossæ* + *-al*.] Having serrations like teeth on the tongue; specifically, pertaining to the *Odontoglossæ*, or having their characters.

odontoglossate (ō-don-tō-glos'āt), *a.* [< *Odontoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *odontoglossal*.

Odontoglossum (ō-don-tō-glos'um), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1815), < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] An ornamental genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, known by the free and spreading sepals, the lip not spurred and free from the long unappendaged column. There are over 80 species, natives of the Andes from Bolivia to Mexico. They are epiphytes, producing a pseudobulb, a few stiff fleshy leaves, and showy flowers, often white, reddish, or yellow, in an ample panicle. It is an extremely handsome genus, now common in collections. *O. Madrense* has been distinguished as *almond-scented*, *O. Warnerianum* as *violet-scented orchid*.

Odontoglossum cordatum.

odontognathous (ō-don-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having the jaws surmounted by well-marked transverse ridges: applied to the restricted *Helicidæ*.

odontograph (ō-don'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An instrument invented by Willis for laying out the forms of the teeth of geared wheels or rack-gears.—**2.** A templet or guide used in cutting gears in any form of gear-cutter.

odontography (ō-don-tog'rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Description of teeth; descriptive odontology.

odontoid (ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδοντοειδής*, like teeth, < *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Specifically applied (*a*) to the horny papillæ of the tongue of some animals, as the cat tribe; and (*b*), in human anatomy, to the check-ligaments of the axis, which pass from the odontoid process to the occipital bone and limit the rotation of the head; also to the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process.—**Odontoid process**, the characteristic tooth or peg of the axis or vertebra dentata. It represents, morphologically, the body or centrum of the atlas, detached from its own vertebra and ankylosed with the next one. See cut under *axis*[1], 3.—**Odontoid vertebra.** Same as *axis*[1], 3 (*a*).

II. *n.* The odontoid process of the axis or second cervical vertebra.

Odontolcæ (ō-don-tol'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **odontolcus*: see *odontolcous*.] Birds with teeth implanted in grooves; a subclass of *Aves* represented by the genus *Hesperornis* and related forms from the Cretaceous of North America. These birds had saddle-shaped or heterocœlous vertebræ, and short pygostyled tail, like recent birds, but keelless sternum and rudimentary wings.

odontolcate (ō-don-tol'kāt), *a.* [As *odontolcous* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *odontolcous*.

odontolcous (ō-don-tol'kus), *a.* [< NL. **odontolcus*, prop. **odontholcus*, < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ*), = E. *tooth*, + *ὀλκός*, a furrow.] Having teeth in grooves, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Odontolcæ*.

odontolite (ō-don'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil tooth; specifically, a fossil tooth or bone of a bright-blue color, occurring in the Tertiary. Compare *bone-turquoise*.

odontological (ō-don-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *odontology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to odontology.

odontologist (ō-don-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *odontolog-y* + *-ist*.] A specialist in odontology; one who is versed in the systematic study of the teeth.

odontology (ō-don-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dentition; that branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth. It includes odontography and odontogeny.

odontoloxia (ō-don-tō-lok'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *λοξός*, oblique: see *lux*[1].] Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

odontoma (ō-don-tō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *odontomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-oma*.] A small tumor composed of dentin, formed in connection with a tooth. The name is also applied more loosely to other hard tumors or growths of teeth, as to dental osteomas or exostoses springing from the cement.

odontome (ō-don'tōm), *n.* [< NL. *odontoma*.] Same as *odontoma*.—**Coronary odontome**, an odontome involving the crown of the tooth.

odontomous (ō-don'tō-mus), *a.* [< *odontoma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an odontoma; affected with an odontoma.

Odontomyia (ō-don-tō-mī'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*, + *μυῖα*, a fly.] A genus of flies of the family *Stratiomyidæ*, of wide-spread distribution, having many European and North and South American species. The larvæ live in damp earth and rotting leaves. The flies are of medium and rather small size, not hairy, usually blackish with yellow or green markings. The abdomen is five-jointed; the discoidal cell sends three veins to the wing-border; the scutellum has two thorns; the antennæ are moderately long, with the first two joints of equal length, or the first twice as long as the second; the third joint is lengthened, four-jointed, with a two-jointed bristle; and the eyes are naked or hairy, in the male joining, and with the lower facets much smaller than the upper ones.

Odontophora (ō-don-tof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of *odontophorus*: see *odontophorous*.] A prime division of *Mollusca*, including all those mollusks which have an odontophore or tooth-bearing lingual ribbon: opposed to *Acephala*, in which this organ is wanting. It includes the classes *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Pteropoda*, as well as the tooth-shells and chitons. *Echinoglossa* is a synonym. See *Mollusca*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda*, *pteropod*, *Tetrabranchiata*, and *tooth-shell*.

odontophoral (ō-don-tof'ō-ral), *a.* [< *odontophore* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the odontophore of a mollusk: as, the *odontophoral* apparatus.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Odontophora*, or having their characters; odontophoran.

odontophoran (ō-don-tof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *odontophore* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophora.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Odontophora,* as a gastropod, pteropod, or cephalopod.

odontophore (ō-don'tō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *odontophorus:* see *odontophorous.*] The whole radular apparatus, buccal mass, lingual ribbon, or "tongue" of certain mollusks. It consists of the odontophoral cartilages as a framework or skeleton, and of a subradular membrane continuous with the lining of the oral cavity and secreting the chitinous cuticular radula or rasping surface beset with teeth, and moved by extrinsic and intrinsic muscles. (See *radula.*) It is the most general or comprehensive name of the parts otherwise known as the *rasp, radula, tongue, lingual ribbon,* and *buccal mass;* but *radula* is especially the chitinous band of teeth or rasp borne upon the odontophore.

Odontophorinæ (ō-don-tof-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Odontophora* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Tetraonidæ;* the American partridges or quails. It includes all the gallinaceous birds of America which are of small size, with naked tarsi and nasal fossæ, and fully

One of the *Odontophorinæ* or American Partridges (*Dendrortyx macrurus*).

feathered head, and which have or are accredited with a tooth near the tip of the upper mandible. The genera *Ortyx* (or *Colinus*), *Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Eupsychortyx, Dendrortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx,* and others belong here. The group is commonly called *Ortygінæ.* See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, helmet-quail, Oreortyx,* and *quail.*

odontophorine (ō-don-tof'ō-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Odontophorinæ.*

odontophorous (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *odontophorus,* < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + *-φόρος,* < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having teeth in general; specifically, having an odontophore, as a mollusk; odontophoran.

Odontophorus (ō-don-tof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *odontophorous.*] In *ornith.,* the typical genus of *Odontophorinæ.*

Odontopteris (ō-don-top'tē-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + πτερίς, fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Brongniart (1822), so closely allied to *Neuropteris* that many species have been differently referred to one or the other of these genera by various authors. Both *Odontopteris* and *Neuropteris* were ferns having fronds which were sometimes of very great size. Grand' Eury speaks of having seen them from 15 to 20 feet in length. Species referred to *Odontopteris* are found in abundance in the coal-measures of various parts of Europe, and in the same geological position in many localities in the United States.

Odontorhynchi (ō-don-tō-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *odontorhynchus:* see *odontorhynchous.*] In Merrem's system of classification, a group of birds, equivalent to the *Lamellirostres* or *Anseres* of other authors; the swans, ducks, and geese, together with the flamingos.

odontorhynchous (ō-don-tō-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *odontorhynchus,* < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + ῥύγχος, a snout, muzzle.] Having tooth-like serrations in the bill, as a duck; serrirostrate.

Odontormæ (ō-don-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Odontotormæ. O. C. Marsh.*

Odontornithes (ō-don-tôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird.] Birds with teeth; a group of *Aves* having true teeth implanted in separate sockets or in a continuous groove. All the recognized *Odontornithes* are of Mesozoic age, but such birds doubtless continued into the Cænozoic period. The *Archæopteryx* was Jurassic; the other leading genera, *Ichthyornis* and *Hesperornis,* were Cretaceous. The latter two form types of two subclasses of birds, *Odontotormæ* and *Odontolcæ,* the first-named typifying a third subclass called *Saururæ.* See cuts under *Archæopteryx* and *Ichthyornis.*

odontornithic (ō-don-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Odontornith-es* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Odontornithes;* being a toothed bird.

odontostomatous (ō-don-tō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having jaws which bite like teeth; mandibulate, as an insect: opposed to *siphonostomatous.*

odontostomous (ō-don-tos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *odontostomatous.*

odontotherapia (ō-don″tō-ther-a-pī'ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + θεραπεία, medical treatment.] The treatment or care of the teeth; dental therapeutics.

Odontotormæ (ō-don-tō-tôr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + τόρμος, socket.] Birds with teeth implanted in separate sockets; a subclass of *Aves* represented by *Ichthyornis* and related genera from the Cretaceous of North America. They remarkably combine the carinate sternum, developed wings, and pygostyled tail of modern birds with socketed teeth and fish-like vertebræ having biconcave or amphicœlous bodies. Originally *Odontormæ.* See cut under *Ichthyornis.*

odontotormic (ō-don-tō-tôr'mik), *a.* [< NL. *Odontotormæ* + *-ic.*] Having socketed teeth, as a bird; pertaining to the *Odontotormæ,* or having their characters.

odontrypy (ō-don'tri-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), = E. *tooth,* + τρυπᾶν, perforate.] The operation of perforating a tooth so as to draw off purulent matter confined in the cavity of the pulp.

odor, odour (ō'dor), *n.* [< ME. *odor, odour,* < OF. *odor, odour, odeur,* F. *odeur* = Pg. *odor* = It. *odore,* < L. *odor,* OL. *odos,* L. also *olor* (> Sp. *olor* = OF. *olor, olour,* etc.), smell, scent, odor, < *olere,* smell (see *olid*); akin to Gr. ὀδμή, ὀσμή, smell, < ὄζειν, perf. ὀδωδα, smell.] **1.** Scent; fragrance; smell, whether pleasant or offensive: when used without a qualifying adjunct, the word usually denotes an agreeable smell.

> At the Foot of that Mount is a fayr Welle and a gret, that hathe *odour* and savour of alle Spices; and at every hour of the day he chaungethe his *odour* and his savour dyversely. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 169.
>
> O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
> That breathes upon a bank of violets,
> Stealing and giving *odour.* *Shak.,* T. N., i. 1. 7.
>
> The maid was at the door with the lamp, and there came in with her . . . an *odour* of paraffine — that all-pervading, unescapable *odour* which is now so familiar everywhere. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Poor Gentleman, vi.

2. Figuratively, repute; reputation; esteem: as, to be in bad *odor* with one's acquaintances.

> I had thought the *odour,* sir, of your good name
> Had been more precious to you. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 1.
>
> The personage is such ill *odour* here
> Because of the reports. *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 48.

Odor of sanctity, reputation for holiness.

> He long lived the pride Of that country side,
> And at last in the *odour of sanctity* died;
> When, as words were too faint His merits to paint,
> The Conclave determined to make him a Saint.
> *Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 213.

=**Syn.** *Scent, Perfume,* etc. See *smell, n.*

odorable† (ō'dor-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *odorable* = Sp. *odorable,* < LL. *odorabilis,* perceptible by smell, < L. *odorare,* smell: see *odorate.*] Capable of being smelled; perceptible to the sense of smell. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 1.

odoramentt (ō'dor-a-ment), *n.* [= OF. *odorement,* < L. *odoramentum,* a perfume, spice, < *odorare,* perfume: see *odorate.*] A perfume; a strong scent.

> *Odoraments* to smell to, of rose-water, violet flowers, balm, rose-cakes, vinegar, &c., do much to recreate the brains and spirits. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 412.

odorant† (ō'dor-ant), *a.* [= F. *odorant* = It. *odorante,* < L. *odoran(t-)s,* ppr. of *odorare,* perfume: see *odorate.*] Odorous; fragrant; sweet-scented.

> The thrid day next my sone went donne
> To erthe, whiche was disposed plentiously
> Of aungels bright and heveniy soune,
> With *odoraunt* odoure ful copiously.
> *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 204. (*Halliwell.*)

odoratet (ō'dor-āt), *a.* [< L. *odoratus,* pp. of *odorare* (> It. *odorare* = F. *odorer*), give a smell or fragrance to, perfume, deponent *odorari,* smell at, examine by smelling, < *odor,* smell: see *odor, n.*] Scented; having a strong scent; fetid or fragrant.

> Eke *adorate*
> To make hem, kepe hem long in leves drie
> Of roses, hem thai wol adorifie.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.
>
> Some oriental kind of ligustrum, . . . producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers. *Sir T. Browne,* Misc. Tracts, i.

odorating† (ō'dor-ā-ting), *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

odorator (ō'dor-ā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *odorare,* smell: see *odorate.*] An atomizer used for diffusing odoriferous liquid extracts or perfumes.

odored, odoured (ō'dord), *a.* [< *odor, odour,* + *-ed*[2].] Perfumed.

> And silken courteins over her display,
> And *odourd* sheetes, and Arras coverlets.
> *Spenser,* Epithalamion, l. 304.

odoriferant (ō-do-rif'e-rant), *a.* [As *odoriferous* + *-ant.*] Odoriferous.

odoriferous (ō-do-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= OF. *odorifere* = Sp. *odorífero* = Pg. It. *odorifero,* < L. *odorifer,* bringing or spreading odors, < *odor,* odor, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** Giving odor or scent, usually a sweet scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed: as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

> O amiable lovely death!
> Thou *odoriferous* stench! Sound rottenness!
> *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4. 26.
>
> Some flowers . . . which are highly *odoriferous* depend solely on this quality for their fertilisation.
> *Darwin,* Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 374.

2. Bearing scent or perfume: as, *odoriferous* gales.—**Odoriferous glands.** See *gland.*

odoriferously (ō-do-rif'e-rus-li), *adv.* With fragrance; fragrantly.

odoriferousness (ō-do-rif'e-rus-nes), *n.* The property of being odoriferous; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

odorless, odourless (ō'dor-les), *a.* [< *odor* + *-less.*] Devoid of odor or fragrance.

> The gas . . . is tasteless, but not *odorless.*
> *Poe,* Hans Pfaal, i. 8.

odoroscope, *n.* See *odorscope.*

odorous (ō'dor-us), *a.* [= OF. *odoreux* = It. *odoroso,* < L. as if **odorosus,* for *odorus,* emitting a scent or odor, < *odor,* odor: see *odor.*] Having or emitting an odor; sweet of scent; fragrant: as, *odorous* substances.

> Such fragrant flowers doe give most *odorous* smell.
> *Spenser,* Sonnets, lxiv.
>
> Groves whose rich trees wept *odorous* gums and balm.
> *Milton,* P. L., iv. 248.
>
> With their melancholy sound
> The *odorous* spruce woods met around
> Those wayfarers.
> *William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 111.

=**Syn.** Balmy, aromatic, perfumed, sweet-scented, odoriferous.

odorously (ō'dor-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

odorousness (ō'dor-us-nes), *n.* The property of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

odorscope, odoroscope (ō'dor-skōp, -ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *odor,* odor, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus for testing effluvia or odors, devised by Edison. It consists of a carbon button placed between two electrodes of a circuit containing a battery and galvanoscope. The part of the circuit containing the button is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the effluvia of the substance the odor of which is to be tested. The action of the substance on the carbon produces a change of electrical resistance, and hence a change in the indications of the galvanoscope.

odour, odoured, etc. See *odor,* etc.

ods-bobs† (odz'bobz'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body,* expressive of surprise, bewilderment, and the like: a minced oath.

> Hark you, hark you;
> '*Ods-bobs,* you are angry, lady.
> *Fletcher,* Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

ods-bodikins†, **ods-bodkins**† (odz'bod'i-kinz, -bod'kinz), *interj.* A corruption of *God's body-kin,* for *God's body:* a minced oath.

> "*Ods-bodikins!*" exclaimed Titus, "a noble reward!"
> *W. H. Ainsworth,* Rookwood, i. 9. (*Latham.*)
>
> "*Odzbodkins!* You won't spoil our sport!" cried her husband. "Your crotchets are always coming in like a fox into a hen-roost!" *S. Judd,* Margaret, i. 6.

ods-body†, **odsbud**† (odz'bod'i, -bud'), *interj.* Corruptions of *God's body:* a minced oath.

> *Odsbud!* I would wish my son were an Ægyptian mummy for thy sake. *Congreve,* Love for Love, ii. 5.

ods-fish (odz'fish'), *interj.* A corruption of **God's-flesh:* a minced oath expressive of wonder or surprise.

> "*Ods-fish!*" said the king, "the light begins to break in on me." *Scott.*

ods-heart† (odz'härt'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's heart:* a minced oath.

> *Odsheart!* If he should come just now, when I am angry, I'd tell him. *Congreve,* Old Batchelor, iii. 7.

ods-life† (odz'lif'), *interj.* A corruption of *God's life:* a minced oath.

> *Odd's life,* do you take me for Shylock in the play, that you would raise money of me on your own flesh and blood?
> *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 3.

odso† (od'sō'), *interj.* A further corruption of *odzooks:* a minced oath.

> *Odso*— . . . think, think, sir! *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 3.
>
> *Odso!* I must take care of my reputation.
> *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 2.

ods-pitikins† (odz'pit'i-kinz), *interj.* A corrupt form of *God's pitikin,* for *God's pity:* a minced oath.

'Ods-pittikins! can it be six miles yet!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 293.

odyl, odyle (ō'dil or od'il), *n.* [< *od*[3] + *-yl.*] Same as *od*[3].

odylic (ō-dil'ik), *a.* [< *odyl* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the supposed peculiar force called *od* or *odyl*. See *od*[3].

odylisation, *n.* See *odylization*.

odylism (ō'di-lizm or od'i-lizm), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of odic or odylic force. See *od*[3].

odylization (ō'di- or od'i-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *odyl* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] The supposed process of conveying animal magnetism (odylic force) from one person to another. Also spelled *odylisation*.

Odynerus (od-i-nē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), so called in ref. to the sting; < Gr. *ὀδυνηρός*, painful, < *ὀδύνη*, pain.] A genus of wasps of the family *Vespidæ* or the restricted family *Eumenidæ;* the burrowing wasps, which dig holes for their nests in walls or in the ground, sometimes to the depth of several inches. The abdomen is sessile or nearly so, the maxillary palpi are six-jointed, and the labial palpi are four-jointed and simple. They are rather small wasps, usually with yellow bands and spots. The genus is a large and wide-spread one, having over 100 North American species, and nearly as many European. They provision their cells with a variety of other insects, preferably the larvæ of small lepidopters. The genus has been divided into several subgenera. *O. parietum* is known as the *wall-wasp*. See cut under *potter-wasp*.

odynphagia (od-in-fā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, painful swallowing.

Odyssey (od'i-si), *n.* [= F. *Odyssée* = Sp. *Odisea* = Pg. *Odyssea* = It. *Odissea*, < L. *Odyssēa*, < Gr. *Ὀδύσσεια* (sc. *ποίησις*, poem), the Odyssey, a poem about Odysseus, fem. of *Ὀδύσσειος*, of Odysseus, < *Ὀδυσσεύς*, Odysseus, L. *Ulysses*, *Ulixes*.] An epic poem, attributed to Homer, in which are celebrated the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) during ten years of wandering, spent in repeated endeavors to return to Ithaca, his native island, after the close of the Trojan war. Some critics, both ancient and modern, who have acknowledged the Homeric origin of the Iliad, attribute the Odyssey to a different author. The Odyssey is the only complete surviving example of a whole class of epics, called *Nostoi*, describing the return voyages of various Greek heroes from Troy. See *Iliad*.

odz-bodkins†, *interj.* See *ods-bodikins*.

odzooks† (od'zöks'), *n.* See *zooks*.

oe[1]. Another spelling of *O*[1], as the name of the letter, especially in the plural *ocs*.

oe[2] (ō), *n.* [Also *oye;* < Gael. *ogha*, a grandchild. Cf. *O'*.] A grandchild. [Scotch.]

oe[3]. 1. A digraph, written also as a ligature, *œ*, occurring in Latin words, or words Latinized from Greek having *οι*, as in Latin *amœnus*, pleasant, *œcus* from Greek *οἶκος*, a house. In words thoroughly Anglicized the *oe*, *œ*, is preferably represented by *e*.—2. A modified vowel (written either *oe*, *œ*, or *ö*), a mutation or umlaut of *o* produced by a following *i* or *e*, occurring in German or Scandinavian words, as in *Goethe*, *Öland*, etc.—3. A similar vowel in French words, as in *œillade*, *coup d'œil*, etc.

O. E. An abbreviation of *Old English*.

Œcanthus (ē-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), < Gr. *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A notable genus of the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ*, having slender fore tibiæ and hind femora; the tree-crickets. They are mostly tropical, and oviposit above ground, usually on plants. The snowy tree-cricket, *Œ. niveus*, common in the United States, is of some economic interest, for the females often seriously injure the raspberry and grape by puncturing the stems to deposit their eggs. The males stridulate loudly. See cut under *tree-cricket*.

œcist (ē'sist), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰκιστής*, a colonizer, a founder of a city, < *οἰκίζειν*, found as a colony, < *οἶκος*, a house.] In *anc. Gr. hist.*, the leader of a body of colonists and founder of the colony. Also *œkist*.

At Perinthus, Herakles was revered as *œkist* or founder.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 232.

œcium (ē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *œcia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *οἰκίον*, a house, < *οἶκος*, a house.] In *zoöl.*, the household common to the several individuals of an aggregate or colonial organism; a zoœcium. See *syncytium* and *zoœcium*.

œcoid (ē'koid), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶκος*, a house, + *εἶδος*, form.] Brücke's name for the colorless stroma of red blood-corpuscles. Also written *oikoid* and *œkoid*.

œcological (ē-kọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *œcology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to œcology.

œcology (ē-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶκος*, a house, family, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of animal and vegetable economy; the study of the phenomena of the life-history of organisms, in their individual and reciprocal relations; the doctrine of the laws of animal and vegetable activities, as manifested in their modes of life. Thus, parasitism, socialism, and nest-building are prominent in the scope of œcology.

œconome, *n.* See *econome*.

œconomic†, **œconomical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *economic*, etc.

œconomus (ē-kon'ọ-mus), *n.*; pl. *œconomi* (-mī). [< Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, family, + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *economc*.] Same as *economc*.

Any clerk may be the *œconomus* or steward of a church, and dispense her revenue.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 242.

œcumenic, œcumenical, etc. See *ecumenic*, etc.

œdema, *n.* See *edema*.

œdematous, œdematose, *a.* See *edematous*.

Œdemera (ē-de-mē'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1795), < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *μηρός*, the thigh.] The typical genus of stenolytrous beetles of the family *Œdemeridæ*. *Œ. cærulea* is common in Europe, and most of the others inhabit the same continent; a few are found in temperate Asia.

Œdemeridæ (ē-de-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdemera* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Colcoptera* erected by Stephens in 1829, typified by the genus *Œdemera*, and composed of elongate insects which have slender form, with delicate legs and antennæ, and in the main resemble longicorns. They are found usually on flowers, but some occasionally upon dead wood in which they have bred. In repose they assume the longicorn attitude. The larvæ are all lignivorous, and feed only on decaying wood.

Œdemia (ē-dē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., so called because the beak appears swollen at the base; < Gr. *οἴδημα*, a swelling: see *edema*.] A genus of *Anatidæ*, subfamily *Fuligulinæ:* so called from the swelling or gibbosity of the beak; the scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. They are black or blackish in color, relieved or not with white on the head

American Black Scoter (*Œdemia americana*), male.

or wings, and with gaily party-colored bills. *Œ. nigra* is the black scoter of Europe, to which *Œ. americana* corresponds. *Œ. (Melanetta) fusca* is the white-winged scoter or sea-coot. *Œ. (Pelionetta) perspicillata*, with white patches on the head, is the surf-duck. Also *Oidemia*. See cuts at *scoter* and *surf-duck*.

Œdicnemidæ (ē-dik-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdicnemus* + *-idæ.*] The thick-knees or stone-plovers as a family of charadriomorphic birds.

œdicnemine (ē-dik-nē'min), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Œdicnemidæ*.

Œdicnemus (ē-dik-nē'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *κνήμη*, the leg or knee: see *cnemis*.]

Thick-knee (*Œdicnemus crepitans*).

The typical genus of *Œdicnemidæ;* the thick-knees or stone-plovers. They are related in some respects to the bustards. *Œ. crepitans* is the best-known species, called in Great Britain *stone-curlew*, and *whistling* or *Norfolk plover*. *Fedoa* is a synonym.

Œdipoda (ē-dip'ọ-dạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *Οἰδίπους*, lit. 'swell-foot,' < *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of true locusts or short-horned grasshoppers of the family *Acrididæ*, typical of the subfamily *Œdipodinæ*. It is a large and wide-spread genus, characterized by the large head, prominent eyes, colored hind wings, and spotted or banded tegmina and hind femora. Between 15 and 20 species inhabit the United States, as *Œ. phœnicoptera*, the coral-winged locust of the eastern half of North America.

Œdipodinæ (ē-dip-ọ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdipoda* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acrididæ*, represented by *Œdipoda* and many other genera, having the head rounded at the junction of the vertex and the front, and the last spine of the outer row on the hind tibiæ wanting. It is a large group, of wide geographical distribution.

Œdogoniaceæ (ē-dọ-gō-ni-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-aceæ.*] A small order of confervoid algæ, containing the genera *Œdogonium* and *Bulbochæta*. Non-sexual reproduction is by means of zoöspores; sexual reproduction by highly differentiated male and female elements.

Œdogonieæ (ē'dọ-gō-nī'ẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Œdogonium* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Œdogoniaceæ*.

Œdogonium (ē-dọ-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1820), < Gr. *οἰδεῖν*, swell, + *γόνος*, seed.] A genus of confervoid algæ, typical of the order *Œdogoniaceæ*, with small but rather long unbranched cells filled with homogeneous dark-green protoplasm. They are abundant in ponds, slow streams, and tanks, and form green masses which fringe the stones, sticks, and other objects in the water.

œil-de-bœuf (ėly'dė-bėf'), *n.* [F., ox-eye: *œil*, OF. *oeil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bœuf*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *beef*.] In *arch.*, a round or oval opening as in the frieze or roof of a building for admitting light; a bull's-eye.

œil-de-perdrix (ėly'dė-per-drē'), *n.* [F., partridge-eye: *œil*, < L. *oculus*, eye; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *perdrix*, < L. *perdix*, a partridge: see *partridge*.] A small rounded figure in a pattern in many kinds of material, as in damask-linen and the grounds of some kinds of laces; a dot.

œillade†, **œiliade**† (F. pron. ė-lyäd'), *n.* [Also *eliad*, *cyliad*, *œiliad*, *aliad*, *iliad;* F. *œillade*, < *œil*, eye, < L. *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A glance; an ogle.

She gave strange *œillades*, and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 5. 25.

Amerous glaunces, . . . smirking *œyliades*.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out.

œillère (ė-lyār'), *n.* [F., < *œil*, eye: see *œillade*.] The opening in the vizor or beaver of a helmet, or that left between the coif and the frontal of a tilting-helmet, to enable the wearer to see. See cut under *armet*.

œillet (ė-lyā'), *n.* See *oilet, eyelet*.

œkist (ē'kist), *n.* Same as *œcist*.

œkoid (ē'koid), *n.* See *œcoid*.

œleoblast (ē'lẹ-ọ-blȧst), *n.* A certain bud or outgrowth observed in the embryos of some compound ascidians. See cuts under *cyathozoöid* and *salpa*.

œlet† (ē'let), *n.* See *oilet, eyelet*.

Œnanthe (ē-nan'thē), *n.* [NL., < L. *œnanthe*, < Gr. *οἰνάνθη*, a plant with blossoms like the vine, prop. the vine, < *οἶνος*, wine, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] 1. A genus of smooth herbs of the order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Seselineæ*, type of the subtribe *Œnantheæ*, characterized by the compound umbel and absence of a carpophore. There are about 40 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, South

1. Branch with Leaves of *Œnanthe crocata*. 2. The umbel. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Africa, and Australia, especially in or near water. They bear pinnate or pinnately dissected leaves, and white flowers, often with the outer petals enlarged and with numerous bracts and bractlets. The root of *Œ. crocata* of western Europe is an acrid narcotic poison, dangerous on account of some resemblance of the plant to the parsnip: called *hemlock, water-hemlock,* or *water-dropwort. Œ. Phellandrium,* of temperate Europe, etc., is less poisonous, and its seeds have been considerably used in Europe as a remedy for pulmonary and other diseases: called *fine-leafed water-hemlock,* also *horse-bane. Œ. fistulosa,* common in temperate Europe, is called *hemlock-dropwort.* There are also species which have edible tubers, and *Œ. stolonifera,* of India, China, etc., serves as a spinach.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] An old name of the stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe,* and now its technical specific designation. (*b*) Same as *Saxicola. Vieillot,* 1816.

Œnantheæ (ē-nan'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Œnanthe* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous order *Umbelliferæ* and the tribe *Seselineæ,* typified by the genus *Œnanthe,* and characterized by oil-tubes solitary in their channels, and thick lateral ridges forming an entire wingless margin to the fruit. It includes 12 genera and over 50 species, especially in Europe, North America, and South Africa.

œnanthic (ē-nan'thik), *a.* [< *Œnanthe* + *-ic.*] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine.—**Œnanthic acid,** an acid obtained from œnanthic ether, forming a colorless butter-like mass, which melts at 13° C.—**Œnanthic ether,** an oily liquid which has an odor of quinces, and a mixture of which with alcohol forms the *quince essence.* It is one of the ingredients which give to wine its characteristic odor. Also called *pelargonic ether.*

œnanthin (ē-nan'thin), *n.* [< *Œnanthe* + *-in*2.] A resinous substance having poisonous qualities, found in hemlock-dropwort, *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

œnanthol (ē-nan'thol), *n.* [< *Œnanthe* + *-ol.*] A colorless, limpid, aromatic liquid ($C_7H_{14}O$) produced in the distillation of castor-oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes œnanthylic acid. By the action of nitric acid it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol.*

œnanthyl (ē-nan'thil), *n.* [< *Œnanthe* + *-yl.*] The hypothetical radical ($C_7H_{13}O$) of œnanthylic acid and its derivatives.

œnanthylic (ē-nan-thil'ik), *a.* [< *œnanthyl* + *-ic.*] An epithet used only in the following phrase.—**Œnanthylic acid,** $C_7H_{14}O_2$, a volatile oily acid, of an agreeable aromatic smell, obtained from castor-oil when it is acted on by nitric acid.

Œnocarpus (ē-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1833), < Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *καρπός,* fruit.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Arecеæ* and the subtribe *Oncospermeæ,* known by the small acute valvate sepals, parietal ovule, and elongated drooping branches of the tail-like leafless spadix. There are about 8 species, natives of tropical America. They bear small flowers from two woody spathes, pinnately divided terminal leaves with an inflated sheath, and a black or purple, usually ovoid, fruit. Various species yield a useful oil and fruit. See *bacaba-palm.*

œnochoë, *n.* See *oinochoë.*

œnological (ē-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *œnology-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to the science or study of wines and their qualities.

œnology (ē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.* Cf. Gr. *οἰνολογεῖν,* speak of wine.] The study or science of the nature, qualities, and varieties of wine; the science of wines.

œnomancy (ē'nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *μαντεία,* divination.] A mode of divination among the ancient Greeks, from the color, sound, and other peculiarities of wine when poured out in libations.

œnomania (ē-nō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *μανία,* madness. Cf. Gr. *οἰνομανής,* mad for wine.] 1. An insatiable desire for wine or other intoxicating liquors; dipsomania.—2. Same as *delirium tremens* (which see, under *delirium*).

œnomel (ē'nō-mel), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰνόμελι,* wine mixed with honey, < *οἶνος,* wine, + *μέλι,* honey.] A drink made of wine mixed with honey. Compare *mead*1, *metheglin,* and *hydromel.*

> Like some passive broken lump of salt,
> Dropt in, by chance, to a bowl of *œnomel,*
> To spoil the drink a little.
> *Mrs. Browning,* Aurora Leigh, vii.

œnometer (ē-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *μέτρον,* measure.] A hydrometer specially adapted for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.

œnophilist (ē-nof'i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *οἶνος,* wine, + *φίλος,* loving, + *-ist.*] A lover of wine. [Rare.]

> Are the vegetarians to bellow "Cabbage for ever?" and may we modest *œnophilists* not sing the praises of our favourite plant? *Thackeray,* Virginians, xxxi.

Œnothera (ē-nō-thē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *οἰνοθήρας,* a plant, the root of which smells of wine, < *οἶνος,* wine, + *θηρᾶν*(?), seek(?).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Onagraricæ,* known by the eight stamens, straight linear anthers, many naked seeds, and pod-like four-celled capsule. There are about 100 species, one Tasmanian, the rest American, especially northwestern. They are generally branching leafy herbs, with showy yellow, rose, or purplish flowers, and alternate leaves. The genus is named *evening primrose,* sometimes *tree-primrose. Œ. biennis,* the common evening primrose, is a tall plant with fragrant yellow flowers, often large, opening suddenly and at night, whence the name. The flowers of *Œ. fruticosa,* the sundrops, as those of many other species, open in the sunshine. These and others are more or less cultivated. Some of the western species, as *Œ. Missouriensis,* are very showy.

1, the upper part of the plant of *Œnothera fruticosa* with the flowers (sun-drops); 2, the lower part of the plant; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

o'er (ōr), *prep.* and *adv.* A contraction, generally a poetical contraction, of *over.*

> O Segramour, keep the boat afloat,
> And let her na the land *o'er* near.
> *Kempion* (Child's Ballads, I. 140).

o'ercome (our'kum), *n.* [Contr. of *overcome.*] 1. Overplus.—2. The burden of a song or discourse. [Scotch in both senses.]

> And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang
> Was "Wae 's me for Prince Charlie!"
> *W. Glen,* Jacobite Relics, 2d ser., p. 192.

o'erlay (our'lā), *n.* [Contr. of *overlay.*] A cravat; a neckcloth. [Scotch.]

> He falda his *owrelay* down his breast with care.
> *Ramsay,* Gentle Shepherd, i. 2.

o'er-raught† (ōr-rât'), *pret.* and *pp.* [Contr. of *over-raught.*] Overreached. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iii. 1. 17.

o'er-strawed† (ōr-strâd'), *pp.* [Contr. of *over-strawed.*] Over-strewn. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 1143.

Oertel's method. [So called from one *Oertel* of Munich.] A method of reducing obesity and of strengthening the heart. While recognizing the need of limiting the diet somewhat, especially as regards amyloids and fats, this method lays special atreas on the limitation of liquid taken and on its free elimination by perspiration, and also upon cardiac exercise; the last two desiderata are secured by carefully regulated mountain-climbing.

œsophagalgia (ē-sof-ą-gal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *ἄλγος,* pain.] Pain, especially neuralgia, in the esophagus.

œsophageal, œsophagean. See *esophageal,* etc.

œsophagectomy (ē-sof-ą-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *ἐκτομή,* a cutting out.] Excision of a portion of the esophagus.

œsophagismus (ē-sof-ą-jiz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet: see *esophagus.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Esophageal spasm. (*b*) Globus hystericus.

œsophagitis (ē-sof-ą-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.,* inflammation of the esophagus.

œsophagocele (ē-sō-fag'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *κήλη,* a tumor, a rupture.] A pouch of mucous membrane and submucous tissue of the esophagus pushed through an opening in the muscular wall.

œsophagodynia (ē-sof''ą-gō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *ὀδύνη,* pain.] In *pathol.,* pain in the esophagus.

œsophagopathy (ē-sof-ą-gop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *πάθος,* suffering.] Disease of the esophagus.

œsophagoplegia (ē-sof''ą-gō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *πληγή,* a stroke.] In *pathol.,* paralysis of the esophagus.

œsophagorrhagia (ē-sof''ą-gō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *-ραγία,* < *ῥηγνύναι,* break, burst.] In *pathol.,* hemorrhage from the esophagus.

œsophagoscope (ē-sof'ą-gō-skōp), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An instrument for inspecting the interior of the esophagus.

œsophagospasmus (ē-sof''ą-gō-spaz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *σπασμός,* spasm.] Spasm of the esophagus; œsophagismus.

œsophagostenosis (ē-sof''ą-gō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰσοφάγος,* the gullet, + *στένωσις,* constriction.] In *pathol.,* a constriction of the esophagus.

œsophagotomy, *n.* See *esophagotomy.*

œsophagus, *n.* See *esophagus.*

Œstrelata (es-trel'ą-tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *οἰστρηλατεῖν,* drive wild, < *οἰστρήλατος,* driven by a gadfly, < *οἶστρος,* a gadfly (see *œstrus*), + *ἐλαύνειν,* drive, set in motion.] A genus of petrels of the family *Procellariidæ,* the subfamily *Procellarinæ,* and the section *Œstrelateæ.* The bill is robust and compressed, with a large unguis hooked from the nasal tubes; these tubes are short; the hallux is very small; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is cuneiform with

Black-capped Petrel (*Œstrelata hæsitata*).

much-graduated feathers; and the plumage is usually bicolor or entirely fuliginous. It is an extensive genus of some 20 species, nearly all inhabiting southern seas. *Œ. hæsitata* and *Œ. lessoni* are characteristic examples. Also *Astrelata* and originally *Æstrelata. Bonaparte,* 1855.

Œstridæ (es'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Œstrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Œstrus;* the bot-flies. They are mostly flies of rather large size, more or less hairy, of inconspicuous colors, with small mouth, rudimentary mouth-parts, small antennæ inserted in pits whence only the bristle projects, extremely narrow middle face, and very large tegulæ. About 60 species are known, all parasitic in the larval state upon vertebrates. With a single exception this parasitism is confined to mammals. The larvæ live in different places, in the nostrils and frontal sinuses, under the skin, and in the stomach and bowels; and each species usually confines its attacks to one kind of animal. Twenty-four species are found in North America. *Œstrus (Gasterophilus) equi* infests the horse; *Œ. (Hypoderma) bovis,* the ox; *Œ. (Cephalomyia) ovis,* the sheep. See *bot-fly* and *Œstrus.*

œstrual (es'trō-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *œstrus* + *-al.*] Goaded by sexual desire; being in heat: applied to both the period of the rut and the condition of a rutting animal.

œstruate (es'trō-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *œstruated,* ppr. *œstruating.* [Irreg. < *œstrus* + *-ate*2.] To be in heat; rut.

œstruation (es-trō-ā'shon), *n.* [< *œstruate* + *-ion.*] The condition of being œstrual, or the period during which this condition exists; sexual desire or heat; rut.

œstrum (ēs'trum), *n.* [Improp. for *œstrus,* q. v.] Vehement desire or emotion; passion; frenzy.

> Love is the peculiar *œstrum* of the poet.
> *Jefferson,* Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 234.
>
> In an *œstrum* of vindictive passion, which they regard as a sort of celestial inspiration, they simply project themselves. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 29.

œstrus (ēs'trus), *n.* [< L. *œstrus,* < Gr. *οἶστρος,* a gadfly, breeze, hence a sting, a vehement impulse.] 1. A gadfly; a breeze. Hence—2. A vehement urging; a stimulus; an incitement.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1748).] The typical genus of *Œstridæ.* It is now restricted to small species with short, thin, weak legs, very large head, large thorax with short sparse hairs, appearing naked and silvery, and a peculiar venation of the wings. The larvæ infest the nasal passages and frontal sinuses of cattle, sheep, goats, and other hollow-horned ruminants; they pupate underground. *Œ. ovis* is the bot-fly of the sheep, now found all over the world. See cut under *sheep-bot.*

of (ov), *prep.* [< ME. *of, off,* < AS. *of,* rarely *af, æf* = OS. *af* = OFries. *of, ef, af* = D. *af* = MLG. LG. *af* = OHG. *aba, apa,* MHG. G. *ab* = Icel. *af* = Sw. Dan. *af* = Goth. *af* = L. *ab* = Gr. *ἀπό* = Skt. *apa,* from, away from, etc. Cf. *ab-, apo-.* Hence *off,* the same word differentiated as an adv., and now also used as a prep.] A word primarily expressing the idea of literal departure away from or out of a place or position. It passes from this physical application to the figurative meaning of departure or derivation as

from a source or cause. Finally it transforms the idea of derivation or origin through several intermediate gradations of meaning into that of possessing or being possessed by, pertaining to or being connected with, in almost any relation of thought. Its partitive, possessive, and attributive uses are those which occur most frequently in modern English, especially when it connects two nouns. Generally speaking, it expresses the same relations which are expressed in Greek, Latin, German, Anglo-Saxon, and other languages by the genitive case, including many uses besides those of the English possessive.

1†. From; off; from off; out of; away or away from: expressing departure from or out of a position or location: the older English of *off*, now differentiated from *of*.

His swerd fel *of* his hend to grunde,
Ne mi3te he hit holde thulke stunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

To be him trewe & holde the while he *of* lande were.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 418.

Menestaus, the mighty maistur of Athenes,
Presit Polidamas & put hym *of* herse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10683.

He toke it *of* her hand full curtesly.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 694.

He and his squyer rode forth till thei com to Cameleth on the day of the assumpcion, and a-light down *of* his herse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

2. In distance or direction from; away from; measuring from: noting relative position in space or time: as, the current carried the brig just clear *of* the island; Switzerland is north *of* Italy; within an hour *of* his death; upward *of* a year.

No woman shall come within a mile *of* my court.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 120.

'Twas within a mile *of* Edinburgh town,
In the rosy time of the year. *D'Urfey*, Song.

3. From, by intervention, severance, removal, or riddance, as by restraining, debarring, depriving, divesting, defrauding, delivering, acquitting, or healing: as, to rob a man *of* his money; to cure one *of* a fever; to break one *of* a habit.

Of al wickidnes he me defende!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

I will heal thee *of* thy wounds, saith the Lord.
Jer. xxx. 17.

You'd have done as much, sir,
To curb her *of* her humour.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

If I can rid your town *of* rats,
Will you give me a thousand guilders?
Browning, Pied Piper of Hamelin.

4. From. (*a*) Noting origin, source, author, or that from which something issues, proceeds, is derived, or comes to be or to pass.

Hu he was *of* Spaygne a kinges sone.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

But grace *of* thi graue grew;
Thou roos up quik coumfort to us.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Two serpentes, where-of eche of hem hadde twe heedes, foule and hideuse, and *of* eche of hem com a grete flawme of fire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

That Cytee was destroyed by hem *of* Grece, and lytylle apporethe there of, be cause it so longe sithe it was destroyed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 15.

Of God and kynde [nature] procedyth alle feaulte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 45.

It [the noise of the feasting] was right high and clere, and plesaunt to heren, and it semed to be *of* meche peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 310.

Their chiefe ruler is called Powhatan, and taketh his name *of* his principall place of dwelling called Powhatan.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

Do men gather grapes *of* thorns, or figs *of* thistles?
Mat. vii. 16.

That holy thing which shall be born *of* thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke i. 35.

Of whom now shall we learn to live like men?
From whom draw out our actions just and worthy?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 4.

Of good still good proceeds,
Direct, or by occasion. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 973.

You can have *of* him no more than his word.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

There was no motion in the dumb, dead air,
Not any song *of* bird or sound *of* rill.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women.

(*b*) Noting substance or material: as, a crown *of* gold; a rod *of* iron.

Valance *of* Venice gold in needlework.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 356.

When I recollect *of* what various materials our late ambassadors have been composed, I can only say "ex quovis ligno fit Mercurius." *Walpole*, Letters, II. 45.

Three silent pinnacles *of* aged snow
Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

(*c*) Noting cause, reason, motive, or occasion.

Whan the childeren were alle come to legres, the Citee made *of* hem grete leye whan thei hem knewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

Some do it, say they, *of* a simplicity; some do it *of* a pride; and some *of* other causes.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed.
Lam. iii. 22.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick *of* a fever. Mark i. 30.

Their chiefe God they worship is the Devill. Him they call Okee, and serue him more *of* feare then loue.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 138.

David resolved to buy it [the threshing-floor of Araunah], because it must, *of* necessity, be alicned from common uses, to which it could never return any more.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 155.

Thyrsis *of* his own will went away.
M. Arnold; Thyrsis.

(*d*) With verbs of sense, noting the presence of some quality, characteristic, or condition: as, the fields smell *of* new-mown hay; the sauce tastes *of* wine.

You savour too much *of* your youth.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 250.

Why do you smell *of* amber-grise?
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Strange was the sight and smacking *of* the time.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. From among: a partitive use. (*a*) Noting the whole of which a part is taken: as, to give *of* one's substance; to partake *of* wine.

And seis him that Tholomer has taken *of* his londes.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And the foolish [virgins] said unto the wise, Give us *of* your oil; for our lamps are gone out. Mat. xxv. 8.

Make no more coil, but buy *of* this oil.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

She was far better informed, better read, a deeper thinker than Miss Ainley, but *of* administrative energy, *of* executive activity, she had none. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xiv.

(*b*) Out of: noting subtraction, separation, or selection from an aggregate; also, having reference to the whole of an aggregate taken distributively: as, one *of* many; five *of* them were captured; *of* all days in the year the most unlucky; there were ten *of* us.

Thus, *of* eleuen, seuen *of* the chiefest were drowned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 103.

6†. From being (something else); instead of: noting change or passage from one state to another.

They became through nurture and good advisement, *of* wild, sober; *of* cruel, gentle; *of* fools, wise; and *of* beasts, men. *Sir T. Wilson* (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 465).

As well Poets as Poesie are despised, and the name become *of* honourable infamous, subject to scorne and derision. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, i. 8.

Offer up two tears apiece thereon,
That it may change the name, as you must change,
And *of* a stone be called Weeping-cross.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Trust me, madam,
Of a vild fellow I hold him a true subject.
Middleton, Mere Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

7. From: noting an initial point of time.

I took him *of* a child up at my door,
And christened him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

8. On; in; in the course of: noting time: as, *of* an evening; *of* a holiday; *of* old; *of* late.

Why, sometimes *of* a morning I have a dozen people call on me at breakfast-time, whose faces I never saw before, nor ever desire to see again.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

I've known a clog-dancer . . . to earn as much as 10s. *of* a night at the various concert rooms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 158.

Peter used to go around *of* Sundays, and during the week by night, preaching from cabin to cabin the gospel of his heavenly Master. *The Century*, XXXV. 948.

9. During; throughout; for: noting a period of time. [Archaic.]

Sir, I moste go, and *of* longe tyme ye shull not se me a-geyn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 61.

To sleep but three hours in the night,
And not be seen to wink *of* all the day.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 43.

I ventur'd to go to White-hall, where *of* many yeares I had not ben. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 11, 1656.

It had not rain'd, as is said, *of* three years before in that Country. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Vain was thy dream *of* many a year.
Browning, Boy and the Angel.

10. In: noting position, condition, or state.

Hee gooth downe by the dyche that deepe was *of* grounde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Antonye and Poule despised alle richesse,
Lyuyd in desert *of* wilfulle ponert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

It is *of* me, whyls I here lyfe,
Or more or lesse like day to synne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

11. On; in; at: noting an object of thought.

Of my labour thei lauhe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 200.

They beleeue, as doe the Virginians, *of* many diuine powers, yet *of* one aboue all the rest.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 237.

12. Concerning; in regard to; relating to; about: as, short *of* money; in fear *of* their lives; barren *of* results; swift *of* foot; innocent *of* the crime; regardless *of* his health; ignorant *of* mathematics; what *of* that? to talk *of* peace; I know not what to think *of* him; beware *of* the dog!

Alias, why pleynen folk so in commune
Of purveiaunce of God, or *of* Fortune?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 894.

Putte it to the fier *of* flawme rizt strong, and the reed watir schal ascende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

And whan the tother party hadde discomfited this batalle, thei encresed moche *of* peple, and wexed right stronge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

Menelay the mighty was of meane shap,
Noght so large *of* his lymes as his lefe brother.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3750.

I beshrew his fooles head, quoth the king; why had he not sued vnto vs and made vs priuie *of* his want?
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 233.

I thought it was whimsically said *of* a gentleman that if Varilas had wit, it would be the best wit in the world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

Here Hector rages like the force of fire,
Vaunts *of* his gods, and calls high Jove his sire.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 82.

Lord Balmerino said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed *of* their shew. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 41.

Sure, sir, this is not very reasonable, to summon my affections for a lady I knew nothing *of*!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Would be but another mode of speaking *of* commercial ruin, *of* abandoned wharves, *of* vacated houses, *of* diminished and dispersing population, *of* bankrupt merchants, *of* mechanics without employment, and laborers with.
Daniel Webster, Speech at New York, March 10, 1831.

Harriet was all youthful freshness, . . . light *of* foot, and graceful in her movements. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 142.

13. Belonging to; pertaining to; possessed by: as, the prerogative *of* the king; the thickness *of* the wall; the blue *of* the sky.

The brain *of* this foolish-compounded clay, man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 8.

The voices *of* the mountains and the pines
Repeat thy song.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Divina Commedia, v.

14. Belonging to as a part or an appurtenance: as, the leg *of* a chair; the top *of* a mountain; the hilt *of* a sword.

On the tip *of* his subduing tongue
All kinds of arguments and questions deep.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 120.

Forest and meadow and hill, and the steel-blue rim *of* the ocean. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

15. Belonging to or associated with as regards locality: as, the Tower *of* London; the Pope *of* Rome; Drummond *of* Hawthornden; Mr. Jones *of* Boston.—16. Having or possessing as a quality, characteristic attribute, or function: as, a man *of* ability; a woman *of* tact; news *of* importance; a wall *of* unusual thickness; a sky *of* blue.

Don Pedro Venegas . . . was a man mature in years, and *of* an active, ambitious spirit.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 158.

17. Connected with in some personal relation of charge or trust: as, the Queen *of* England; the president *of* the United States; the secretary *of* a society; the driver *of* an engine.—18. Among; included or comprised in. Compare def. 5 (*b*).

There be *of* us, as be *of* all other nations,
Villains and knaves.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Mr. Wingfield was chosen President, and an Oration made, why Captaine Smith was not admitted *of* the Councell as the rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 151.

It is a great ease to have one in our own shape a species below us, and who, without being listed in our service, is by nature *of* our retinue. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Let a musician be admitted *of* the party. *Cowper.*

Shakespeare was *of* us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelley, were with us.
Browning, Lost Leader.

19. Connected with; concerned in; employed for.

He fore to that folke with a fell chere,
With a company clene, kyde men *of* armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12796.

I should tell you too, that Lord Bath's being *of* the enterprise contributed hugely to poison the success of it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 7.

If below the milky steep
Some ship *of* battle slowly creep.
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

20. Constituting; which is, or is called: as, the city *of* New York; the continent *of* Europe; by the name *of* John.

I am going a long way, . . .
To the island-valley *of* Avilion.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

21. On; upon. [Now archaic.]

If *of* message forthe thou be sente,
Take hede to the same, Geue eare diligente.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 348.

Also, the maistres and bretheren to-fore said, enery ȝer schul foure tymes come to-geder, at som certein place, to speke touchyng the profit and ruyl of the forsaid bretherhede, *of* peyne of a pond wax to the bretherhede.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

In May and June they plant their fields, and liue most *of* Acornes, Walnuts, and fish.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 131.

The deputy sent for Captain Stagg, . . . and took his word for his appearance at the next court, which was called *of* purpose. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 228.

22†. For.

And he bi-souȝte him *of* grace as he was Godes foorme.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Thanne ich knelede on my knees and cryede to hure *of* grace. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 1.

This man deserues to be endited *of* peiy larceny for pilfring other mens deuises from them & conuerting them to his owne vse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 212.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 402.

He toke ieffe of the screffys wyffe,
And thankyd her *of* all thyng.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

We had ranged vp and downe more then an houre in digging in the earth, looking *of* stones, herbs, and springs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

I blesse thee in his blessed name,
Whome I *of* blesse beseech.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

23. With.

A faire feide fnl *of* folke fonde I there bytwene.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 17.

Closit hom full clanly in a clere vessell,
All glyssononde *of* gold & *of* gsy stonys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13794.

Whan thei come to the passsge of the forde ther sholde ye haue seyn spercs perce thourgh sheldes, and many knyghtes liggynge in the water, so that the water was all reade *of* blode. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

Full richely were these lordes serued at soper *of* wyne and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

Besides, for solace of our people, and alinrement of the Sauages, we were pronided *of* Musike in good variety.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, p. iv.

The number I left were about two hundred, the most in health, and pronided *of* at least ten moneths victuall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 9.

Ye streets at Gravsend runge *of* their extreame quarrelings, crying out one of another, Thou has brought me to this!
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

A peace that was full *of* wrongs and shames.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

24. By: noting, after passive verbs, the agent or person by whom anything is done: as, he was mocked *of* the wise man (Mat. ii. 16); beloved *of* the Lord; seen *of* men. [Archaic.]

They were disconfited *of* the hethen peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 24.

To be worshipfully receiued *of* the wardeyns and bretheren of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

Stody alwaies to be loved *of* good men, and seeke nat to be hated *of* the Evell.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 76.

Ye haue also this worde Conduict, a French word, but well allowed *of* vs, and long since vsuall.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 122.

O, that a lady, *of* one man refused,
Should *of* another therefore be abused!
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 133.

I saw many woodden shoes to be solde, which are worn onely *of* the peasants. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

Bold Robbin and his traine
Did liue unhurt *of* them.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 363).

The Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, tho' a Man of great Wisdom and Valour, yet was now so overcome *of* Covetousness, that he grew universally hated.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 353.

And fires unkindled *of* the skies
Are glaring round thy altar-stone.
Whittier, Democracy.

25. Containing; filled with: as, a pail *of* milk; a basket *of* flowers.

I'll give you a pottle *of* burnt sack to give me recourse to him. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

Fixed to the opposite wall was a shelf *of* books.
Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, i.

26. Over: used after words indicating superiority or advantage: as, to have the start *of* a rival; to get the best *of* an opponent.

"It is I who have brought you into this strait," he [Edward I.] said to his thirsty fellow-soldiers, "and I will have no advantage *of* you in meat or in drink."
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 202.

27. With verbal forms, a redundant use, between transitive verbs and their objects.

That any freike vpon feld of so fele yeres,
So mightely with mayn shuld marre *of* his fos.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9009.

When Christ in person was preaching, and working *of* miracles. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Prophesying their fall in a year or two, and making and executing *of* severe laws to bring it to pass.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

28. With verbal nouns, or nouns derived from verbs, forming an objective (rarely a subjective) genitive phrase: as, "The Taming *of* the Shrew"; the hunting *of* the hare.

This comes too near the praising *of* myself.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 22.

[*Of* before a possessive, usually pronoun (but also noun-case), forms a peculiar idiomatic phrase, in which the possessive has virtually the value of an objective case: *e. g.*, a friend *of mine* (literally, of or among my friends) = a friend of me, one of my friends; a cousin *of my wife's*; etc.

Ye shull go take youre horse and ride to the ende of this launde in a valey where ye shull finde a place *of myn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 684.

Dear to Arthur was that hall *of ours*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.]

Of itself. See *itself*.

of† (ov), *adv.* [ME. *of*, *of* and *off* not being distinguished in ME.] Off.

Clement the coblere cast *of* his cloke,
And atte new faire he nempned it to selle.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 328.

This fierse Arcite hath *of* his helm ydon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1818.

He hadde grete feer, and douted lesse she passed er he myght hir salewe [salute], and dide *of* [doffed] his helme *of* his heed for to se hir more clerly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 694.

And be-gonne a-gein the stour so grete, that half a myle *of* men myght heere the noyse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 216.

Powhatan being 30 myles *of*, was presently sent for.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 194.

O. F. An abbreviation of *Old French*.

of-[1]. [ME. *of-*, < AS. *of-* = OS. *of-*, etc., being the prep. and adv. *of* in comp., noting either literal separation, 'off,' etc. (now *off-*), or as an inseparable prefix, an intensive, now obsolete.] A prefix, being *of*, *off*, in composition. See etymology.

of-[2]. An assimilated form of the prefix *ob-* before *f-*. See *ob-*.

ofbit (of'bit), *n.* [Prop. *offbit* (so called from the form of the root), < *off* + *bit*, pp.] The devil's-bit, *Scabiosa succisa*. See *devil's-bit* (*a*).

ofcomet (of'kum), *n.* [ME. (in mod. form *off-come*, which is actually used in another sense), < *of*, mod. E. *off*, + *come*.] See the quotation.

But we have purchased this convenient word [*incomе*] by the sacrifice of another, equally expressive, though more restricted in use, and belonging to the Scandinavian side of English. I refer to *ofcome*, employed by old English writers in the sense of prodnce rather than product, though sometimes synonymously with the more modern income.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ofdradt, *a.* A Middle English form of *adread*[2].

The stones beoth of suche grace
That thu ne schalt in none place
Of none duntes beon *ofdrad*
Ne on batsille beon amad.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 573.

ofer[1]†, *prep.* and *adv.* An early Middle English form of *over*.

ofer[2]†, **oferre**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *afar*.

To all the prouyns thai apperit and pertis *ofer*
With mekyll solas to se in mony syde londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

Beholde also how his modire and alle his frendes stand alle *o-ferre*. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 181. (*Halliwell.*)

off (ôf), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *off*, *of*: same as *of*, *prep.*: see *of*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** At a point more or less distant; away.

The publican, standing afar *off*, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven. Luke xviii. 13.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 19.

He [the King of Denmark] was at Reinsbnrg, some two days Journey *off*, at a Richsadgh, an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 1.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Away; clear (as from the land, a danger, etc.): opposed to *on*, *on to*, or *toward*.

Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall *off*. Acts xxvii. 32.

I would I had
A convoy too, to bring me safe *off*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

The Wind is commonly *off* from the Land, except in the Night, when the Land-Wind comes more from the West.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 109.

(*b*) Away (as from the wind): opposed to *close*, *near*, or *up*: as, to keep a ship *off* a point or two.

Set her two courses: off to sea again; lay her *off*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 54.

John . . . called out to the mate to keep the vessel *off*, and haul down the staysail.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

3. Away; quite away (expressing motion, or the act of departure or removal); to a distance; in such a manner as to drive or keep away; in another direction (opposed to *toward*): as, he ran *off*; to beat *off* an enemy; to stave *off* bankruptcy; to wave *off* an intruder; to put *off* the evil day; to head *off* a danger; to choke *off* inquiry; to laugh *off* an accusation; to look *off*.

Let's *off*; it is unsafe to be near Jove
When he begins to thunder.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 2.

If you get but once handsomely *off*, you are made ever after. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.

His wounded men he first sends *off* to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 74.

The hero or patron in a libel is but a scavenger to carry *off* the dirt. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

We laugh it *off*, and do not weigh this subjection to women with that seriousness which so important a circumstance deserves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

All men should look towards God, but the priest should never look *off* from God; and at the sacrament every man is a priest. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

Look *off*, let not thy optics be
Abus'd: thon see'st not what thou should'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

4. Away from a certain position, connection, attachment, or relation; away by physical removal or separation: as, to cut, pare, clip, peel, pull, strip, or tear *off*; to take *off* one's hat; to mark *off* the distance; to shake *off* a drowsy feeling.

Off goes his bonnet. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 4. 31.

Just as Christian came up with the Cross, his Burden loosed from *off* his shoulders, and fell from *off* his back.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 109.

The world that time and sense have known
Falls *off* and leaves us God alone.
Whittier, The Meeting.

His [Emerson's] thoughts slip on and *off* their light rhythmic robes just as the mood takes him.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

[In this sense often used with ellipsis of the verb (*go*, *get*, *take*, etc.), and often with *with* following.

Off with his guilty head! *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 3.

Thou mightst as reasonably bid me *off with* my coat as my hat. I will *off with* neither in thy presence.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, v.]

5. In such a way as to interrupt continuity or progress; so as to stop or cause a discontinuance: as, to break *off* negotiations; to leave *off* work; to turn *off* the gas. Hence, after a substantive verb, with some such verb as *break*, *declare*, etc., understood, discontinued; interrupted; postponed: as, the match is *off* for the present; the bargain is *off*.

Man. But have you faith
That he will hold his bargain?
Wit. O dear sir!
He will not *off* on't; fear him not: I know him.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

We have been making peace lately, but I think it is *off* again. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 26.

Oh, Maria! child — what! is the whole affair *off* between you and Charles? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It is hardly probable that my knowledge as to when the current was on or *off* would suffice to explain his success.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 56.

Young men beginning life try to start where their fathers left *off*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 213.

6. Away; in such a manner as to be or become abated or diminished: as, the fever began to pass *off*; the demand has fallen *off*. — **7.** Quite to the end; so as to finish; utterly; to exhaustion or extermination: an intensive: as, to kill *off* vermin; to drain *off* a swamp.

Drink *off* this potion. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 337.

8. Forthwith; offhand: as, to rattle *off* a story; to dash *off* a string of verses. — **Either off or on**, either remotely or directly; either one way or the other.

The questions no ways touch upon puritanism, *either off or on*. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Off and on, sometimes **on and off**. (*a*) With interruptions and resumption; at intervals; now and then; occasionally; irregularly: as, I have resided in this neighborhood *off and on* for ten years.

For my part, the sea cannot drown me; I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirty leagues *off and on*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 17.

I worked for four or five years, *off and on*, at this place.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(*b*) *Naut.*, on alternate tacks, now toward and now away from the land; to and fro. — **Neither off nor on.** See *on*[1]. — **To back, bear, beat, break, come, fly, get, give, go, hang, pass, set, swear, take**, etc., **off.** See the verbs.

II. *prep.* **1.** From; distant from.

Within a mile o' th' town, forsooth,
And two mile *off* this place.
Middleton, The Widow, iii. 2.

I rode alone, a great way *off* my men.
A. C. Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. Not on (a street or highway); leading from or out of.

Watling street, Bow Lane, Old Change, and other thoroughfares *off* Cheapside and Cornhill.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 201.

3. *Naut.*, to seaward of at short distance; opposite or abreast of to seaward: as, the ship was *off* St. Lucia.

The effect of his [Sir Kenelm Digby's] guns in a sea-fight *off* Scandcroon. *Lowell* Study Windows, p. 93.

We were finally beset, while trying to make a harbor in a pack of pancake and sludge ice, a half mile *off* shore. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 101.

4. Away from; with separation or removal from; so as no longer to be or rest on: as, to take a book *off* a shelf; he fell *off* his horse; my eye is never *off* him; that care is *off* his mind: often pleonastically *from off*.

And nowe the kinge, with all his barons,
Rose uppe *from offe* his seate.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 189).

The waters returned *from off* the earth. Gen. viii. 3.

Others cut down branches *off* the trees. Mark xi. 8.

The pears began to fall
From off the high tree with each freshening breeze.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 375.

A raw, chilly wind, laden with moisture, was blowing *off* the water. *The Century*, XXXVII. 645.

5. Deviating from, especially from what is normal or regular: as, *off* the mark; *off* the square; *off* the pitch (in music).—6. In a state of not being engaged in or occupied with: as, he is *off* duty to-day.—7. From: indicating source: as, I bought this book *off* him. [Colloq. or vulgar.]—8. Of: indicating material: as, to make a meal *off* fish: also pleonastically *off of*.

What they consider good living is a dinner daily *off* "good block ornaments" (small pieces of meat, discoloured and dirty, but not tainted, usually set for sale on the butcher's block). *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 462.

"I'll be eat if you dines *off* me," says Tom.
"Yes, that," says I, "you'll be."
W. S. Gilbert, Yarn of the Nancy Bell.

Off color. (*a*) Defective or of inferior value because of not having the right shade of color: said of precious stones, and also of objects of decorative art, as porcelain. (*b*) By extension, not of the proper character; not of the highest quality, reputation, etc.; especially, equivocal or of doubtful morality, as a story or print. [Colloq.]

The few [pioneers] who, being *off color* in the East, found residence more convenient in newly settled towns. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 678.

(*c*) Out of sorts; indisposed. [Colloq.]—**Off its feet,** in *printing*, said of composed type that does not stand squarely on both feet, and consequently produces a one-sided impression.—**Off one's base.** (*a*) In the wrong; mistaken. (*b*) Foolish; crazy. [Slang in both uses.]—**Off one's eggs,** in the wrong; mistaken. [Slang.]—**Off one's feet, off one's legs,** not supported on one's feet or legs, as in standing or walking; hence, not able to be moving or active.

I . . . was never *off my legs*, nor kept my chamber a day. *Sir W. Temple.*

Off one's hands. See *hand*.

What say you to a friend that would take this bitter bad bargain *off your hands?*
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

Off one's head. See *head*.—**Off the hinges.** See *hinge*.

off (ôf), *a.* and *n.* [< *off*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. More distant; further; hence, as applied to horses, oxen, etc., driven in pairs abreast (the driver's position being on the left of them), right; right-hand: opposed to *near* or *left-hand*: as, the *off* side in driving; the *off* horse.

The guard has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler about the grey mare that hurt her *off* fore-leg last Tuesday. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxviii.

Fancy eight matched teams of glossy bays—four horses to the team—each "near" horse mounted by a rider who controlled his mate, the *off* horse!
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 786.

2. In *cricket*, on that side of the field which is to the left of the bowler: opposed to *on*. See diagram under *cricket*[2].—3. Leading out of or away from a main line: applied to streets: as, we turned out of Oxford street into an *off* street.

Friar-street is one of the smaller *off* thoroughfares. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 479.

4. Characterized by discontinuance or interruption of that which is usual or normal; not occupied with or devoted to the usual business or affairs: as, this is an *off* day; *off* time; an *off* year (in *U. S. politics*, a year in which no important elections take place).

Such horses as Queen's Crawley possessed went to plough, or ran in the Trafalgar Coach; and it was with a team of these very horses, on an *off* day, that Miss Sharp was brought to the Hall. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ix.

A vast apple-tree, whose trunk was some three feet through, and whose towering top was heavy, even in an *off*-year for apples, with a mass of young fruit.
Howells, Three Villages, Shirley.

5. Away from the mark or right direction; mistaken; wrong: as, you are quite *off* in that matter. [Colloq.]—6. Conditioned; circumstanced. In this sense *off* is peculiarly idiomatic, *well off*, for example, meaning literally 'fully out,' namely, of hindering conditions; hence, 'well-conditioned': as, he is well *off*; they found themselves worse *off* than before.

Marriage is at present so much out of fashion that a lady is very well *off* who can get any husband at all.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxviii.

The poor—that is to say, the working-classes—have grown distinctly better *off*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 260.

Poorly, very poorly *off* are our peasants!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 377.

II. *n.* 1†. Same as *offing*.

The shippe lay thwart to wende a flood, in the *off*, at a Southsouthcast moone. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 291.

2. In *cricket*, that part of the field to the bowler's left.

Johnson, the young bowler, is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the *off*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

off (ôf), *interj.* [Exclamatory use of *off*, *adv.*] Away! depart! begone!

off (ôf), *v. i.* [< *off*, *adv.*] *Naut.*, to move off shore; steer from the land: said of a ship, and used only in the present participle: as, the vessel was *offing* at the time the accident happened.

offa (of'ä), *n.* Same as *affa*.

offal (of'al), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *off-fall*; < ME. *offal*, fallen remnants, chips of wood, etc. (= D. *afval* = G. *abfall* = Icel. Sw. *affall* = Dan. *affald*, offal); < *of*, *off*, + *fall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That which falls off, as a chip or chips in dressing wood or stone; that which is suffered to fall off as of little value or use.

On the floores of the lower [oven] they lay the *offals* of flax, over those mats, and upon them their egges, at least sixe thousand in an oven. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

Of gold the very smallest filings are precious, and our Blessed Saviour, when there was no want of provision, yet gave it in charge to his disciples the *off-fall* should not be lost. *Sanderson*, quoted in Trench's Select Glossary, [ed. 1887.

That which the world offers in her best pleasures is but shells, *offals*, and parings.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

Especially—2. Waste meat; the parts of a butchered animal which are rejected as unfit for use.

A barrow of butcher's *offal*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 5.

What in the butcher's trade is considered the *offal* of a bullock was explained by Mr. Deputy Hicks before the last Select Committee of the House of Commons on Smithfield Market: "The carcass," he said, "as it hangs clear of everything else, is the carcass, and all else constitutes the *offal*." *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 9.

3. Refuse of any kind; rubbish.

To have right to deal in things sacred was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions. *South.*

His part of the harbor is the receptacle of all the *offal* of the town. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 47.

4. In the *fisheries:* (*a*) Small fish of various kinds taken in seines among larger or more valuable kinds, and thrown away or used for manure, etc. [Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.] (*b*) Low-priced and inferior fish: distinguished from *prime*. Fish caught with the trawl average one fourth prime and three fourths offal.

II. *a.* Waste; refuse: as, *offal* wood.

Glean not in barren soil these *offal* ears,
Sith reap thou may'st whole harvests of delight.
Southwell, Lewd Love is Loss.

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corn.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

off-and-on (ôf'and-on'), *a.* [< *off and on*, adverbial phrase: see under *off*, *adv.*] Occasional.

The faithful dog,
The *off-and-on* companion of my walk.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iv.

off-bear (ôf'bãr), *v. t.* In *brickmaking*, to carry off from the molding-table and place on the ground to dry.

Others still [in pictures on tombs in Thebes] are *off-bearing* the bricks and laying them out on the ground to dry.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 18.

off-bearer (ôf'bãr'ėr), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a workman employed to carry the bricks from the molding-table and lay them on the ground to dry.

Each gang is composed of one moulder, one wheeler, and one boy called an *off-bearer*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 108.

off-cap† (ôf'kap'), *v. i.* To take off the cap by way of obeisance or salutation. [Rare.]

Three great ones of the city . . .
Off-capp'd to him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 10.

offcast (ôf'kàst), *n.* That which is rejected as useless.

The *offcasts* of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott. (*Davies.*)

off-come (ôf'kum), *n.* Apology; excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext. [Scotch.]

off-corn (ôf'kôrn), *n.* Waste or inferior corn thrown out during dressing.

Such *off-corn* as cometh give wife for her share. *Tusser.*

offcut (ôf'kut), *n.* In *printing:* (*a*) Any excess of paper which is cut off the main sheet. (*b*) That part of a printed sheet which is cut from the main sheet and separately folded. In the ordinary half-sheet form of 12mo, pages 5, 6, 7, and 8 are in the offcut of the half sheet of twelve pages.

offence, offenceless, etc. See *offense*, etc.

offend (ọ-fend'), *v.* [< ME. *offenden*, < OF. *offendre* = Sp. *ofender* = Pg. *offender* = It. *offendere*, offend, < L. *offendere*, thrust or strike against, come upon, stumble, blunder, commit an offense, displease, < *ob*, before, + OL. *fendere*, strike: see *defend*, *fend*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To strike; attack; assail.

We have power granted us to defend ourselves and *offend* our enemies, as well by sea as by land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 360.

He [the Spaniard] had a Mascheat, or long Knife, wherewith he kept them [the sailors] both from seizing him, they having nothing in their hands wherewith to defend themselves or *offend* him. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 254.

2†. To injure; harm; hurt.

Who hath yow misboden or *offended?*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 51.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but *offend'st* thy lungs to speak so lond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 140.

3. To displease; give offense or displeasure to; shock; annoy; pain; molest.

The rankest compound of villanous smell that ever *offended* nostril. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 93.

A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. Prov. xviii. 19.

I acquaint you
Aforehand, if you *offend* me, I must beat you.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

4. To disobey or sin against (a person); transgress or violate (a law or right).

Marry, Sir, he hath *offended* the law.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 16.

She found she had *offended* God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune.
Browning, Ring and Book, iii. 182.

5†. To cause to offend or transgress; lead into disobedience or evil.

If thy right eye *offend* thee [causeth thee to stumble, in the revised version], pluck it out. Mat. v. 29.

Whoso shall *offend* [cause . . . to stumble, in the revised version] one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea. Mat. xviii. 6.

=Syn. 3. To vex, chafe, irritate, provoke, nettle, fret, gall.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strike, attack, or assail one.

In the morning and eneuing the cold doth *offend* more then it doth about noone tide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

2. To disobey, violate, or transgress law, whether human or divine; commit a fault or crime; sin: sometimes with *against*.

Nor yet *against* Cæsar have I *offended* anything at all. Acts xxv. 8.

If meat make my brother to *offend*, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to *offend*. 1 Cor. viii. 13.

In a free Commonwealth, the Governor or chief Counselor *offending* may be remov'd and punish'd without the least Commotion. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

3†. To give offense or displeasure; do anything displeasing, or calculated to cause dislike or anger.

But lorde, what ayles the kyng at me?
For vn-to hym I neuere *offende*.
York Plays, p. 140.

offendant (ọ-fen'dant), *n.* [See *offend*.] One who offends; an offender. *Holland.*

If the *offendant* did consider the griefe and shame of punishment, he would containe himselfe within the compasse of a better course.
Breton, Packet of Letters, p. 43. (*Davies.*)

offender (ọ-fen'dėr), *n.* One who offends; one who transgresses or violates a law, whether human or divine; one who infringes rules and regulations; one who acts contrary to the rights of others, or to social rule or custom; one who displeases or annoys; one who gives offense, or incurs the dislike or resentment of another.

My lords, let pale *offenders* pardon crane:
If we offend, lawa rigour let us haue.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, I.

O love beyond degree!
Th' offended dies to set th' *offender* free.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

She hugged the *offender*, and forgave the offence.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 367.

=Syn. *Offender, Delinquent*, culprit. *Offender* differs from *delinquent* in that a *delinquent* is, strictly, a negative transgressor, one who neglects to comply with the requirements of the law, whereas an *offender* is a positive transgressor, one who violates law or social rule. Both are general words, covering the offenses or delinquencies under divine or human laws, social usages, etc.

offending (ọ-fen′ding), *n.* The act of committing an offense; offense; fault; transgression; crime.

> The very head and front of my *offending*
> Hath this extent, no more.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 80.

offendress (ọ-fen′dres), *n.* [< *offender* + *-ess.*] A female offender.

> A desperate *offendress* against nature.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 153.

offense, offence (ọ-fens′), *n.* [< ME. *offense, offence*, < OF. *offense, offence*, F. *offense* = Pr. *offensa* = Sp. *ofensa* = Pg. It. *offensa*, < L. *offensa*, an offense, orig. fem. of *offensus*, pp. of *offendere*, offend: see *offend.*] 1. Assault; attack: as, weapons or arms of *offense*.

> Courtesy . . . would not be persuaded to offer any *offense*, but only to stand up on the best defensive guard.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*

> For *offence* they [the Belgians] wore a ponderous sabre, and carried a Gaulish pike, with flame-like and undulating edges. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 116.

2†. Harm; hurt; injury.

> Litel witen folk what is to yerne;
> That they ne fynde in hire desire *offence*,
> For cloud of errour ne ist hem discerne
> What beat is. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 199.

> So shall he waste his means, weary his soldiers,
> Doing himself *offence*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 201.

3. Transgression; sin; fault; wrong.

> This young Squyer auerly dede non *offence*,
> And thou hast smetyn hym here in my presence.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 552.

> He . . . offer'd himself to die
> For man's *offence*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 410.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A crime or misdemeanor; a transgression of law. It implies a violation of law for which the public authorities may prosecute, not merely one which gives rise to a private cause of action only. More specifically—(*b*) A misdemeanor or transgression of the law which is not indictable, but is punishable summarily or by the forfeiture of a penalty.

4. Affront; insult; injustice; wrong; that which wounds the feelings and causes displeasure or resentment.

> Many a bard without *offence*
> Has link'd our names together in his lay.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. Displeasure; annoyance; mortification; umbrage; anger.

> Content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> And you, good uncle, banish all *offence*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 96.

Capital, cumulative, infamous, military, etc., **offense.** See the adjectives.—**To give offense,** to cause displeasure.

> To decline the acceptance of a present generally *gives offence*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 259.

To take offense, to feel displeasure or resentment; be offended.=**Syn. 3.** Misdeed, fault, delinquency, indignity, trespass. Referring to the comparison under *crime*, it may be added that *offense* is a very indefinite word, covering the whole range of the others, while *misdemeanor* is a specific word, applying to an act which is cognizable by civil, school, family, or other authority, and does not appear in the aspect of an *offense* against anything but law or rules.—**5.** Indignation, resentment.

offenseless, offenceless (ọ-fens′les), *a.* [< *offense* + *-less.*] Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive; harmless.

> Even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 275.

offenselessly, offencelessly (ọ-fens′les-li), *adv.* Inoffensively; harmlessly.

offensible† (ọ-fen′si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *offensible*, offensive, < LL. *offensibilis*, liable to stumble, < L. *offendere*, pp. *offensus*, stumble against, offend: see *offend.*] Causing offense; offensive.

> Those who wil take in hand any enterprise that naturally is seditious or *offensible* haue not to consider of the occasion that moueth them to rise, but only the good & euil end which therof may proceede.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 239.

offension† (ọ-fen′shọn), *n.* [ME. *offensioun*, < OF. *offension* = Sp. *ofension* = Pg. *offensão* = It. *offensione*, < L. *offensio(n-)*, a striking against, offense, < *offendere*, pp. *offensus*, offend: see *offend.*] Assault; attack.

> My berd, myn heer that hongeth longe adoun,
> That nevere yit ne felte *offensioun*
> Of rasour nor of schere.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1558.

offensious†, **offencious**† (ọ-fen′shus), *a.* [< *offensi(on)* + *-ous.*] Offensive.

> *Ret.* 'Tis Ramus, the king's professor of logic.
> *Gui.* Stab him!
> *Ram.* Oh! good my lord, wherein hath Ramus been so *offencious?* *Marlowe*, Massacre at Paris, l. 8.

offensive (ọ-fen′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *offensif* = Sp. *ofensivo* = Pg. It. *offensivo*, < L. as if **offensivus*, < *offendere*, pp. *offensus*, offend: see *offend.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving to offend, assail, or attack; used in attack: opposed to *defensive:* as, *offensive* weapons.—2. Consisting in or proceeding by attack; assailant; invading; aggressive: opposed to *defensive.*

> There is no *offensive* War yet made by Spain against K. John. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 42.

> They say my lord duke, besides his business at the Hague, hath a general commission to treat with all princes for a league *offensive* and defensive against the house of Austria.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 60.

3†. Serving to injure; injurious.

> It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. Causing or giving offense; fitted or intended to offend or give displeasure; provocative of displeasure; insulting; annoying; displeasing: as, an *offensive* remark; *offensive* behavior.

> An *offensive* wife
> That hath enraged him.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 210.

> She did not exactly comprehend his manner, although, on better observation, its feature seemed rather to be lack of ceremony than any approach to *offensive* rudeness.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

5. Disgusting; disagreeable; giving pain or unpleasant sensations: as, an *offensive* smell.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Aggressive, Offensive.* See *aggressive.*—**4.** *Invidious, Offensive* (see *invidious*); distasteful, obnoxious, impertinent, rude, insolent, abusive, scurrilous.—**5.** Nauseating, sickening, loathsome.

II. *n.* With the definite article: An aggressive attitude or course of operations; a posture of attack: as, to act on or assume *the offensive.*

offensively (ọ-fen′siv-li), *adv.* 1. By way of invasion or unprovoked attack; aggressively.—2. In an offensive or displeasing manner; displeasingly; unpleasantly; disagreeably.—3†. Injuriously; mischievously.

offensiveness (ọ-fen′siv-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being offensive; injuriousness; unpleasantness.

offer (of′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *offren*, < AS. *offrian* = OS. *offron, offran* = OFries. *offaria, offria* = D. MLG. *offeren* = OHG. *opfarōn, offarōn*, MHG. *opfern, ophern*, G. *opfern* = Icel. Sw. *offra* = Dan. *ofre*, offer (in earliest Teut. use 'offer as a sacrifice,' the eccl. use of the L. *offerre* in this sense explaining its early appearance in Teut.), = OF. (also F.) *offrir* = Pr. *offrir, ufrir* = It. *offerire, offerire, offerare* (cf. Sp. *ofrecer* = Pg. *offerecer*), < L. *offerre*, ML. also *offerare*, bring before, present, offer, < *ob*, before, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer, defer*[1], *proffer, differ, prefer, refer*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring or put forward; present to notice; hold out to notice or for acceptance; present: sometimes used reflexively.

> And as ye *offre yow* to me, so I *offre me* to yow with trewe herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 482.

> A mixed scene *offers itself*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 613.

> I *offer* it to the reason of any Man, whether he think the knowledg of Christian Religion harder than any other Art or Science to attain. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

> Who shall say what prospect life *offers* to another?
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 13.

2. To present for acceptance or rejection; tender or make tender of; hence, to bid or tender as a price: as, to *offer* ten dollars for a thing.

> Nor, shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
> Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ii. 79.

> Our author *offers* no reason. *Locke.*

3. To present solemnly, or as an act of worship: often with *up:* as, to *offer up* a prayer; to *offer* sacrifices; hence, to sacrifice; immolate.

> With oute the Zate of that Temple is an Awtiere, where Jewes werein wont to *offren* Dowves and Turtles.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Our Sauyour Criste was *offerde* vpon the same stone whan Symyon Juatus toke hym in his armes.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 45.

> Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock for a sin-offering for atonement. Ex. xxix. 36.

> An holy priesthood, to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices.
> 1 Pet. ii. 5.

4. To expose for sale.—5. To propose to give or to do; proffer; volunteer; show a disposition or declare a willingness to do (something): as, to *offer* help; to *offer* battle.

> Since the 9th of July his readiness to "*offer* battle," or to "strike" when the proper moment should arrive, had oozed away. *The Century*, XXXVI. 285.

6. To attempt to do; set about doing (something) to or against one; attempt; make a show of doing (something): as, to *offer* violence or resistance; to *offer* an insult.

> I was afeard he would have flung a stone at my head, or otherwise have *offered* some violence to me.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 126.

> *Offering* to returne to the Boat, the Salvages assayed to carry him away perforce.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

> I rose up, and placed him in my own seat: a compliment I pay to few. The first thing he uttered was, "Isaac, fetch me a cup of your cherry-brandy before you *offer* to ask any question." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Adduce, Allege, Assign*, etc. (see *adduce*), exhibit, extend, hold out, furnish, give, propound, propose, show, move.

II. *intrans.* 1. To present itself; come into view or be at hand: as, an opportunity now *offers.*

> Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To present or make an offering; offer up prayer, thanks, etc.; present a eucharistic oblation.

> By water to White Hall, and there to chapel in my pew. . . . And then the King come down and *offered*, and took the sacrament upon his knees. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 280.

3†. To present one's self in order to pay court or respects; pay one's respects.

> The oath which obliges the knights, whenever they are within two miles of Windsor, to go and *offer.*
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 168.

4†. To act on the offensive; deal a blow.

> Gaffray a stroke gaffe tho his acuile vppon,
> He *offeryng* so, the heime rent and foulle raide.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3090.

> So that his power, like to a fangless lion,
> May *offer*, but not hold.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 219.

To offer at, to make an attempt at; essay: as, the horse *offered at* the leap; I will not *offer at* that which I cannot do.

> *Offering at* wit too? why, Galla,
> Where hast thou been? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

offer (of′ėr), *n.* [= OFries. *offer* = D. *offer* = MLG. *offer* = OHG. *opfar, opphar, offar, ophar, opfer, opher*, MHG. *opfer*, G. *opfer* = Icel. *offr* = Sw. Dan. *offer;* from the verb.] 1. The act of presenting to notice or for acceptance, or that which is brought forward or presented to notice or for acceptance; a proposal made and submitted: as, his *offer* of protection was declined; to receive an *offer* of marriage.

> The *offers* he doth make
> Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
> *Daniel.*

> When *offers* are disdain'd, and love deny'd,
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 82.

2. The act of bidding or proposing to give a price or to do for a price, or the sum bid; a tender or proposal to give or do something for a specified equivalent, or for something in return: as, no *offer* of less than a dollar will be received; he made an *offer* for the building of the bridge.

> When stock is high, they come between,
> Making by second hand their *offers.*
> *Swift*, South-Sea Project, at. 20.

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; show; pretense.

> I never saw her yet
> Make *offer* at the least glance of affection,
> But still so modest, wise! *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

> He had no sooner spoken these words, but he made an *offer* of throwing himself into the water.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

4†. An offering; something presented by way of sacrifice or of acknowledgment.

> Let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay awhile with me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

On offer, for sale.—**Promise and offer,** in *Scots law.* See *promise.*

offerable (of′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *offrable;* as *offer* + *-able.*] Capable of being offered.

offerer (of′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who offers, in any sense of that word, or presents for acceptance; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship; one who offers a proposal, or makes a bid or tender.

offering (of′ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. **offring*, also, by confusion, *offrende*, < AS. *offrung, ofrung* (= MLG. *offeringe* = MHG. *opferunge*, G. *opferung* = Sw. Dan. *offring*), an offering, sacrifice, verbal n. of *offrian*, offer: see *offer, v.*] 1. The act of one who offers: as, there were few *offerings* in railroad shares to-day; heavy *offerings* in December wheat.—2. That which is offered; a thing offered or given; a gift. Specifically—(*a*) Something offered or presented in divine service, as an expression of gratitude or thanks, to procure some favor or benefit, or to atone for sin or conciliate the Deity; an oblation; a sacrifice. In the ancient Jewish Church offerings were classed as burnt-offerings, peace-, sin-, and trespass-offerings. They may also be divided into animal or bloody offerings (sheep, goats, cattle, doves), and vegetable or unbloody offerings. (*b*) A contribution (strictly a religious contribution given to or by means of a church) given for the support of some cause, or consecrated to some special

purpose: as, *offerings* for the poor. [The term *offerings* in the Church of England includes payments made in accordance with custom to the vicar of the parish, either occasionally, as at sacraments, marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, etc., or at Easter or Christmas.]

And sche bigan to bidde and prey
Upon the bare grounde knelende,
And aftir that made hir *offrende*.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

Easter offerings. See *Easter dues*, under *Easter*[1].—**Offering day**, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a day on which it was formerly and is still in some places customary to make special alms and offerings for the poor. These days are Christmas day, Easter day, Whitsunday, and the feast of the dedication of the parish church, or, instead of the latter two, Midsummer and Michaelmas.

offering-sheet (of'ėr-ing-shēt), *n.* In the *Western Church*, during early and medieval times, a white linen cloth or fanon in which the bread intended for eucharistic use was presented by the people. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 33.

offertoire (of-ėr-twor'), *n.* [F.: see *offertory*.] Same as *offertory*.

offertorium (of-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *offertoria* (-ä). [LL.] Same as *offertory*.

offertory (of'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *offertories* (-riz). [< ME. *offertory, offeratory* (also *offertoire*, < OF.) = OF. (and F.) *offertoire* = Sp. *ofertorio* = Pg. It. *offertorio*, < LL. *offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, < *offertor*, an offerer, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] 1†. The act of offering, or the thing offered.

He [St. Paul] gave his will, made an *offertory* of that, as well as of his goods, choosing the act which was enjoined.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 55.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In medieval usage—(1) A cloth of fine linen or richer material used to receive the bread offered by the people. (2) A cloth with which the deacon or assistant at mass lifted the chalice. (3) A strip of silk worn like a scarf, with which the acolyte, or afterward the subdeacon, held the empty paten from the time of the lesser oblation till the end of the canon. Also called the *offertory veil*. (*b*) In the mass of the Roman Catholic and in the communion office of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches—(1) The verses or the anthem said or sung while the gifts of the people are received and the celebrant is placing the unconsecrated elements on the altar; also, the musical setting of such verses or anthem. (2) The money (or, as formerly, other gifts) then received from the people. (3) The oblation of the unconsecrated elements then made by the celebrant. Also called the *lesser oblation*. See *oblation*, 3. (4) The part of the service beginning with the offertory verses or anthem and ending before the *Sursum Corda*.—**Offertory dish.** Same as *alms-basin*.

offerture† (of'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *offerture*, an offer, proposal, < ML. *offertura*, an offering, < L. *offerre*, offer: see *offer*.] An offer; an overture; a proposal.

Bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

off-fall†, *n.* See *offal*.

off-flow (ôf'flō), *n.* A channel or way by which surplus water may be discharged or allowed to flow off.

offhand (ôf'hand'), *adv.* 1. At once; without deliberation or premeditation; without previous preparation or practice.

But then she reads so—my stars! how she will read *off hand!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

We cannot say, without looking carefully to the scale on the map, how many miles Corfu lies from the coast of Thessaly, any more than we can say *offhand* how many miles Anglesey lies from the coast of Norfolk.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 337.

2. From the hand; without the support of a rest.

Rifles were, however, always permitted to compete with them, under equitable restrictions. These were, that they should be fired *off-hand*, while the shot-guns were allowed a rest, the distance being equal.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 203.

offhand (ôf'hand), *a.* [< *offhand*, *adv.*] 1. Without study or premeditation; impromptu: as, an *offhand* remark; an *offhand* speech.

One searches in vain [in Matthew Arnold's works] for a blithe, musical, gay, or serious *off-hand* poem.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 92.

2. Free and easy; unstudied or unconventional: as, an *offhand* manner.

He [Gray] has the knack of saying droll things in an *offhand* way, and as if they cost him nothing.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

offhanded (ôf'han'ded), *adv.* [< *offhand* + *-ed*[2].] Offhand; without hesitation. [Colloq.]

Nor, I'll venture to say, without scrutiny could he Pronounce her, *off-handed*, a Punch or a Judy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 52.

offhandedly (ôf'han'ded-li), *adv.* Offhand; in an offhand manner. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 541. [Colloq.]

office (of'is), *n.* [< ME. *office, offyce*, < OF. *office, offyz*, F. *office* = Sp. *oficio* = Pg. *officio* = It. *offizio, uffizio, ufizio, uficio*, < L. *officium*, a service, an obligatory service, duty, official duty, office, court, etc., prob. contr. from *opificium*, the doing of a work, a working, < *opifex*, one who does a work, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*. Cf. *officinal*.] 1. Service; duty or duties to the performance of which a person is appointed; function assigned by a superior authority; hence, employment; business; that which one undertakes or is expected to do.

Let no preacher be negligent in doing his *office*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The way to increase spiritual comforts is to be strict in the *offices* of humble obedience.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

So, Jack Tapster, do me thine *office*.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

2. That which is performed or is intended or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or which anything is fitted to perform or customarily performs; function.

My voice had lost his *office* & was dead.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms.
Newton, Opticks.

The *office* of geometry, he [Plato] said, was to discipline the mind, not to minister to the base wants of the body.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. A position or situation to which certain duties are attached; a post the possession of which imposes certain duties upon the possessor and confers authority for their performance; a post or place held by an officer, an official, or a functionary.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. Rom. xi. 13.

An *office* is a right to exercise an employment, public or private, as in the case of bailiffs, receivers, and the like.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 123, note.

4. Specifically, a position of authority under a government: as, a man in *office;* to accept *office*. In *law*: (*a*) The right and duty conferred on an individual to perform any part of the functions of government, and receive such compensation, if any, as the law may affix to the service: more specifically called *public office*. It implies authority to exercise some part of the power of the state, a tenure of right therein, some continuous duration, and usually emoluments. It is often defined simply as a public charge or employment; but there are many instances of public charge or employment which are not in law deemed *offices*, such as the service of a janitor, or that of a person designated by special act to buy goods for public use. In early English law *office* was regarded as a right, and could be conferred on a man and his heirs. In United States law it is a duty or agency conferred for public benefit; and, although the tenure is to some extent matter of right, the compensation is subject to change by the legislature, unless constitutionally fixed. (*b*) In a more general sense, the word *office* includes continuous powers or functions to act under direct sanction of law in the affairs of others without their appointment or consent: as, the *office* of an executor or of a trustee. (*c*) In a private corporation: (1) A continuous power or function the existence of which forms part of the organization of the body, as distinguished from the service of agents and servants. (2) Executive or administrative powers and functions, as distinguished from membership in the governing body, as those of the directors and officers of a bank.

5. In *old Eng. law*, jurisdiction; bailiwick: as, a constable sworn "to prevent all bloodshed, outcries, affrays, and rescouses [rescues] done within his *office*."—6. Inquest of office (which see, under *inquest*).—7. A building or room in which one transacts business or discharges his professional duties: as, a lawyer's or doctor's *office;* the *office* of a factory or lumber-yard; especially, a place where public business is transacted: as, the county clerk's *office;* the post-*office;* the war-*office:* also (in the plural), the apartments wherein domestics discharge the several duties attached to a house, as kitchens, pantries, brew-houses, and the like, along with outhouses, such as the stables, etc., of a mansion or palace, or the barns, cow-houses, etc., of a farm.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones?
Shak., Rich. II., I. 2. 69.

As for *offices*, let them stand at a distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

8. The persons collectively who transact business in an office: often applied specifically to an insurance company: as, a fire-*office*.—9. An act of good or ill voluntarily tendered (usually in a good sense); service: usually in the plural.

Wolves and bears, . . .
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 189.

I am a man that hath not done your love
All the worst *offices*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

My Lord of Leicester hath done some good *Offices* to accommodate Matters. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The prescribed order or form for a service of the church, or for devotional use, or the service so prescribed; especially, the forms for the canonical hours collectively (the *divine office*): as, the communion *office*, the confirmation *office*, the *office* of prime, etc.; to recite *office*. (*b*) In the Mozarabic and in some old Gallican and monastic liturgies, in the Uses of Sarum and York, and in the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549, the introit. Also *officium*. (*c*) In canon law, a benefice which carries no jurisdiction with it.—11†. Mark of authority; badge of office.

The sumenere a rod schalle haue in honde,
As *office* for almes, y vndurstonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

Ambrosian office. See *Ambrosian*[2].—**Arms of office,** in *her.* See *arm*[2], 7.—**Circumlocution Office.** See *circumlocution*.—**Color of office.** See *color*.—**Cook's office,** the galley. [Naut. slang.]—**Crown office.** See *crown*.—**Dead-letter office.** See *dead*.—**Divine office.** See def. 10 and *divine*.—**Foreign office.** See *foreign*.—**Holy Office,** the Inquisition: this title, however, properly belongs to the "Congregation" established at Rome by Pope Paul III. in 1542, to which the direction of the tribunal of the Inquisition is subject.—**Home Office.** See *home*.—**House of office**†. See *house*[1].—**Hydrographic, imprest, intelligence, land,** etc., **office.** See the qualifying words.—**Jack in office, Jack out of office.** See *Jack*[1].—**Little office of the Blessed Virgin,** a collection of psalms, lessons, and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary, arranged in imitation of the breviary, and formerly appointed in the Roman Catholic Church to be read by certain religious in addition to the divine office.—**Military office.** See *military*, 2.—**Ministerial offices, Mozarabic office, naval office.** See the adjectives.—**Oath of office.** See *oath*.—**Occasional office,** the form for a religious service which does not recur at stated intervals, but is limited to certain occasions or relates to certain individuals only; a service other than the holy communion or daily prayers. Such occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer are those for baptism, confirmation, matrimony, visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, institution of a minister, etc.—**Office copy,** in *law*. See *copy*.—**Office found,** in *law*, the finding of a jury in an inquest of office by which the crown becomes entitled to take possession of real or personal property. See *inquest*.—**Office hours,** the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office of detail.** See *detail*.—**To give the office,** to suggest as a job; furnish a hint; supply information. [Slang, Eng.]=**Syn.** *Business, Pursuit*, etc. (see *occupation*), post, situation, place, capacity.

office† (of'is), *v. t.* [< OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Sp. *oficiar* = Pg. *officiar* = It. *officiare, uffiziare*, < ML. *officiare*, perform an office, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*, *n.* Cf. *officiate*.] 1. To perform in the way of office or service; serve; perform; transact.

Shall I stay here to do 't? no, no, although
The air of paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 128.

2. To intrust with an office; place in an office.

So stands this squire
Officed with me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 172.

3. To move by means of office or by exercise of official authority. [Rare.]

A Jack-guardant cannot *office* me from my son Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 68.

office-bearer (of'is-bâr'ėr), *n.* One who has been intrusted with the discharge of some official duty, as in directing the affairs of a corporation, company, society, etc.

office-book (of'is-bůk), *n.* A service-book; a book containing religious offices or services.

office-holder (of'is-hōl'dėr), *n.* One who is in possession of an office under government; in general, any official.

officer (of'i-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *officer*, < OF. *officier*, F. *officier* = Pr. *officier* = It. *officiere*, < ML. *officiarius*, an officer, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*.] 1. One who holds an office, or to whom has been intrusted a share in the management or direction of some business or undertaking, such as a society, corporation, company, etc., or who fills some position involving responsibility, to which he has been formally appointed.—2. Specifically, a person holding a public office, under a national, state, or municipal government, and authorized thereby to exercise some specific function: as, an *officer* of the Treasury Department; a custom-house or excise *officer;* law *officers;* a court *officer*. In constitutional provisions and statutes regulating the appointment, tenure, emoluments, etc., of public officers, the designations "officers," "civil officers," "public officers," "executive officers," "judicial officers," "legislative officers," "administrative officers," and the like commonly have in American law peculiar meanings dependent on the connection in which the phrases are used, and on other provisions of law necessary to be considered with them.

All the principal ministers of the British crown are popularly called the great *officers* of state.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 458.

3. Used absolutely: (*a*) One who holds a commission in the army or navy. In the army *general officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces composed of several regiments, as generals, lieutenant-generals, major-generals, and brigadiers. *Staff-officers* belong to the general staff, and include the quartermaster-general, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, etc. *Commissioned officers*, in the British army, include colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors (*field-officers*), and captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants (*company officers*), and are appointed by a commission from the crown or from a lord lieutenant; in the United States army these hold their commissions from the President, the lowest grade being that of second lieutenant. *Brevet officers* are those who hold a nominal rank above that for which they receive pay. *Non-commissioned officers* are usually appointed by the commanding officers of the regiments, and are intermediate between commissioned officers and private soldiers, as sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, sergeants, corporals, and drum- and fife-majors. Officers in the navy are distinguished as *commissioned officers*, holding their commissions in the British navy from the lords of the Admiralty and in the United States navy from the President; *warrant officers*, holding warrants in the British navy from the Admiralty, and in the United States navy from the Secretary of the Navy, as boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers; and *petty officers*, appointed by the captain or officer commanding the ship. Officers in the navy are also classed as *line* or *combatant officers*, and *staff* or *non-combatant officers*, the latter comprising paymasters, and medical, commissariat, and other civil officers. See *line*[2], 14. (*b*) In the law of corporations, one who holds an office, such as a director or cashier, as distinguished from one who is an employee, as a bookkeeper. It is disputed whether a bank-teller is properly included in the designation of *officers* or not. The question would often be determined by a reference to the charter or by-laws of the particular bank. More specifically, in popular use, an *officer* is an executive officer, such as the president, secretary, or treasurer, as distinguished from a member of the board of directors or an employee. (*c*) A policeman, constable, or beadle.

It is no solecism to call a police-constable an *officer*, although the chief constable would speak of him as one of his "men." A police-constable is a peace *officer*, with the rights and duties of such, and is therefore entitled to be styled an *officer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 237.

(*d*) In some honorary orders, a member of higher rank than the lowest; in the Legion of Honor, the degree next higher than that of chevalier or knight.—**Executive officer.** See *executive*.—**General officer**, an officer who commands an army, a division, or a brigade; a general. See def. 3 (*a*).—**Marine officer, naval officer**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Officer de facto**, in *law*, a person who by some color of right is in possession of an office and for the time being performs its duties with public acquiescence. Hence his acts are generally valid as to the public, though he may have no right as against the state.—**Officer de jure**, a person who, possessing the legal qualifications, has been lawfully chosen to the office in question, and has fulfilled the conditions precedent to the performance of its duties. Hence he has a right to retain the office and receive its compensation. *Cooley*.—**Officer of arms**, in *her.*, one of the officials concerned with heraldry, as a king-at-arms, herald, or pursuivant.—**Officer of the day**, an officer who has charge, for the time being, of the guard, prisoners, and police of a military force or camp, and inspects the guard, messes, barracks, storehouses, corrals, etc.—**Officer of the deck**, the officer who has charge, for the time being, of the management of a ship.—**Officer of the guard**, a commissioned officer who is detailed daily to command the guard. He is under the orders of the officer of the day; he instructs the non-commissioned officers and privates of the guard in their duties, inspects the reliefs, visits the sentinels, and is responsible for the good order and discipline of the guard and prisoners, and also for the property they use.—**Officer of the watch.** See *watch-officer*.—**Orderly officer.** See *orderly*.

officer (of'i-sėr), *v.* [< *officer*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To minister; be of service.

The small store he set on princes and the nobility, unless they were *officering* to the welfare of the community of their fellow-men.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), ii. 95, Commentary.

II. *trans.* 1. To furnish with officers; appoint officers over.

These vessels, owned, controlled, and *officered* by the Confederate Government, sailed sometimes under the British flag. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 226.

2. To serve as officers for.

Men of education . . . pass certain examinations, pay for their own outfit and food, work hard in the army for a year, are then dismissed on passing another examination, and become available in war chiefly to *officer* the reserves.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 11.

office-seeker (of'is-sē'kėr), *n.* One who seeks public office.

official (ọ-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *official* (n.), < OF. *official*, *officiel*, F. *officiel* = Sp. *oficial* = Pg. *official* = It. *ofiziale*, *ufiziale*, < LL. *officialis*, of or belonging to duty or office (ML. as a noun, an official), < L. *officium*, duty, office: see *office*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to office or the performance of the duties of an office: as, *official* duty; *official* cares or responsibility.

Whose heavy hours were passed with busy men
In the dull practice of th' *official* pen.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 119.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; hence, authorized: as, an *official* statement or report.—3†. Performing duties or offices; rendering useful service; ministering.

The stomach and other parts *official* unto nutrition.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

Official arms, in *her.*, arms assumed because representing an office or dignity, and impaled or in other way combined with the paternal arms: thus, a bishop impales the arms of his see with his personal arms.

II. *n.* 1. One who is invested with an office of a public nature; one holding a civil appointment: as, a government *official;* a railway *official*.

There shal no jugge imperial,
Ne bisshop, ne *official*,
Done jugement on me.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6420.

One of those legislators especially odious to *officials*—an independent "large-acred" member.
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 4.

The hardest work of all, in one sense, falls on that much-abused *official*, the Chief Clerk, who has to sit in a public room, accessible to every one.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 16.

2. In *Eng. eccles. law*, a person appointed as judge by a bishop, chapter, or archdeacon, to hear causes in the ecclesiastical courts.

officialdom (ọ-fish'al-dum), *n.* [< *official* + *-dom*.] Officials collectively or as a class.

The language of *officialdom* is entirely French, indeed, thinly cloaked in a departmental disguise of English terminations. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

officialism (ọ-fish'al-izm), *n.* [< *official* + *-ism*.] 1. Official position; office-holding; public office.

He is the first Irish leader of whose party no member could be tempted by the extravagant salaries with which *officialism* is endowed in Ireland.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 13.

2. An official system.

Military *officialism* everywhere tends to usurp the place of civil *officialism*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 266.

In what relation does His Headship stand to the political and social organizations that call themselves Churches, and the *officialisms* they have created?
Contemporary Rev., LI. 212.

3. That view of official position which regards office, and the mere discharge of official duty, without reference to public or other interests, as all-important; excessive attention to official routine and office detail; official strictness or stiffness; "red-tapeism."

The melancholy years at St. Helens, which will, we fear, prove only more and more ignoble when *officialism* allows its records to see the light. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 338.

4. Perfunctoriness.

There is necessarily an indefinite amount of unreality and *officialism* in worship—i. e., of worship simulated by mechanical imitation. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 15.

officiality (ọ-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *official* + *-ity*.] Same as *officialty*. *Hume*.

officialize (ọ-fish'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *officialized*, ppr. *officializing*. [< *official* + *-ize*.] To render official in character.

officially (ọ-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an official capacity; as an official: as, I am not *officially* cognizant of the matter; *officially* connected with some undertaking.—2. By the proper officer, or in accordance with official requirements; duly and formally, as by an official: as, accounts or reports *officially* verified; persons *officially* notified.

officialty (ọ-fish'al-ti), *n.* [< *official* + *-ty*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe*. (*b*) The court or jurisdiction of which an official is head. (*c*) The building in which an ecclesiastical court or other deliberative or governing body assembles, or has its official seat; a chapter-house: as, the *officialty* of the Cathedral of Sens in France. Also *officiality*.

officiant (ọ-fish'i-ant), *n.* [< ML. *offician(t-)s*, ppr. of *officiare*, officiate: see *officiate*.] *Eccles.*, one who officiates at or conducts a religious service; one who administers a sacrament or celebrates the eucharist.

"Celebrant" is also used . . . for the chief *officiant* at other solemn offices, such as vespers. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 132.

officiary (ọ-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *officiarius*, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*, *officer*.] 1. Relating to an office; official. [Rare.]

Some sheriffs were hereditary and some *officiary* and had jurisdiction over the counties.
Pilkington, Derbyshire, II. 11.

2†. Subservient; subordinate. *Heylin* (1600–1662). (*Davies*.)

officiate (ọ-fish'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *officiated*, ppr. *officiating*. [< ML. *officiatus*, pp. of *officiare*, perform an office, < L. *officium*, office: see *office*. Cf. *office*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To perform official duties; perform such formal acts, duties, or ceremonies as pertain to an office or post; serve.

On the top of the hill [at Cairo] is the uninhabited convent of St. Michael, to which a priest goes every Sunday to *officiate*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 25.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform or take part in.

Household and privat Orisons were not to be *officiated* by Priests; for neither did public Prayer appertain onely to their office. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2†. To supply; give out.

All her number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible . . . merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 22.

officiator (ọ-fish'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *officiator*, < *officiare*, officiate: see *officiate*.] One who officiates.

official (ọ-fis'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *officinal* = Sp. *oficinal* = Pg. *officinal* = It. *officinale*, < ML. *officinalis*, of the shop or office, NL. specifically of an apothecary's shop, < L. *officina*, a workshop, laboratory, ML. also office: see *officine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory; used in a shop or laboratory. Especially—2. Of an apothecary's shop: applied in pharmacy to preparations made according to recognized prescriptions; specifically, prescribed in the pharmacopœia. Hence—3. In *bot.*, used in medicine or the arts.

II. *n.* A drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop; specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopœia.

officine† (of'i-sin), *n.* [< OF. *officine*, *offecine* = Sp. *oficina* = Pg. It. *officina*, a shop, laboratory, apothecary's shop, < L. *officina*, a shop, laboratory, ML. also office, NL. an apothecary's shop, contr. of *opificina*, < *opifex* (*opific-*), a worker, mechanic, < *opus*, work, + *facere*, do: see *opus* and *fact*, and cf. *office*.] A workshop or laboratory. *Fuller*.

officious (ọ-fish'us), *a.* [< F. *officieux* = Sp. *oficioso* = Pg. *officioso* = It. *officioso*, *uffizioso*, < L. *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, < *officium*, service, duty: see *office*.] 1. Doing or ready to do kind offices; attentive; courteous and obliging; hence, friendly, in a general sense.

To whom they would haue bin *officious* helpers in building of the Temple. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Ask how you did, and often, with intent
Of being *officious*, be impertinent.
Donne, Expostulation.

2. Having a bearing on or connection with official duties, but not formally official.

Old diplomatists must know the difference between an *officious* and an official conversation. The first is the free interchange of opinions between two ministers, and it compromises neither; the latter would do so, and would bind their Governments. *Diary of Lord Malmesbury*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 65.

3. Forward in tendering services; zealous in interposing uninvited in the affairs of others; meddling; obtrusive.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 330.

I have a traveler's dislike to *officious* ciceroni.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 53.

Officious will, a will by which a testator leaves his property to his family. *Wharton*.=**Syn. 3.** *Impertinent*, *Officious* (see *impertinent*); *Active*, *Busy*, etc. (see *active*); meddlesome, obtrusive, interfering, intermeddling, pragmatical.

officiously (ọ-fish'us-li), *adv.* 1†. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously*. *Barrow*.

2†. Kindly; with solicitous care.

We came much fatigued to a village where they very *officiously* supplied us with fewel, and provided a plentiful supper, without expecting any return.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 82.

3. In a forward or obtrusive manner; with importunate forwardness; meddlingly.

The family . . . shook him heartily by the hand, while little Dick *officiously* reached him a chair.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

officiousness (ọ-fish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being officious; readiness or eagerness to render unsolicited service; well-intentioned meddlesomeness; superserviceableness.

officium (ọ-fish'i-um), *n.* See *office*, 10 (*b*).

offing (ôf'ing), *n.* [< *off* + *-ing*[1].] That part of the open visible sea that is remote from the shore, beyond the anchoring-ground, or beyond the mid-line between the shore and the horizon.

Some little cloud
Cuts off the fiery highway of the sun,
And isles a light in the *offing*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To get a good offing (*naut.*), to get well clear of the land.

offish (ôf'ish), *a.* [< *off* + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to keep aloof; distant in manner; reserved.

A few days later he called on her, expecting to patch up their little misunderstanding, as on previous occasions. She was rather *offish*, but really would have been glad to make up. *The Century*, XXXVI. 35.

offlet (ôf'let), *n.* [< *off* + *let*[1]. Cf. *inlet*, *outlet*.] A pipe laid at the level of the bottom of a canal for letting off the water.

offprint (ôf'print), *n.* [< *off* + *print*; equiv. to G. *abdruck*.] A reprint of a separate article contained in a periodical or other publication. See the quotations.

Various terms, such as "deprint," "exprint," &c., have been proposed to denote a separately printed copy of a pamphlet distributed to friends. Neither conveys any intelligible idea. But by comparison with "offshot" I think we might use *offprint* with some hope of expressing what is meant. *W. W. Skeat*, The Academy, XXVIII. 121.

Reprints of the separate articles ("*offprints*" is the last coinage, we believe) would be very welcome for convenience of use in classes. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 275.

off-reckoning (ôf'rek'ning), *n.* Formerly, in the British army, an allowance given to captains and commanding officers of regiments from the money set apart annually for the men's clothing.

offrendet, *n.* See *offering*.

offsaddle (ôf'sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offsaddled*, ppr. *offsaddling*. [< *off* + *saddle*.] To unsaddle; remove the saddle from. [South Africa.]

The first halt was called about ten miles from the camp, but the horses were not *off-saddled* at this spot.
The Cape Argus, June 7, 1879.

At midday they *offsaddled* the horses for an hour by some water. *H. R. Haggard*, Jess, xxx.

offscouring (ôf'skour'ing), *n.* [< *off* + *scouring*.] That which is scoured off; hence, rejected matter; refuse; that which is vile or despised.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people. Lam. iii. 45.

The common sort of strangers, and the *off-skowring* of mariners (here I do except them of better iudgement, as well mariners as others). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 559.

They were contented to be the *off-scouring* of the world, and to expose themselves willingly to all afflictions.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The *offscourings* of the gaols which were formerly poured into the British army. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 22.

offscum (ôf'skum), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Refuse; scum.

But now this *off-scum* of that cursed fry
Dare to renew the like bald enterprize.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 30.

I see the Drift. These *off-scums*, all at once
Too idlely pampered, plot Rebellions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

II.† *a.* Vile; outcast.

The *offscum* rascals of men.
Trans. of Boccalini (1626), p. 207.

offset (ôf'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *offset*, ppr. *offsetting*. [< *off* + *set*[1].] To set off; balance; countervail; especially, to cancel by a contrary claim or sum: as, to *offset* one account against another.

We may *offset* the too great heaviness of the corner pinnacles of the towers by noting the beauty of their parapets.
The Century, XXXVI. 389.

offset (ôf'set), *n.* [< *offset*, *v.*] 1. An offshoot; specifically, in *bot.*, a short lateral shoot, either a stolon or a sucker, by which certain plants are propagated. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, is propagated in this manner. See cut under *bulb*.

They produce such a number of *off-sets* that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots.
Miller, Gardener's Dict., Lilio-Narcissus.

2. A scion; a child; offspring. [Rare.]

His man-minded *offset* rose
To chase the deer at five.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. A spur or minor branch from a principal range of hills or mountains.—4. In *surv.*, a perpendicular distance, measured from one of the main lines, as to points in the extremities of an inclosure, in order to take in an irregular section, and thus determine accurately the total area.—5. In *com.*, a sum, value, or account set off against another sum or account as an equivalent, countervail, or requital sum; hence, generally, any counterbalancing or countervailing thing or circumstance; a set-off.

If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote through the hands of a half-brutal intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations should be allowed a full vote, as an *offset*, through the purest part of the people. *Emerson*, Woman.

Thanksgiving was an anti-Christmas festival, established as a kind of *off-set* to that. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 10.

6. In *arch.*, a horizontal break in a wall or other member, marking a diminution of its thickness. See *set-off*.

Beautiful stone masonry, ornamented by buttresses and *offsets*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 186.

7. A terrace: as, grounds laid out in *offsets*. [Local, New England.]—8. In a vehicle, a branch or fork of metal used to unite parts of the gear, as the backstay to the rear axle.—9. In *printing*, a faulty transfer of superabundant or undried ink on a printed sheet to any opposed surface, as the opposite page. Also known as *set-off*.—10. A branch pipe; also, a more or less abrupt bend in a pipe, made to bring the axis of one part of the pipe out of line with the axis of another part.

offset-glass (ôf'set-glâs), *n.* An oil-cup or journal-oiler with a glass globe flattened on one side so as to allow it to stand close to the side of an object.

offset-pipe (ôf'set-pīp), *n.* A pipe having a bend or offset to carry it past an obstruction and bring it back to the original direction.

offset-sheet (ôf'set-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, a sheet of oiled paper laid on the impression-surface of a press, or a sheet of white paper put between newly printed sheets, to prevent the offset of ink.

offset-staff (ôf'set-stâf), *n.* In *surv.*, a light rod, generally measuring ten links, used for taking offsets.

offsetting (ôf'set-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *offset*, *v.*] The act of providing with a bend or offset.

Bending and *offsetting* of the pipe is a matter of economy or taste with the pipe-fitters. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 107.

offsetting, *p. a.* 1. Setting off; tending away.

Made the *offsetting* streams of the pack, and bore up to the northward and eastward.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 33.

2. Counterbalancing; equivalent.

The greatest amount of heat received from the sun and *offsetting* radiation from the earth, other things being equal, is, of course, as we have seen, at the equator.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 78.

offsetting-blanket (ôf'set-ing-blang'ket), *n.* A blanket or sheet of thick soft paper attached to a special cylinder on a printing-press for the purpose of receiving the offset, or excess of ink, on freshly printed sheets of paper.

offshoot (ôf'shöt), *n.* [< *off* + *shoot*.] A branch from a main stem, street, stream, or the like.

Offshoots from Friar Street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 423.

The *offshoots* of the Gulf-stream. *J. D. Forbes.*

It [the palace] shows how late the genuine tradition lingered on, and what vigorous *offshoots* the old style could throw off, even when it might be thought to be dead.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

offshore (ôf'shōr'), *adv.* [Orig. a phrase, *off shore*.] 1. From the shore; away from the shore: as, the wind was blowing *offshore*.

Winds there [on the western side of the Atlantic] are more *offshore*, and are drier, in general.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 135.

2. At a distance from the shore.

The best months for whaling *offshore* are from September to May. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 16.

offshore (ôf'shōr), *a.* [< *offshore*, *adv.*] 1. Leading off or away from the shore.

An *offshore* guide for supporting or guiding the cable, whereby the seine may be both cast and hauled from the shore. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 283.

2. Belonging to or carrying on operations in that part of the sea which is off or at a distance from the shore, especially at a distance of more than three miles from the shore: opposed to *inshore*.

The nationality of the crews of the *offshore* fisherman.
Science, IV. 463.

off-side (ôf'sīd), *adv.* On the wrong side; specifically, in *foot-ball* and *hockey*, between the ball and the opponents' goal during the play. A player off-side is prohibited from touching the ball or an opponent.

offskip† (ôf'skip), *n.* In a picture, the distance.

"As in painting," he [Charles Avison] writes [in 1752], "there are three various degrees of distances established, viz. the foreground, the intermediate part, and the *off-skip*, so in music." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 427.

off-smite† (ôf'smīt), *v. t.* [ME. *ofsmiten*; < *off* + *smite*.] To strike off; cut off.

Hir fader with ful sorweful herte and wil,
Hir heed *of-smoot*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 255.

offspring (of'spring), *n.* [< ME. *ofspring*, *ofspryng*, *ospryng*, < AS. *ofspring* (= Icel. *afspringr*), offspring, progeny, descendants, < *of*, from, + *springan*, spring, arise: see *off* and *spring*.] 1†. Origin; descent; family.

Certainly the prime antiquity of *off-spring* is always given to the Scythians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. v. 7.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* damnified,
Or aught disparaged by those labours base.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 18.

2†. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*—3. Progeny; descendants, however remote from the stock; issue: a collective term, applied to several or all descendants (sometimes, exceptionally, to collateral branches), or to one child if the sole descendant.

I wolde that Bradmonde the kyng
Were here with all his *ospryng*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, l. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

The male children, with all the whole male *offspring*, continue . . . in their own family, and be governed of the eldest and ancientest father, unless he dote for age.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

God shall forgive you Cœur-de-lion's death
The rather that you give his *offspring* life.
Shak., K. John, ii. i. 13.

Genius is often, like the pearl, the *offspring* or the accompaniment of disease. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

=Syn. 3. *Offspring*, *Issue*, *Progeny*, *Posterity*, *Descendants*. *Offspring* and *progeny* apply to the young of man or beast; the rest usually only to the human race. *Offspring* and *issue* usually imply more than one, but may refer to one only; *progeny* and *posterity* refer to more than one, and generally to many; *offspring* and *issue* refer generally to the first generation, the rest to as many generations as there may be in the case, *posterity* and *descendants* necessarily covering more than one. *Issue* is almost always a legal or genealogical term, referring to a child or children of one who has died. *Posterity* implies an indefinite future of descent.

A bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new fledged *offspring* to the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 168.

This good king shortly without *issew* dide,
Whereof great trouble in the kingdome grew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 54.

Denounce
To them and to their *progeny* from thence
Perpetual banishment. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 107.

He with his whole *posterity* must die.
Milton, P. L., iii. 209.

As we would have our *descendants* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

offtake (ôf'tāk), *n.* [< *off* + *take*.] 1. In *mining*, a subsidiary drainage-level, used where, from the form of the country, the water may be run off level-free.

From 20 to 30 fathoms *off-take* is an object of considerable economy in pumping; but even less is often had recourse to. *Ure*, Dict., III. 320.

2. A point or channel of drainage or off-flow.

The third of the Hugli headwaters has its principal *off-take* from the Ganges again about forty miles further down.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 44.

offtake† (ôf'tāk), *v. t.* [< ME. *oftaken*; < *off* + *take*.] To take off; take away.

Til fro my tonge *of-taken* is the greyn.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 213.

offuscate, offuscation. Same as *obfuscate*, *obfuscation*.

offusque†, *v. t.* Same as *obfusque*.

offward (ôf'wärd), *adv.* [< *off* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea; away from the land; leaning or inclined away from the land or toward the sea, as a ship when aground. [Rare.]

Offward [is] the situation of a ship which lies aground and leans from the shore. Thus they say "The ship heels *offward*" when, being aground, she heels toward the water side. *Falconer*, Nautical Dict. (*Latham.*)

ofhungered†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ahungered*.

of-new†, *adv.* Same as *of new*. See *new* and *anew*.

ofreach†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofrechen* (pret. *ofraugte*, *ofrahte*, etc.), a var. of *arechen*, areach: see *areach*.] To reach; obtain; recover: same as *areach*.

That fond ischal *ofreche*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1283.

Longe tyme I slepte;
And of Crystes passioun and penaunce the peple that *ofraugte*.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 6.

ofsake†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsaken*, < AS. *ofsacan* (= Icel. *afsaka*), deny, < *of-* + *sacan*, strive, contend, deny: see *sake*. Cf. *forsake*.] To deny.

ofsaw†. Preterit of *ofsee*.

ofschamed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ashamed*.

ofseet, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsen*, < AS. *ofseón*, observe, < *of-* + *seón*, see: see *see*[1].] To see; observe; notice.

Thanne *of-saw* he full sone that semliche child,
That so loueliche lay & wep in that lothli coue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 49.

ofseek†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofseken, ofsechen*, seek out, approach, attack, < *of-* + *seken*, seek: see *seek*.] To seek out; approach; attack.

Nother clerk nor knizt nor of cuntre cherle
Schal passe vnperceyued and pertilliche *of-souzt*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1676.

of-send†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsenden*, < AS. *ofsendan*, send for, < *of-* + *sendan*, send: see *send*.] To send for.

[He] swithe lett *of-sende* alle his segges [men] nobul,
After alle the lordes of that lond the lasse & the more.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5293.

ofserve†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofserven*, var., with prefix *of-* for *de-*, of *deserven*, deserve: see *deserve*.] To deserve. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 238.

of-sett†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofsetten*, < AS. *ofsettan*, press hard, beset, < *of-* + *settan*, set: see *set*1.] To beset; besiege.

Thus was the citie *of-sett* & siththen so wonne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

oft (ôft), *adv.* [< ME. *oft, ofte*, < AS. *oft* = OS. *oft, ofto* = OFries. *ofta, ofte* = OHG. *ofto*, MHG. *ofte*, G. *oft* = Icel. *oft, opt, ott* = Sw. *ofta* = Dan. *ofte* = Goth. *ufta*, oft, frequently; prob. orig. a case-form of an adj. akin to Gr. *ὑπατος*, highest, a superl. form connected with compar. form *ὑπέρ*, prep., = E. *over*: see *over*. Hence the later form *often*.] Many times; many a time; frequently; often. [Now chiefly poetical.]

A hathel in thy holde, as I haf herde *ofte*,
That hatz the gestes of God that gyes alle sothes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1598.

I schrewe myself, both blood and bones,
If thou bigile me any *ofter* than ones.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 608.

Three times he smiles,
And sighs again, and her as *oft* beguiles.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 38.

Their pastime or recreation is prayers, their exercise drinking, yet herein so religiously addicted that they serue God *oftest* when they are drunke.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, Singing Men.

Full *oft* thy lips would say 'twixt kiss and kiss
That all of bliss was not enough of bliss
My loveliness and kindness to reward.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 15.

oft (ôft), *a.* [< *oft, adv.*] Frequent; repeated. [Now poetical.]

The swain that told thee of their *oft* converse.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Till *oft* converse with heavenly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape.
Milton, Comus, l. 459.

of-take†, *v. t.* [ME. *oftaken*; < *of-* + *take*.] 1. To overtake.

Themperours men manly made the chace,
& slowen [slew] doun bi eche side wham thei *oftake* mizt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

2. Same as *offtake*. See the quotation there.

often (ô'fn), *adv.* [< ME. *often*, usually and orig. *oft, ofte*, the irreg. addition *-en* being due in part to the natural expansion of *ofte* in the compounds *ofte-time, ofte-sithe, ofte-sithes*, in which the first element took on an adj. semblance, with the quasi-adj. term. *-en*, as in *often-times, often-sithes*, etc. The addition may also have been due in part to association with the opposite *seldom*, formerly also *seldon*, in which, as also in *whilom*, the term. is adverbial, orig. the suffix of the dat. pl. of nouns, many nouns in that case being used adverbially.] Many times; many a time; frequently; not seldom; not rarely: same as *oft*, and now the usual form.

A Sergeant of Lawe, war and wys,
That *often* hadde ben at the parvys,
Ther was also, ful riche of excellence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 310.

You have sworn *often*
That you dare credit me, and allow'd me wise,
Although a woman. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, l. 1.

All your Friends here in Court and City are well, and *often* mindful of you, with a world of good Wishes.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 33.

The Moors, in their blind fury, *often* assailed the most difficult and dangerous places. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

=Syn. *Often, Frequently*. Where these words differ, *often* is the simpler and stronger, and expresses the more regular recurrence: as, I *often* take that path and *frequently* meet him on the way.

Mountains on whose barren breast
The labouring clouds do *often* rest.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 74.

Sarcasm as a motive in Horace is not so common as we would have it; *frequently*, where it does become the motive, there is no intention to hurt or to be personal.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 262.

often (ô'fn), *a.* [< *often, adv.*] Frequent; repeated.

Commonly the first attempt in any arte or engine artificiall is amendable, & in time by *often* experiences reformed. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

The jolly wassal walks the *often* round.
B. Jonson, The Forest, iii.

Mithridates by *often* use, which Pliny wonders at, was able to drink poison. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 146.

Wrench'd or broken limb — an *often* chance
In these brain-stunning shocks, and tourney-falls.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

often-bearing (ô'fn-bâr″ing), *a.* In *bot.*, producing fruit more than twice in one season. *Henslow*.

oftenness (ô'fn-nes), *n.* Frequency.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the seldomnesse and *oftenesse* of doing well.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

oftensithes†, *adv.* [Also *oftensithe*; < ME. **oftensithes, oftesithes*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *sithe*2, time.] Oftentimes; often.

Upon Grisild, this poure creature,
Ful *ofte sithe* the markys sette his ye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 177.

For thou and other that leve your thyng,
Wel *ofte-sithes* ye banne the kyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

For whom I sighed have so *often sithe*.
Gascoigne, Works (1587). (*Nares.*)

oftentide†, *adv.* [ME. *oftentide, oftetide*, < *ofte*, oft, often, + *tide*.] Oftentimes; often.

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *ofentide*, des many be schent.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 289.

oftentimes (ô'fn-tīmz), *adv.* [Also *oftentime*; < ME. *oftentyme, oftyntymes*, earlier *oftetime*: see *ofttimes*.] Ofttimes; frequently; many times; often.

In that Valey is a Chirche of 40 Martyres; and there singen the Monkes of the Abbeye *often tyme*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Whanne we lay in thys yle, *oftyntymes* we went on londe and hard messe. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

Oftentimes he quakt, and fainted *oftentimes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

It is *oftentimes* the Method of God Almighty himself to be long both in his Rewards and Punishments.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 10.

Fickle fortune *oftentimes*
Befriends the cunning and the base.
Bryant, Eagle and Serpent.

of-think†, *v. t.* [ME. *ofthinken, ofthynken*, < AS. *ofthynean, ofthinean* (pret. *ofthūhte*), cause regret or sorrow, cause displeasure, < *of-* + *thynean*, seem: see *think*2.] To cause regret or sorrow: used impersonally with object dative of person; be sorry for; repent.

Rymenhild hit mizte *of-thinke*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 972.

Yet me *of-thynketh* [var. *mathynketh*] that this avaunt me asterte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 1050.

ofttimes (ôft'tīmz), *adv.* [< ME. *oft tyme, ofte time*; < *oft* + *time*1. Cf. *oftentimes*.] Frequently; often.

He did incline to sadnesse, and *oft-times*
Not knowing why. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6. 62.

The Spectator *oft-times* sees more than the Gamester.
Howell, Letters, ii. 15.

The Death of a King causeth *oft-times* many dangerous Alterations. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

The pathway was here so dark that *oft-times*, when he lifted up his foot to set forward, he knew not where or upon what he should set it next.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

O G. See *ogee*.

ogain, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *again*.

ogak, ogac (ō'gak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A variety of the codfish technically called *Gadus ogac*.

ogam, ogamic. See *ogham, oghamic*.

ogdoad (og'dō-ad), *n.* [< LL. *ogdoas* (*ogdoad-*), < Gr. *ὀγδοάς* (*ὀγδοαδ-*), the number eight, < *ὀκτώ* = E. *eight*: see *octave*.] 1. A thing made up of eight parts, as a poem of eight lines, a body of eight persons, or the like. — 2. In *Gnosticism*: (*a*) In the system of Basilides (see *Basilidianism*), a group of eight divine beings, namely the supreme god and the seven most direct emanations from him; according to another authority, the ethereal region where the great archon sits at the right hand of his father.

It [the first sonship] embraces the seven highest genii, which in union with the great Father form the first *ogdoad*, the type of all the lower circles of creation.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, II. § 124.

(*b*) In the system of Valentinus, a group of eight divine beings called eons. The ogdoad, with the addition of the decad and the dodecad, makes up the sum of thirty eons called the *pleroma*.

ogdoastich (og'dō-a-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *ogdoastique*; < Gr. *ὀγδοάς*, the number eight, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A poem of eight lines; an octastich. [Rare.]

It will not be much out of the byas to insert (in this *Ogdoastique*) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 54.

ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* [Also written *O G*, as if descriptive of the double curve (so S is used to denote another double curve, and L, T, Y, etc., are used to denote architectural or mechanical forms resembling those letters), but held by some to be a corruption of *ogive*, a pointed arch — a sense, however, totally opposed to that of *ogee*.] 1. A double or reverse curve formed by the union of a convex and a concave line. — 2. In *arch.*, etc., a molding the section of which presents such a double-curved line; a cyma.

Ogee Moldings.
1. Early English period. 2. Decorated period. 3. Perpendicular period.

In medieval architecture moldings of this kind assumed characteristically different forms at different periods. *Ogee* is frequently used attributively. See cuts under *cyma* and *roof*.

3. In *artillery*, such a molding formerly used for ornament on guns, mortars, and howitzers. — **Ogee arch**, a form of arch common in late medieval architecture, with doubly curved sides, the lower part of each side being concave and the part toward the apex convex. — **Ogee roof**, a roof of which the outline is an ogee. See cut under *roof*. — **Reversed ogee**, in *arch.*, the cyma reversa molding.

Ogee Arch.

Ogeechee lime. See *lime*3.

ogee-plane (ō-jē'plān), *n.* A joiners' plane for working ogee moldings. *E. H. Knight*.

ogganition†, (og-a-nish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **oggannitio(n-)*, < *oggannire, obgannire*, yelp, growl, < *ob*, before, + *gannire*, growl.] The murmuring or growling of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. *Bp. Montagu*.

ogham, ogam (og'am), *n.* [< OIr. *ogam, ogum*, mod. Ir. *ogham* = Gael. *oidheam*, a line or character of an ancient Celtic alphabet, the alphabet itself, a writing, literature, a dialect so called; traditionally ascribed to a mythical inventor named *Ogma*, whose name is reflected in the W. *ofydd* (> E. *ovate*2), a man of letters or science, philosopher, and in the Gr. *Ὄγμιος*, the name, according to Lucian, of a deity of the Gauls, represented as an old man who drew after him a crowd of followers by means of chains connecting their ears with the tip of his tongue, i. e. by power of speech: prob. (Rhys) orig. = Gr. *ὄγμος*, a straight line, a row, path, furrow, swath, wrinkle, etc., = Skt. *ajma*, course, road, also *ajman* (= L. *agmen*, a train, army, multitude: see *agmen*), < √ *ag* = Gr. *ἀγειν* = L. *agere*, drive, lead, draw: see *act, agent*, etc.] 1. A character belonging to an alphabet of 20 letters used by the ancient Irish and some other Celts in the British islands. An ogham consists of a straight line or a group of straight lines drawn at right angles to a single long stem or main line of writing, and either con-

Ogham Inscription, from a stone found near Ennis, Ireland.

fined to the one or to the other side of this stem or intersecting it. Some of the lines make an acute angle with the stem. Curves rarely occur. The oghams were cut or carved on wood or stone, and some have come down to us in manuscripts. In lapidary oghamic inscriptions the edge of the stone often served as the main stem. Oghams continued to be used till the ninth or tenth century in Ireland as secret characters.

2. An inscription consisting of such characters.

Here he cut four wands of yew, and wrote or cut an *Ogam* in them; and it was revealed to him, "through his keys of science and his *ogam*," that the queen Edain was concealed in the palace of the fairy chief, Midir.
O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. ix.

3. The system of writing which consisted of such characters.

There is, however, a notion that the *Ogam* was essentially pagan, but in reality it was no more so than the Roman alphabet. *J. Rhys*, Lect. on Welsh Philology, p. 353.

The *Ogham* writing, as I have elsewhere shown, was simply an adaptation of the runes to xylographic convenience, notches cut with a knife on the edge of a squared staff being substituted for the ordinary runes.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 225.

4. See the quotation.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ogham*.
O'Donovan, Gram. of Irish Lang., Int., p. xlviii.

oghamic, ogamic (og'am-ik), *a.* [Also *ogmic* (the *a* in *ogham* being unoriginal); < *ogham, ogam,* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oghams; consisting of or characterizing the characters called oghams.

In the vellum manuscript in the library of the Royal Irish Academy called the Book of Ballymote, compiled near the close of the 14th century, the different styles of *Ogamic* writing and the value of the letters are explained in a special tract on the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 306.

ogival (ō-jī'vạl or ō'ji-vạl), *a.* [< F. *ogival,* < *ogive,* an ogive: see *ogive.*] In *arch.*, of or pertaining to an ogive; characterized by the pointed arch or vault.

ogive (ō'jiv or ō-jīv'), *n.* [< F. *ogive, augive,* < ML. *augiva,* an ogive; < Sp. Pg. It. *auge,* the highest point, < Ar. *awj,* the highest point, summit: see *auge.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A pointed arch; also, the diagonal rib of a vault of the type normal in the French architecture of the thirteenth century. See *arc ogive,* under *arc*[1]. (*b*) A window of the Pointed style.—**Branches of ogives.** See *branch.*

ogle[1] (ō'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ogled,* ppr. *ogling.* [Also dial. *augle;* < MD. **oogchelen, oegchelen* (in deriv. *oogheler, oegheler* = MLG. *ogelen,* LG. *oegeln* = G. *äugeln*), eye, ogle, freq. of D. *oogen* = MLG. *ogen, ougen,* LG. *oegen,* eye, ogle, = E. *eye:* see *eye*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To view with amorous or coquettish glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Zeeds! sirrah! the lady shall be as ugly as I choose: . . . yet I will make you *ogle* her all day, and sit up all night to write sonnets on her beauty.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To cast glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.

Dick heard, and tweedling, *ogling,* bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sideling,
Attested, glad, his approbation.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

ogle[1] (ō'gl), *n.* [< *ogle*[1], *v.*] 1. A coquettish or amorous glance or look.

When an heiress sees a man throwing particular graces into his *ogle,* or talking loud within her hearing, she ought to look to herself. *Addison,* The Fortune Hunter.

2. *pl.* Eyes. *Halliwell.* [Cant.]

ogle[2] (ō'gl), *n.* [Also *yogle;* < Icel. *ugla,* an owl: see *owl.*] An owl.—**Cat ogle,** the great eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus.*

ogler (ō'glėr), *n.* [= MD. *oogheler, oeghler,* ogler, flatterer; as *ogle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ogles.

Oh? that Riggle, a pert *Ogler*—an indiscreet silly Thing.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

ogling (ō'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ogle*[1], *v.*] The casting of fond or amorous glances at some one; a fond or sly glance.

Those *Oglings* that tell you my Passion.
Congreve, Song to Cælia.

oglio†, *n.* An obsolete form of *olio.*

ogmic (og'mik), *a.* Same as *oghamic.*

Ogmorhinus (og-mō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγμος,* a line, furrow (see *ogham*), + *ῥίς, ῥίν,* nose.] In *mammal.*, the tenable name of that genus of seals usually called *Stenorhynchus. W. Peters,* 1875.

ogotona (og-ō-tō'nạ), *n.* [Prob. native.] 1. The gray pika, *Lagomys ogotona,* a native of Asia. See *Lagomys.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pikas: same as *Lagomys.*

ogre (ō'gėr), *n.* [< F. *ogre,* < Sp. *ogro,* in older forms *huergo, hucreo, uereo* = It. *orco, huoreo,* a demon, hobgoblin, < L. *Orcus,* the abode of the dead, the god of the lower regions.] In fairy tales and popular legend, a giant or hideous monster of malignant disposition, supposed to live on human flesh; hence, one likened to or supposed to resemble such a monster.

If those robber barons were somewhat grim and drunken *ogres,* they had a certain grandeur of the wild beast in them. *George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

ogreish (ō'gėr-ish), *a.* [< *ogre* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

ogreism (ō'gėr-izm), *n.* [< *ogre* + *-ism.*] The character or practices of ogres.

ogress[1] (ō'gres), *n.* [< F. *ogresse;* as *ogre* + *-ess.*] A female ogre.

ogress[2] (ō'gres), *n.* [Appar. an error for **ogoess,* < OF. *ogoesse,* "an ogresse or gun-bullet (must be sable) in blazon" (Cotgrave). The F. form is printed *ogresse* in Sherwood's index to Cotgrave, but *ogoesse* is in Roquefort and in heraldic glossaries.] In *her.*, a roundel sable.

ogrillon (ō-gril'yon), *n.* [A dim. of *ogre.*] A little or young ogre.

His children, who, though *ogrillons,* are children!
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Ogres.

Ogygian (ō-jij'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. (< Gr. *Ὠγύγιος*) *Ogygius,* also *Ogygus,* < Gr. *Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος,* Ogyges (see def.), + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a legendary monarch in Greece (Attica, or Bœotia, etc.), of whom nothing is known; hence, of great and obscure antiquity.—**Ogygian deluge,** a flood said to have occurred in Attica or Bœotia during the reign of Ogyges.

Ogygiidæ (oj-i-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ogygia* (see def.) + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites represented by the genus *Ogygia.*

oh, *interj.* See *O*[2].

O. H. G. An abbreviation of *Old High German.*

Ohian (ō-hī'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohi*(o) + *-an.*] Same as *Ohioan.* [Rare.]

Ohioan (ō-hī'ō-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ohio* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the State of Ohio, one of the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Ohio.

Ohio herring. See *herring.*

Ohio sturgeon. Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

ohm (ōm), *n.* [Named after Dr. G. S. *Ohm,* the propounder of the law known by his name.] In *elect.*, the unit of resistance (see *resistance*). The *theoretical* or *absolute ohm* is equal to 10[9] centimeter-gram-second units of resistance (see *unit*). The *practical ohm,* until recently in use, was a resistance equal to that of a certain standard coil of wire (German silver) constructed under the direction of a Committee of the British Association in 1863, and hence often called the *B. A. unit of resistance;* it is a little less (0.987) than the true ohm. The *legal* or *congress ohm,* adopted by the Electrical Congress in 1884, is defined as the resistance at 0° C. of a column of pure mercury which is one square millimeter in cross-section and 106 centimeters in length; it is a very little less than the theoretical ohm. The Siemens unit is somewhat less than the ohm, being the resistance of a similar column just one meter in length. The resistance of a copper wire 1,000 feet long and one tenth of an inch in diameter is very nearly one ohm; a mile of ordinary iron telegraph-wire has a resistance of nearly 13 ohms.

ohmad (ō'mad), *n.* [< *ohm* + *-ad.*] Same as *ohm.*

ohm-ammeter (ōm'am'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument for electrical measurements: a combination of an ammeter and an ohmmeter.

ohmic (ō'mik), *a.* [< *ohm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an ohm or ohms; measuring or measured by the electric unit called an ohm.

At present Dr. Fleming and a few others talk of *ohmic* resistance, to distinguish resistance from the relation between the back electromotive force and the current.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 411.

ohmmeter (ōm'mē-tėr), *n.* [< E. *ohm* + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] In *elect.*, an instrument by which the resistance of a conductor may be directly measured in ohms.

Ohm's law. See *law*[1].

ohon, ohone, *interj.* See *O hone,* under *O*[2].

oicos (oi'kos), *n.*; pl. *oicoi* (-koi). [< MGr. *οἶκος* (see defs.—particular uses of Gr. *οἶκος,* house, race, family, etc.).] 1. In *medieval Gr. poetry,* a group or succession of Anacreontic dimeters, generally six in number, with or without anaclasis (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –), and followed by trimeters, usually two (called the *κουκούλιον* or 'hood'). Examples of the meter are found in the collection of pieces usually published with the poems of Anacreon, and known as *Anacreontics.* Quantity is largely neglected in them.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a hymn said or sung at the end of the sixth ode in a canon of odes. Also *oikos.*

-oid. [< F. *-oïde* = Sp. Pg. It. *-oide,* < L. NL. *-oïdes* (3 syllables), < Gr. *-ο-ειδής* (also contr. *-ώδης*), being *εἶδος,* form, resemblance, likeness (see *idol*), preceded by o, as the stem-vowel (orig. or supplied) of the preceding element of the compound. In the form *-ώδης* it often implies 'full of,' and seems to associate itself with the series of adjective terminations *-ίδης, -άδης,* etc.] A termination of many adjectives (and of nouns thence derived) of Greek origin, meaning 'having the form or resemblance' (often implying an incomplete or imperfect resemblance) of the thing indicated, 'like,' as in *anthropoid,* like man, *crystalloid,* like crystal, *hydroid,* like water, etc. It is much used as an English formative, chiefly in scientific words.

-oida. [NL., an irreg. neut. pl. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

-oidea. [NL., neut. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin words in the neuter plural.

-oideæ. [NL., fem. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of botany, etc.

-oidei. [NL., masc. pl. of *-oideus.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidemia (oi-dē'mi-ạ), *n.* See *Œdemia.*

-oides. [L., NL., etc., *-oïdes,* < Gr. *-ειδής*: see *-oid.*] The Latin or New Latin form of *-oid,* occurring in many New Latin terms of science.

-oideus. [NL., an extended and esp. adj. form of *-oides.*] A termination of some New Latin terms of science.

Oidium (ō-id'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν,* egg, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον.*] A genus of parasitic fungi, having the sterile hyphæ decumbent and the sporophores erect. The conidia are ovoid, rather large, and hyaline or pale. They are thought to represent the conidial stages of various *Erysipheæ. O. Tuckeri,* the European grape-mildew, which produces only conidia, was thought to be the same as the destructive American grape-mildew, but the latter is now known to produce oöspores, and is referred to *Peronospora viticola.* Thirty-five species of *Oidium* are admitted by Saccardo. See *Peronospora, grape-mildew, grape-rot, mildew, Erysipheæ.*

oigopsid (oi-gop'sid), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *οἰγνύναι, οἴγειν,* poet. for *ἀνοιγνύναι, ἀνοίγειν,* open, + *ὄψις,* vision.] **I.** *a.* Open-eyed, as a cephalopod; having the cornea of the eye open, so that sea-water bathes the lens. Most of the living cephalopods are of this character. The word is opposed to *myopsid.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Oigopsidæ.*

Oigopsidæ (oi-gop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A series (technically not a family) of decapod dibranchiate cephalopods which are not myopsid.

oiko-. For words so beginning, see *æco-, œco-.*

oikos, *n.* See *oicos,* 2.

oil (oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *oile, oyle* (dial. *ile*); < ME. *oile, oyl, oylc, oille, oylle, oyelc,* < AF. *oile, olie,* OF. *oile, oille, olc, uile,* F. *huile* = Pr. *oli* = Sp. *oleo,* OSp. *olio* = Pg. *oleo* = It. *olio* = AS. *ele, ele* (which appears in E. *aneal*[2], *anele*) = OFries. *olie* = D. *olie* = OLG. *olig,* MLG. *olie, olcy, oli, olige, olge,* LG. *olie* = OHG. *olei, oli, ole,* MHG. *olei, ole, ol, öle, öl,* G. *öl* = Icel. Sw. *olja* = Dan. *olie* (cf. OBulg. *olej* (*olei*) = Croatian *ulje* = Serv. *olaj, ulje* = Bohem. Pol. *olej* = Russ. *olei* = Hung. *olaj* = Albanian *uli,* < OHG. or G.) = W. *olew* = Gael. *uill, olath,* < L. *oleum* = Goth. *alew* = OBulg. *jelej* (*ielei*) = Lith. *alejus* = Lett. *elje,* oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον,* oil, esp. and orig. olive-oil; cf. *ἐλαία,* an olive-tree (see *Elæis,* etc.). It thus appears that all the forms are ult. from the Gr., the Teut. (except Gothic) and Celtic through the Latin, and the Gothic and older Slavic forms directly from the Greek.] 1. The general name for a class of bodies which have all or most of the following properties in common: they are neutral bodies having a more or less unctuous feel and viscous consistence, are liquid at ordinary temperatures, are lighter than water, and are insoluble in it, but dissolve in alcohol and more readily in ether, and take fire when heated in air, burning with a luminous smoky flame. The oils are divided into three classes, which have very different chemical composition and properties: the *fatty* or *fixed oils, essential* or *volatile oils,* and the *mineral oils.* The fatty or fixed oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper, are distinctly unctuous to the feel, and differ from fats chiefly in being liquid at ordinary temperatures. (See *fat.*) Both are triglycerides of the fatty acids. The fatty oils are of both animal and vegetable origin, and are subdivided into the *drying* and the *non-drying oils.* The former class includes all oils which thicken when exposed to the air through the absorption of oxygen, and are converted thereby into varnish, as, for example, linseed-, nut-, poppy-, and hempseed-oils. The non-drying oils when exposed to the air also undergo a change induced by fermentation, resulting in the formation of acrid, disagreeably smelling, acid substances. The fixed vegetable oils are generally prepared by subjecting the seeds of the plant to pressure; the animal oils are, for the most part, the fluid parts of the fat of animals. Fixed oils are used as lubricants, as sources of artificial light, for the manufacture of soaps, and for many other purposes in the arts. Essential or volatile oils are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables which afford them with water; they are acrid, caustic, aromatic, and limpid, and are mostly soluble in alcohol, forming essences. They boil at a temperature considerably above that of boiling water, some of them undergoing partial decomposition. Chemically considered, some are pure hydrocarbons (terpines), but most of them are mixtures of terpines with certain camphors and resins. They absorb oxygen quite rapidly, producing ozone, which gives to them bleaching properties. They are used chiefly in medicine and perfumery; and a few of them are extensively employed in the arts as vehicles for colors, and in the manufacture of varnishes, especially oil of turpentine. Mineral oils, petroleum and its derivatives, are mixtures of hydrocarbons, some being exclusively paraffins, others containing varying quantities of hydrocarbons of the olefine and benzene series. They are only of mineral origin, while the fatty and essential oils are solely of animal and vegetable origin. The mineral oils are now most largely used as sources of artificial light. Oil has been used for religious and ceremonial purposes under Judaism and Christianity as well as in other religions. Under the Mosaic law it was mingled with or poured upon the flour or meal of the offerings at the consecration of priests and Levites, those at the daily sacrifices, etc., and "meat-offerings" (meal-offerings) in general. Kings, priests, and prophets were anointed with oil (whence the title *Messiah* or *Christ*). The oil for the sanctuary and for unction of priests was mixed with myrrh, cinnamon, calamus, and cassia (Ex. xxx. 22–33). In the Christian church anointing inanimate objects with oil signifies hallowing or dedicating them to God, and unction of persons symbolizes the bestowal of the gifts or graces of the Holy Ghost and per-

sonal consecration to God's service. See the phrase *holy oil*, below. For the use of oil in storms at sea, see *oil-distributer*.

With an Instrument of Sylver, he frotethe the Bones; and thsane ther gothe out a lytylle *Oyle*, as thoughe it were a maner swetynge, that is nouther lyche to *Oyle* ne to Bawme; but it is fulle swete of smelle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 60.

Here first she bathes, and round her body pours
Soft *oils* of fragrance, and ambrosial show'rs.

Pope, Iliad, xiv. 198.

Specifically—2. Oil as used for burning in a lamp, to afford light: as, to burn the midnight *oil* (alluding to nocturnal study).

In reason whereof, I am perswaded that none of indifferent judgmente shall think his *oyle* and labour lost.

Touchstone of Complexions, Pref., p. vii. (*Davies.*)

A cut of oil, the quantity of oil from one cutting in—that is, yielded by one whale.—**Andiroba-oil.** Same as *carapoil*. See *Carapa*, 1.—**Aniline oil.** See *aniline*.—**Animal oil**, a fetid, pungent, and nauseous oil, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of bones in the manufacture of bone-black. When rectified it is known as *Dippel's oil* (which see).—**Anthracene oil.** Same as *green grease* (which see, under *grease*).—**Arachis-oil.** See *Arachis*.—**Argan-oil.** See *argan-tree*.—**Balm-oil.** Same as *melissa-oil*.—**Bank oil.** See *bank*[1].—**Banks oil.** See *cod-liver oil*, under *cod-liver*.—**Basil-oil.** See *basil*[1].—**Bassia oil.** See *Bassia* and *illupi*.—**Benne-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum*.—**Bergamot-oil.** See *bergamot*[1] and *mint*[2].—**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond-oil*.—**Body-oil**, ordinary whale-oil, from the blubber: distinguished from *head-oil*.—**Boiled oil**, a drying-oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed-oil till it is dissolved.—**Bottlenose oil.** See *bottlenose*.—**Brick-oil**, in *old phar.*, linseed-oil into which red-hot roughly powdered brick had been stirred.—**British oil**, a rubefacient liniment composed of oil of turpentine, linseed-oil, oil of amber, oil of juniper, Barbados petroleum, and crude petroleum.—**Camphorated oil**, camphor liniment.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor-oil*, 2.—**Cananga-oil.** Same as *ylang-ylang oil*.—**Cardamom-oil**, an aromatic volatile oil from the ordinary cardamom; also, a fixed oil from the same plant.—**Cedar-oil.** (*a*) A volatile oil from the wood of the red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*, used in scenting soap, and in medicine as a substitute for savin-oil. (*b*) An oil of indifferent scent from the Lebanon cedar.—**Cevadilla-oil**, a fixed oil from cevadilla-seeds. See *cevadilla*.—**Chabert's oil**, a preparation obtained from impure empyreumatic oil and oil of turpentine by distillation, formerly used as a tænicide.—**Chaulmugra-oil**, an East Indian medicinal oil, which has recently come into Western practice, expressed from the seeds contained in the pulpy fruit of *Gynocardia odorata*. It is used for elephantiasis, etc. Also *chaulmoogra-oil*.—**Cherry-oil**, an oil extracted from the stones of the American black cherry, *Prunus serotina*.—**Chinese oil of peppermint**, menthol, or oil of peppermint with an excess of menthol.—**Chironji-oil**, a sweet wholesome oil from the nut-kernels of an East Indian forest-tree, *Buchanania latifolia*, of the *Anacardiaceæ*.—**Citron-oil**, a fragrant volatile oil from the fruit-rind and leaves of the citron, *Citrus medica*. Also called *cedrate essence* or *oil*.—**Clock-oil.** Same as *watch-oil* or *porpoise-oil*.—**Cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver*.—**Cohune-oil**, a fixed oil from the kernels of the cohune-palm, *Attalea Cohune*.—**Concrete oil of wine.** Same as *etherin*.—**Copaiba-oil**, a volatile oil extracted from the copaiba balsam.—**Coquito-oil**, a fixed oil said to be obtained from the fruit of a palm, *Elœis melanococca*, which abounds in parts of Mexico—not, however, the coquito-palm. It makes a fine quality of soap.—**Cotton-seed oil.** See *cotton-seed*.—**Coumu-oil**, a fixed oil from one or more species of *Œnocarpus*, including the bacaba-palm (which see).—**Cucumber-oil.** See *cucumber*.—**Cuscus-oil**, fragrant attar from the cuscus-grass.—**Dead-oil**, the heavy oil of coal-tar from which carbolic acid is made.—**Dippel's animal oil**, rectified animal oil, formerly produced by distillation of stags' horns and used as a medicine: named from J. C. Dippel, who first prepared it in 1711.—**Dogwood-oil**, oil obtained from the berries of *Cornus sanguinea* in parts of Europe and Asia: useful in lamps and for soap, and, when properly prepared, edible.—**Domba-oil.** See *domba* and *Calophyllum*.—**Empyreumatic, essential, ethereal oil.** See the adjectives.—**Eulachon-oil.** See *eulachon*.—**Expressed oils.** See *express*.—**Firwool oil.** See *fir-wool*.—**Fixed oils.** See *fixed*.—**Florence oil**, a superior kind of olive-oil prepared in Florence, and exported in Florence flasks (see *flask*).—**Gallipoli oil**, a kind of olive-oil, used in turkey-red dyeing, produced at Gallipoli by throwing the berries as soon as gathered into heaps, and allowing them to ferment before extracting the oil. This fermentation liberated free oleic acid, with which was formed an emulsion with alkaline carbonates, through which the fabric was passed. It is now usually replaced by Turkey-red oil (which see).—**Gaultheria-oil.** Same as *wintergreen-oil*.—**Gingili-oil.** Same as *oil of sesamum*.—**Grape-seed oil**, an oil obtained from the seeds of the common grape. It has been used in Europe for over a century, is valuable for illuminating, and little inferior to olive-oil for culinary purposes.—**Ground-nut oil**, arachis-oil.—**Heavy oil.** Same as *dead-oil*.—**Heavy oil of wine.** Same as *ethereal oil* (*a*).—**Holy oil.** (*a*) In the primitive church, and still in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, oil blessed for ritual use. There are three separate kinds, used for different purposes: (1) *Oil of catechumens*, oil used to anoint candidates before baptism. (2) *Oil of chrism*, oil mixed with balsam, or with wine and aromatics, used at baptism, confirmation, coronation of sovereigns, etc.: also called *chrism*. (3) *Oil of the sick*, oil used at the unction of the sick. See *euchelaion* and *unction*. (*b*) Especially, in the Greek Church, oil which has been in contact with a relic or other sacred object, or has been taken from a church lamp.—**Illupi-oil.** See *illupi*.—**Iodized oil**, a combination of iodine with almond-oil.—**Jatropha-oil**, oil expressed from Barbados nuts.—**Kekune-oil**, oil expressed from the fruit of *Aleurites Moluccana*.—**Laurel-oil**, both a fixed and an essential oil yielded by the berries of the true laurel. For the former, see *bay-oil*.—**Lemon-grass oil.** See *lemon-grass*.—**Light oil.** Same as *coal-tar naphtha* (which see, under *naphtha*).—**Light oil of wine**, etherol: a yellowish oily aromatic liquid obtained from the heavy oil of wine by the action of water.—**London oil**, rosin-oil. It is a product of the distillation of turpentine, and comes over after the lighter spirits or oil of turpentine. It is used as an adulterant for siccative oils, as linseed-oil, by manufacturers of mixed paints, etc. Also called *kidney-oil*.—**Macassar oil**, a fixed oil originally from the berries of *Stadmannia Sideroxylon*, a large tree of Mauritius: but the macassar oil of the market is said to consist chiefly of cocoanut- or safflower-oil.—**Malabar oil**, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes, as sharks and rays, found on the coasts of Malabar and Kurrachee, India.—**Marking-nut oil.** See *marking-nut*.—**Matico-oil**, volatile oil from *Piper angustifolium*. See *matico*[1].—**Midnight oil.** See def. 2.—**Mineral oil.** See def. 1.—**Mirbane oil**, nitrobenzene ($C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$), formed by treating benzene with nitric acid. It has a smell resembling oil of bitter almonds, and is sometimes used in perfumery.—**Myrrh-oil**, a volatile oil obtained from the myrrh-tree, *Commiphora Myrrha*.—**Nagkassar-oil.** See *Mesua*.—**Neat's-foot oil.** See *neat*[1].—**Oil of amber.** See *amber*[2].—**Oil of anda.** See *Joannesia*.—**Oil of angels**†, money used as an alleviative or motive; a gift; a bribe: in allusion to the coin called *angel*. [Humorous.]

My Mother pampered me so long, and secretly helped mee to the *oyle of Angels*, that I grew thereby prone to all mischiefs.

Greene, Repentance of Robert Greene, sig. C.

Oil of anise. See *anise*.—**Oil of asafetida**, a volatile oil of an exceedingly offensive odor distilled from asafetida.—**Oil of baston**, a basting or beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of bay.** (*a*) Same as *bay-oil*. (*b*) Oil of myrcia.—**Oil of ben.** Same as *ben-oil*.—**Oil of bergamot.** See *bergamot*.—**Oil of birch.** (*a*) An empyreumatic oil distilled from the bark of *Betula alba*. It gives Russian leather its peculiar odor. (*b*) Punishment with a birchen switch; a beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of cade.** Same as *cade-oil*.—**Oil of cajeput.** See *cajeput*.—**Oil of camomile**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic taste, distilled from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*.—**Oil of caraway, carrot, cinnamon, cloves.** See *caraway*, etc.—**Oil of Chinese cinnamon**, oil of cassia.—**Oil of copaiba**, a volatile oil distilled from, and with the odor and taste of, copaiba.—**Oil of coriander**, a volatile oil with a mild and agreeable aromatic taste and odor, distilled from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*.—**Oil of cubebs**, a volatile oil with a warm aromatic camphoraceous taste, distilled from the fruit of *Piper Cubeba*.—**Oil of cumin, dill, erigeron, eucalyptus.** See *cumin*, etc.—**Oil of ergot**, a medicinal volatile oil extracted from ergot of rye.—**Oil of fennel**, a volatile oil of an agreeable odor and sweetish aromatic taste, distilled from the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*. Its use is similar to that of oil of anise.—**Oil of geranium.** See *Andropogon* and *ginger-grass*.—**Oil of hedeoma**, an oil obtained from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegeoides*, peculiar to North America. It is analogous in its properties to the oil of the European pennyroyal, though derived from a distinct plant. Also called *oil of pennyroyal*.—**Oil of holly**, a switching with a holly stick; a beating. [Humorous.]—**Oil of juniper**, an oil distilled from juniper-berries. It has a taste and odor much like those of turpentine, with which it is often adulterated. It is an efficient ingredient of diuretic mixtures, especially in the form of Holland gin. It is to be distinguished from the oil of juniper-wood, or cade-oil.—**Oil of lavender, ledum, lemons.** See *lavender*[2], etc.—**Oil of lilies**, a fragrant infusion of the flowers of *Lilium candidum* in oil.—**Oil of mace.** See *nutmeg-butter*.—**Oil of massoy**, a volatile oil obtained from the bark of *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var. *Kiamis*, of Java.—**Oil of mustard.** See *mustard*.—**Oil of myrcia.** See *wild clove*, under *clove*[4].—**Oil of myrtle**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*.—**Oil of neroli.** Same as *oil of orange-flowers*.—**Oil of nutmegs.** See *nutmeg-butter*.—**Oil of orange-flowers**, a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers, whose fragrant odor it possesses. It is used in the preparation of Cologne water.—**Oil of orange-peel**, an aromatic oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel. It is used in flavoring.—**Oil of origanum**, marjoram-oil.—**Oil of orris-root**, a solid crystallizable substance distilled from orris-root.—**Oil of palms**, money. [Humorous.]—**Oil of parsley**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*.—**Oil of pennyroyal.** Same as *oil of hedeoma*.—**Oil of peppermint**, an oil obtained from the fresh herbs of *Mentha piperita* by distillation with water. Its peculiar odor, similar to that of the plant, is due to the menthol, or peppermint-camphor, which it contains.—**Oil of pimento**, a volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*. It is one of the ingredients of bay-rum. Also called *oil of allspice*.—**Oil of red cedar**, a volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Oil of rhodium**, a volatile oil distilled from the root of different species of *Convolvulus*.—**Oil of rose**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of different species of rose. Also called *attar*, *otto*, or *essence of roses*. See *attar*.—**Oil of rosemary**, a volatile oil distilled from *Rosmarinus officinalis*.—**Oil of rue**, a volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*.—**Oil of sandalwood.** Same as *oil of santal*.—**Oil of santal**, a volatile oil distilled from santal or sandal-wood. It is chiefly used as a perfume, but also as a medicine.—**Oil of sassafras**, an oil distilled from the roots of the sassafras-tree. It is one of the heaviest of the volatile oils.—**Oil of sautonica**, a volatile oil distilled from sautonica.—**Oil of savin**, a volatile oil distilled from the fresh branches of *Juniperus Sabina*.—**Oil of sesamum**, a bland, sweetish, non-drying oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum Indicum*: used as a substitute for sweet-oil. See *benne*. Also called *sesame-oil*, *benne-oil*, *gingili-oil*, and *teel-oil*.—**Oil of spearmint**, an oil resembling that of peppermint, distilled from fresh plants of *Mentha viridis*.—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*[2].—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Oil of talc**, a nostrum formerly famous as a cosmetic, probably because talc, when calcined, became very white, and was considered a fit substitute for ceruse.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc;*
These ceruses are common.

Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

Oil of tansy, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves and tips of *Tanacetum vulgare*.—**Oil of tar**, a volatile oil distilled from tar.—**Oil of theobroma**, a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*, the chocolate-nut. It is a yellowish-white solid, with an agreeable odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used chiefly as an ingredient in cosmetics and suppositories. Also called *cacao-butter*.—**Oil of thyme**, a volatile oil with a strong odor of thyme, distilled from the flowering plants of *Thymus vulgaris*. It is used chiefly for its antiseptic properties.—**Oil of tobacco**, a tar-like poisonous liquid resulting from dry distillation of tobacco.—**Oil of turpentine.** See *turpentine*.—**Oil of valerian**, a volatile oil obtained from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*.—**Oil of vitriol**, sulphuric acid.—**Oil of wheat**, a fixed oil expressed from wheat.—**Oil of wormseed**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, used almost exclusively as an anthelmintic.—**Old oil**, among watchmakers, olive-oil after it has been purified and rendered limpid.—**Omphacine oil.** See *omphacine*.—**Phosphorated oil**, a solution of phosphorus in oil of almonds.—**Poppy-seed oil**, a yellowish pleasant-tasting oil extracted from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is used as a substitute for or an adulterant of olive-oil.—**Portia-nut oil**, a thick deep-red oil yielded by the seeds of *Thespesia populnea*.—**Potato-spirit oil**, amyl alcohol.—**Pressed oil**, oil of the grampus, *Grampus griseus:* a trade-name.—**Provence oil**, an esteemed kind of olive-oil produced in Aix.—**Rape-oil**, a bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rapa*.—**Raw oil**, commonly, raw linseed-oil, in distinction from boiled linseed-oil.—**Red oil**, a preparation made by macerating the tops of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive-oil.—**Seed-oil**, one of various oils, including those from til-seed, poppy-seed, and the physic-nut.—**Siringa-oil**, a fixed oil yielded by the seeds of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, useful for hard soaps and printing-ink.—**Siri-oil.** Same as *lemon-grass oil*.—**Spanish walnut oil**, oil of *Aleurites Moluccana*.—**Straits oil**, fish-oil pressed from the carcasses of menhaden: formerly a name given to pure cod-liver oil manufactured from the livers of fish caught in the straits between Newfoundland and Labrador, whence the name, now transferred to the coarser product obtained from the menhaden.—**Sweet-bay oil**, the volatile laurel-oil.—**Teel-oil.** See *oil of sesamum*.—**To pour oil on the fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike oil**, to discover petroleum by boring; hence (in allusion to the sudden fortunes made in the first years after the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania), to come upon something very profitable. [Colloq.]—**Tucum oil**, an oil obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare*.—**Virgin oil.** See *olive-oil*.—**Volatile oil.** See *volatile*.—**Wood-oil**, an oleoresin obtained from the trunk of *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*. Also called *gurjun balsam*.—**Ylang-ylang oil**, a fragrant volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*. Also called *Cananga-oil*. (See also *ben-oil*, *bone-oil*, *castor-oil*, *kundah-oil*, *linseed-oil*, *lubricating-oil*, *nutmeg-oil*, *palm-oil*, *porpoise-oil*, *ray-oil*, *rock-oil*, *shark-oil*, *sperm-oil*, *train-oil*, *tung-oil*.)

oil (oil), *v. t.* [< ME. *oilen*, *oylen*, < OF. *oilier* = F. *huiler* = It. *ogliare*, < ML. **oleare*, oil, < L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*, *n.* Cf. *anoil*, *aneal*[2].] 1. To smear or rub over with oil; prepare for use by the application of oil: as, to *oil* a rag; *oiled* paper or silk.—2. To anoint with oil.—3. To render smooth by the application of oil; lubricate: as, to *oil* machinery; hence, figuratively, to render oily and bland; make smooth and pleasing.

Thou hast a tongue, I hope, that is not *oil'd*
With flattery: be open.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Oiled leather. See *leather*.—**Oiled paper**, paper saturated with oil, either (1) to render it transparent and thus fit it for tracing purposes, or (2) to make it water-proof, as in China, Japan, etc., where oiled paper is extensively used for umbrellas, water-pails, lanterns, rain-clothes, etc.—**Oiled sheets**, in *printing*, paper that has been saturated with oil and dried, applied to the impression-surfaces of printing-presses to resist the set-off or transfer of ink from newly printed sheets.—**Oiled silk**, silk impregnated with boiled oil, semi-transparent and water-proof. It is much used in tailoring and dressmaking as a guard against perspiration, as in the lining of parts of garments, etc.—**To oil out**, in *painting*, to rub a thin coating of drying-oil over (the parts of a picture intended to be retouched). The slight film left behind takes a fresh pigment more readily than a perfectly dry surface would.

-oil. [An arbitrary variant of *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a termination denoting an ether derived from a phenol: as, anis*oil* (formerly called *anisol*).

oil-bag (oil'bag), *n.* 1. In animals, a bag, cyst, or gland containing oil.—2. A bag, made of a coarse fabric, used to inclose materials in an oil-press.—3. A bag containing oil for any purpose, as, at sea, for spreading a film of oil over the surface of the water in a storm. See *oil-distributer*.

oil-beetle (oil'bē#tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the genus *Meloë* in a broad sense: so called from the oil-like matter which they exude. The perfect insects have swollen bodies, with shortish elytra, which lap more or less over each other, and have not a straight suture, as in most coleopterous insects. See cuts under *Meloë*.

oil-bird (oil'bėrd), *n.* 1. The guacharo or great goatsucker of Trinidad, *Steatornis caripensis*. Also called *fat-bird*. See cut under *guacharo*.—2. A Ceylonese frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger*. *E. L. Layard*.

oil-bottle (oil'bot#l), *n.* The egg of a shark as it lies in the oviduct. [Cape Cod, U. S.]

oil-box (oil'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box containing a supply of oil for a journal, and feeding it by means of a wick or other device; a journal-box. *E. H. Knight*. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

oil-bush (oil′bůsh), *n.* A socket containing oil in which an upright spindle works, running in the oil, as in some forms of millstones.

oil-cake (oil′kāk), *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, or rape, poppy, mustard, cotton, or other seeds, from which oil has been extracted. Linseed oil-cake is much used as a food for cattle. Rape oil-cake is used as a fattening food for sheep. These and other oil-cakes are also valuable as manures. Cotton-seed oil-cake is largely employed in and exported from the southern United States.—**Oil-cake mill**, a mill for crumbling oil-cake.

oil-can (oil′kan), *n.* Any can for holding oil; specifically, a small can of various shapes, provided with a long, narrow, tapering spout, used for lubricating machinery, etc.; an oiler.

oil-car (oil′kär), *n.* 1. A box-car with open sides for carrying oil in barrels. [U. S.]—2. A platform-car with tanks for carrying oil in bulk: commonly called a *tank-car*. [U. S.]

oil-cellar (oil′sel″ȧr), *n.* [< ME. *oil-cellar*.] 1. A cellar for the storage of oil.

> Thyne *oil cellar* set on the somer ayde,
> Hold out the cold and lette come in the sonne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. A metal box attached to the under side of the strap of a connecting-rod on a locomotive or other engine, in relation with and covering holes in the strap that communicate with the crank-pin, for holding oil, and applying it to the crank-pin through the violent agitation of the box when the engine is in motion.

oil-cloth (oil′klôth), *n.* Painted canvas designed for use as a floor-covering, etc. See *floor-cloth* and *linoleum*.

oil-cock (oil′kok), *n.* In *mach.*, a faucet admitting oil from an oil-cup to a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

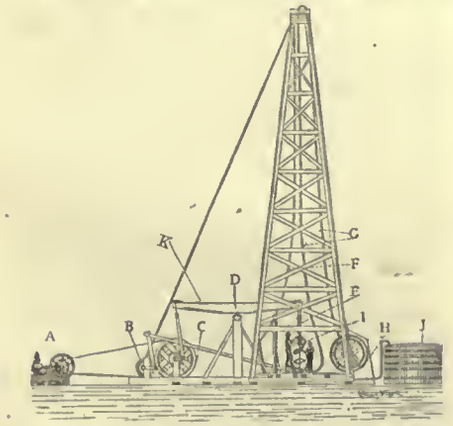
oil-color (oil′kul″ȯr), *n.* 1. A pigment ground in oil. See *color* and *paint*.—2. A painting executed in such colors. See *oil-painting*.

oil-cup (oil′kup), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a lubricator; a small vessel, of glass or metal, used to hold oil or other lubricant, which is distributed automatically to the parts of the machine to be oiled.—2. An oil-can or oiler.

oil-de-rose†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *oile de rose:* see *oil*, *de*[2], *rose*.] Oil of roses.

> In every pounde of oil an unce of rose
> Ypurged putte, and hauge it dayes seven
> In sonne and moone, and after *oilderose*
> We may baptize and name it.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

oil-derrick (oil′der″ik), *n.* An apparatus used in well-boring for mineral oils. It is a strong wooden frame, from 16 to 20 feet square at the base, which is formed of heavy sills of oak or other suitable timber, and it tapers toward the top, which is from 60 to 75 feet above the sills. The corner parts are made of heavy pine planks, usually about 2 inches thick and 10 inches wide, spiked together at right angles, and bound to each other by cross-pieces and diagonal braces. A ladder is constructed on one side, extending from the bottom to a heavy cast-iron derrick-pulley supported in the upper part of the frame. The oil-derrick and its accessories are used



Oil-derrick.

A, engine; B, sand-reel; C, drive-wheel; D, samson-post; E, temper-screw; F, sand-pump and boiler cable; G, drill-cable; H, bull-wheel; I, clamps; J, tank; K, walking-beam.

to operate the various tools employed in well-boring, such as the temper-screw, rope-socket, auger-stem, sinker-bar and substitute, jars, bitts, flat reamers, etc. A similar derrick is used for sinking deep wells where water only is sought. See *well-boring*.

oil-distributer (oil′dis-trib″ū-tėr), *n.* Any device or appliance used for the distribution of oil over the surface of the sea for smoothing waves and thus obviating their destructive effect. The first appliance for this purpose, which aimed at economy in the use of oil, was a porous oil-bag attached to a rope, thrown overboard, and towed from the end of a spar or outrigger, the oil slowly filtering through the pores. This has been followed by a variety of inventions, comprising oil-bags placed in water-closet pipes, and devices for distributing oil when towed by a vessel. The oil-distributer of M. Gaston Menier employs a pump discharging water at the water-line, through a series of outboard pipes, the pump also taking oil from a receptacle, and mingling it with the water discharged. The rate of expenditure of oil is indicated by a glass gage, and is regulated by a valve. The oil-distributer of Captain Townsend of the United States Signal Office consists of a hollow metal globe ten inches in diameter, which holds about 1½ gallons of oil, and is kept afloat and held in a nearly fixed position relatively to the surface of the water by an air-chamber. The oil-chamber has an upper and a lower valve, both of which may be adjusted to permit water to flow in through the lower, and the oil displaced by the water to flow out through the upper valve, at a rate controlled by the adjustment. The oil acts mechanically by spreading over the surface of the sea in a tenuous film, which is sufficient to prevent the waves from breaking, and this takes from them their chief power for harm.

oil-dreg†, *v. t.* [ME. *oyl dregge;* < *oil-dregs*.] To cover or smear with the dregs of oil.

> Then *oyldregge* it efte,
> And saufly may thi whete in it be lefte.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

oil-dregs (oil′dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. **oyle dregges;* < *oil* + *dregs*.] The dregs of oil.

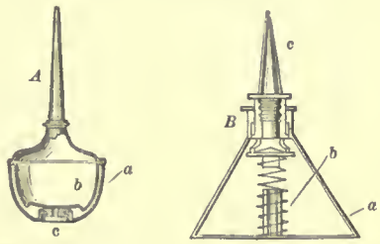
oil-dried (oil′drīd), *a.* Exhausted of oil; having its oil spent.

> My *oil-dried* lamp and time-bewasted light
> Shall be extinct with age and endless night.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 221.

oil-drop (oil′drop), *n.* The rudimentary umbilical vesicle of some fishes. *Science*, V. 425.

oiler (oi′lėr), *n.* 1. An appliance for distributing oil to the bearings or rubbing surfaces of machines. Types of such devices in common use are—sponges saturated with oil and fastened in boxes or cups, in positions where they are regularly touched by parts to be lubricated; wicks which transfer oil by capillary action from a receptacle to a part otherwise inaccessible while moving; cups provided with pet-cocks from which the oil drops slowly upon parts which cannot be safely reached while in action; tubes extending radially from channels in crank-pins to the central axes of the cranks, distributing the oil by centrifugal force; etc.

2. An oil-can, generally having a long spout curved at the outer extremity, used by an attendant for supplying oil to parts of engines or other machines.—3. An operative employed to attend to the oiling of engines or other machinery.—4. A vessel engaged in the oil-trade, or in the transportation of oils. [Little used.]—5. An oilskin coat. [Colloq.]



Broughton's Oiler. Spring-oiler.

A, *a*, outer protecting shell; *b*, internal elastic reservoir for oil; *c*, thumb-piece, by which *b* may be compressed. *B*, *a*, metal body; *b*, spring; *c*, screw-oozle, which may be removed for replenishing with oil.

> As the tide and sea rise, the huge breakers get heavier, until finally they dash over the stands; some of the more daring still stick to their chairs, and with *oilers* and rubber boots defy the waves. *Scribner's Mag.*, V. 681.

oilery (oi′lėr-i), *n.* [< *oil* + *-ery*.] The commodities of an oilman.

oilet†, *n.* [Also *oillet*, *œlet*, *oylet;* < OF. *oillet*, *oeillet*, F. *œillet*, dim. of OF. *œil*, F. *œil*, eye: see *eyelet*, an accom. form.] 1. Same as *eyelet*.—2. An eye, bud, or shoot of a plant. *Holland*.

oil-factory (oil′fak″tǫ-ri), *n.* A factory where fish-oil is made.

oil-fuel (oil′fū″el), *n.* Refined or crude petroleum, shale-oil, grease, residuum tar, or similar substances, used as fuel.

oil-gage (oil′gāj), *n.* A form of hydrometer arranged for testing the specific gravity of oils; an oleometer.

oil-gas (oil′gas), *n.* The inflammable gas and vapor (chiefly hydrocarbon) obtained by passing fixed oils through red-hot tubes: it may be used for purposes of illumination.

oil-gilding (oil′gil″ding), *n.* A process of gilding in which the gold-leaf is laid on a surface prepared by a coat of size made of boiled linseed-oil and chrome-yellow and applied with a brush. When the oil has dried to a point where it is only slightly tacky, the leaf is applied. The chrome-yellow is added so that the gold may appear more brilliant, by reason of the yellow showing through.

oil-gland (oil′gland), *n.* In *ornith.*, the uropygial gland of birds, which secretes the oil with which they preen and dress their plumage; the elæodochon. It is a highly developed and specialized sebaceous follicle, present in the great majority of birds. See cut under *elæodochon*.

oil-green (oil′grēn), *n.* A color between green and yellow, of intense chroma but quite moderate luminosity.

oil-hole (oil′hōl), *n.* One of the small openings drilled in machines to allow the dripping of oil on parts exposed to friction.

oilily (oi′li-li), *adv.* In an oily manner; as oil; in the manner or presenting the appearance of oil; smoothly.

> *Oilily* bubbled up the mere.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

oiliness (oi′li-nes), *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; oleaginousness.

oil-jack (oil′jak), *n.* A vessel, usually of copper or tin, in which oil can be heated. It resembles tin or copper vessels used for fluid-measures, except that it has a spout resembling that of an ordinary pitcher.

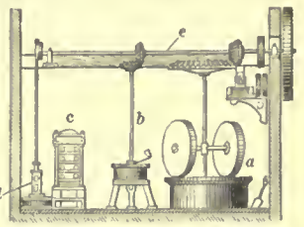
oilless (oil′les), *a.* [< *oil* + *-less*.] Destitute of oil; without oil.

> He compares the life of a dying man to the flickering of an *oilless* lamp. *The American*, IX. 137.

oillet†, *n.* See *oilet*.

oilman (oil′man), *n.*; pl. *oilmen* (-men). One who deals in oils; one who is engaged in the business of producing or of selling oil.

oil-mill (oil′mil), *n.* 1. Any crushing- or grinding-machine for expressing oil from seeds, fruits, nuts, etc. Such mills are commonly of the type of the Chilian mill (which see, under *mill*[1]).—2. A factory where vegetable oils are made.



Oil-mill, Heater, and Press combined.

a, mill; *b*, heater, heated by steam-jacket; *c*, hydraulic press; *d*, pump which works the press; *e*, main driving-shaft.

oil-nut (oil′nut), *n.* One of various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and the plant producing them. (*a*) The butternut of North America. See *butternut*. (*b*) The buffalo-nut or elk-nut, *Pyrularia oleifera*, of the Alleghany mountains. The whole shrub, but especially the pear-shaped drupe-like fruit, an inch long, is imbued with an acrid oil. (*c*) The castor-oil plant. (*d*) The oil-palm.

Branch with Male Flowers of Oil-nut (*Pyrularia oleifera*).

a, the fruit; *b*, a leaf, showing the nervation.

ollous†, (oi′lus), *a.* [< *oil* + *-ous*.] Oily; oleaginous. *Gerard*.

oil-painting (oil′pān″ting), *n.* 1. The art of painting with pigments mixed with a drying-oil, as poppy-, walnut-, or linseed-oil. Oleoresinous varnishes to protect painted surfaces had been used before the fifteenth century, at which time the invention of a dry, colorless, and sufficiently liquid vehicle composed of linseed- or nut-oil mixed with resin is attributed to the noted Flemish painter Van Eyck.

2. A picture painted in oil-colors. Oil-paintings are most commonly executed upon canvas, which is stretched upon a frame, and covered (or *primed*) with a kind of size mixed with white lead.

oil-palm (oil′pām), *n.* A palm, *Elæis Guineensis*, the fruit-pulp of which yields palm-oil. See *Elæis*, *palmnut-oil*, and *palm-oil*.

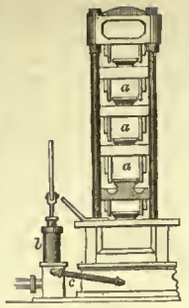
oil-plant (oil′plant), *n.* Same as *benne*.

oil-press (oil′pres), *n.* A machine for expressing vegetable and essential oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. It is commonly of a very simple type, and operated by a screw or hydraulic press. See cut on following page.

oil-pump (oil′pump), *n.* In *mach.*, a pump to raise oil from a reservoir and discharge it upon a journal. *E. H. Knight.*

oil-ring (oil′ring), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a ring with a small dish on top to hold oil and diamond-dust. It is worn on the forefinger of the workman, and the wheel is simply allowed to rotate in the dish to replenish the engraving-tool.

oil-rubber (oil′rub″ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a piece of woolen cloth, 6 or 7 inches long, rolled tightly so that the roll is from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, tied with a string, and touched with oil. It is used to rub down too dark parts of engraved work, or to clean a copperplate. The same object is accomplished by the use of a small piece of cloth held on the forefinger, or of a bit of soft cork dipped in oil.



Oil-press.
a, *a*, *a*, boxes; *b*, the pump; *c*, the pipe by which pressure is transmitted from the pump to the ram of the press.

oil-safe (oil′sāf), *n.* A tank for storing inflammable oils. It consists of a sheet-metal vessel having a sheathing of wood and some intervening material that is a poor conductor of heat, as asbestos, mineral wool, etc.

oil-sand (oil′sand), *n.* The name given in the Pennsylvania petroleum region to the beds of sandstone from which the oil is obtained by boring. See *petroleum*.

oil-seed (oil′sēd), *n.* 1. The seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant; castor-bean.—2. The seed of *Guizotia Abyssinica*, a composite plant cultivated in India and Abyssinia on account of its oily seeds.—3. The plant gold-of-pleasure, *Camelina sativa*. Sometimes called *Siberian oil-seed*.

oil-shale (oil′shāl), *n.* Shaly rocks containing bituminous matter or petroleum in sufficient quantity to be of economical value; shales or clays in which a considerable quantity of organic (hydrocarbonaceous) matter has been preserved and is diffused through the mass of the rock.

oil-shark (oil′shärk), *n.* A fish, *Galeorhinus zyopterus*, a small kind of shark. See cut under *Galeorhinus*. [California.]

oilskin (oil′skin), *n.* 1. Cloth of cotton, linen, or silk, prepared with oil to make it water-proof. Such cloth is much used for water-proof garments.—2. A garment made of oilskin.

There were two men at the wheel in yellow *oilskins*, and the set faces that looked out of their sou'westers gleamed with sweat. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.

oil-smeller (oil′smel″ėr), *n.* A person who pretends to be able to locate oil-bearing strata, and to locate positions for successful well-boring, by the sense of smell, and who makes a profession or trade of this pretension. In the earlier history of petroleum in the United States, this kind of quackery was much more common than now.

oil-spring (oil′spring), *n.* 1. A spring the water of which contains more or less intermingled oily (hydrocarbonaceous) matter.—2. A fissure or an area from or over which bituminous matter (petroleum or maltha) oozes.

The petroleum of the *oil-springs* of Paint Creek has had its home in the great Conglomerate at the base of the Coal-measures. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.*, X. 42.

oil-stock (oil′stok), *n.* A vessel used to contain holy oil; a chrismatory.

oilstone (oil′stōn), *n.* A slab of fine-grained stone used for imparting a keen edge to tools, and so called because oil is used for lubricating its rubbing-surface. Fine oilstones are often made of novaculite, a fine-grained variety of quartz.—**Black oilstone**, a variety of Turkey stone.—**Oilstone-powder**, pulverized oilstone sifted and washed. It is used for grinding together such fittings of mathematical instruments and machinery as are made wholly or partly of brass or gun-metal, for polishing fine brasswork, and by watchmakers on pewter rubbers in polishing steel.—**Oilstone-slips**, small pieces of oilstone cut by the lapidary into such forms as to adapt them to the surfaces of the various objects on which they are to be used in polishing.

oilstone (oil′stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oilstoned*, ppr. *oilstoning*. [< *oilstone*, *n.*] To rub, or sharpen or polish by rubbing, on an oilstone.

The tool must be given less top rake, and may then be *oilstoned*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 81.

oil-stove (oil′stōv), *n.* A small stove in which oil is used as fuel, with either flat or circular wicks. Such stoves are provided with portable ovens, and with devices for broiling, for heating flat-irons, etc. The smallest sizes are little more than lamps of special design.

oil-tank (oil′tangk), *n.* A receptacle for storing, treating, or transporting petroleum.

oil-tawing (oil′tâ″ing), *n.* The process of currying in oil, by which the skins of various animals are made into oiled leather or wash-leather.

oil-temper (oil′tem″pėr), *v. t.* To temper (steel) by the use of oil instead of water or saline solutions. See *temper*.

oil-tempered (oil′tem″pėrd), *a.* Tempered with oil. See *temper*.

Bars of *oil-tempered* and untempered steel. *Science*, III. 724.

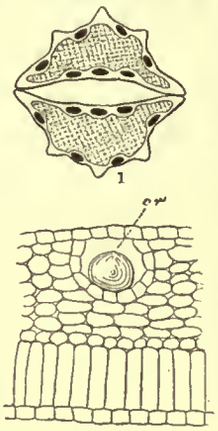
oil-tempering (oil′tem″pėr-ing), *n.* The process of tempering steel with oil. See *temper*.

oil-tester (oil′tes″tėr), *n.* 1. A machine for testing the lubricating properties of oils.—2. A process or an apparatus for ascertaining the temperature at which the vapors from mineral oils will take fire.

oil-tight (oil′tīt), *a.* In *constructive mechanics*, noting a degree of tightness in joints, etc., that will prevent oil from flowing through between the juxtaposed surfaces.

The lower end of the shaft passes through an *oil-tight* stuffing-box. *Rankine*, Steam Engine.

oil-tree (oil′trē), *n.* 1. The castor-oil plant. See cut under *castor-oil*.—2. Same as *illupi*.—3. Same as *oil-palm*.—4. The Chinese varnish-tree, whose wood yields an important oil. See *Aleurites* and *tung-oil*.—5. Probably the stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea* (Isa. xli. 19).



Oil-tubes.
1, in the fruit of *Fæniculum piperitum*, marked with black. 2, in the leaf of *Myrtus communis*, transverse section (with oil-reservoir *cr*), highly magnified.

oil-tube (oil′tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, a longitudinal canal filled with aromatic oil, especially characteristic of the fruits of the *Umbelliferæ*.

oilway (oil′wā), *n.* A passage for oil to a part, as a hinge, to be lubricated.

oil-well (oil′wel), *n.* A boring made for petroleum. This is the name by which such borings in various oil-producing regions, and especially in Pennsylvania, are most generally designated. Borings which are unsuccessful, or which do not furnish any oil, are called *dry wells*. See *petroleum*.

oily (oi′li), *a.* [< *oil* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having some of the qualities of oil: as, *oily* matter; an *oily* fluid.—2. Appearing as if oiled; resembling oil.—3. Fat; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 575.

A little, round, fat, *oily* man of God. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 69.

4. Figuratively, unctuous; smooth; insinuatingly and smoothly sanctimonious; blandly pious; fawning.

If for I want that glib and *oily* art,
To speak and purpose not. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 227.

I know no court but martial,
No *oily* language but the shock of arms. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

She had forgiven his pharisaical arrogance, and even his greasy face and *oily* vulgar manner. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xiii.

Oily bean. See *bean*[1].

oily-grain (oi′li-grān), *n.* Same as *benne*.

oïmet, *interj.* [< It. *oime*, *ohime* (= NGr. *ὠϊμέ*, *ὀϊμέ*; cf. Gr. *οἰμοι*), alas! ay me!: see *O*[2], and *ay me* (under *ay*[2]).] Alas!

Oimee! I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 5.

oinement†, *n.* [ME., also *oynement*, *oygnement*, < OF. *oignement*, an anointing, < *oigner*, *oindre*, *ongier*, anoint: see *oint*. Cf. *ointment*.] Same as *ointment*. *Chaucer*.

I teii the for-sothe thou may make other mens aynnes a precyouse *oynement* for to hele with thyne awene. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [p. 36.

Oinochoë of Greek Pottery.

oinochoë (oi-nok′ō-ē), *n.* [Prop. *œnochoë*; < Gr. *οἰνος*, wine, + *χεῖν*, pour.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of graceful shape, with a three-lobed rim, the central lobe forming a mouth adapted for pouring, and a single handle reaching above the rim: used for dipping wine from the crater and filling drinking-cups.

oint† (oint), *v. t.* [< ME. *ointen*, *oynten*, < OF. *oint* (< L. *unctus*), pp. of *oindre*, anoint: see *anoint*, *unction*.] 1. To anoint.

Lord shield thy Cause, approve thee veritable, . . .
Oint thine Anointed publikely by Miracle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

The ready Graces wait, her Baths prepare,
And *oint* with fragrant Oils her flowing Hair.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. To administer extreme unction to.

ointing-box†, *n.* A chrismatory.

ointing-cloth†, *n.* A cloth used in the administration of extreme unction.

ointment (oint′ment), *n.* [A later form (as if < *oint* + *-ment*) of *oinement*, q. v.] A fatty or unctuous preparation of such a consistency as to be easily applied to the skin by inunction, gradually liquefying when in contact with it. In American pharmacy, ointments differ from the cerates, which are of similar composition, in having a softer consistence and lower melting-temperature. In British pharmacy, the ceratea are included among the ointments.

We . . . wonder more, if Kinga be the Lord's Anointed, how they dare thus oyle over and besmeare so holy an unction with the corrupt and putrid *ointment* of their base flatteries. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conc.

Acetate-of-lead ointment (unguentum plumbi acetatis), acetate of lead and benzoin ointment.—**Aconitia ointment** (unguentum aconitiæ), eight grains of aconitin to an ounce of lard.—**Alkaline sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris alkalinum), sulphur, carbonate of potash, and benzoinated lard.—**Ammoniated-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati), ammoniated mercury with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Antimonial ointment** (unguentum antimonii tartarati), tartarated antimony with lard or simple ointment. Also called *tartar-emetic ointment*, *tartarated-antimony ointment*.—**Apostles' ointment.** See *apostle*.—**Atropia ointment** (unguentum atropiæ), atropin and lard.—**Basilicon ointment.** Same as *basilicon*.—**Belladonna ointment** (unguentum belladonnæ), extract of belladonna in lard or benzoin ointment.—**Benzoin ointment** (unguentum benzoini, adepa benzoatus or benzoinatus), a mixture of lard and tincture of benzoin in the proportion of eight to one by weight. Also called *benzoinated* or *benzoated lard*.—**Blue ointment.** Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Boric-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi borici), boric acid and paraffin.—**Calamin ointment** (unguentum calaminæ), prepared calamin and benzoin ointment or simple ointment. Also called *Turner's cerate*.—**Calomel ointment.** Same as *subchlorid-of-mercury ointment*.—**Cantharides ointment** (unguentum cantharidis), cantharides with wax and either olive-oil or lard and resin. Also called *Spanish-fly ointment*.—**Carbolic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi carbolici), simple ointment with the addition of carbolic acid.—**Carbonated-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi carbonatis), carbonate of lead and simple or benzoin ointment.—**Chrysarobin ointment** (unguentum chrysarobini), chrysarobin and benzoin ointment.—**Citrine ointment.** See *citrine*.—**Compound iodine ointment** (unguentum iodi compositum), the same as *iodide ointment*, but with less iodine and more iodide of potash.—**Compound ointment of mercury** (unguentum hydrargyri compositum), mercurial ointment with yellow wax, olive-oil, and camphor.—**Compound ointment of subacetate of lead** (ceratum plumbi subacetatis), subacetate of lead with camphor cerate; Goulard's cerate.—**Creosote ointment** (unguentum creosoti), creosote and lard or simple ointment.—**Diachylon ointment** (unguentum diachylon), oxid of lead, olive-oil, and oil of lavender. Also called *lead ointment*.—**Dupuytren's ointment**, tincture of cantharides and lard.—**Elemi ointment** (unguentum elemi), elemi with simple ointment.—**Eucalyptus ointment** (unguentum eucalypti), oil of eucalyptus and paraffin.—**Gallic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi gallici), one part of gallic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Glycerin ointment** (unguentum glycerini). (*a*) Spermaceti, white wax, oil of almonds, and glycerin. (*b*) In the German pharmacopœia, glycerite of starch.—**Iodide-of-cadmium ointment** (unguentum cadmii iodidi), iodide of cadmium in simple ointment.—**Iodide-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi iodidi), iodide of lead with simple or benzoin ointment.—**Iodide-of-potash ointment** (unguentum potassii iodidi), iodide of potash and lard, with or without hyposulphite or carbonate of potash.—**Iodide-of-sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris iodidi), iodide of sulphur and prepared lard.—**Iodide ointment** (unguentum iodi), iodine and iodide of potash with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Iodoform ointment** (unguentum iodoformi), iodoform with benzoin ointment.—**Lead ointment.** Same as *diachylon ointment*.—**Mercurial ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri), metallic mercury in a fine state of subdivision disseminated through lard and suet. Also called *blue ointment* and *Neapolitan ointment*.—**Mezereum or mezereon ointment** (unguentum mezerei), fluid extract of mezereum with lard and yellow wax.—**Neapolitan ointment.** Same as *mercurial ointment*.—**Nitrate-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri nitrati), citrine ointment.—**Nutgall ointment** (unguentum gallæ), nutgall in powder mixed with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Ointment of galls.** Same as *nutgall ointment*.—**Ointment of galls and opium** (unguentum gallæ cum opio), nutgall ointment with the addition of opium.—**Ointment of poplar-buds** (unguentum populeum), lard in which poplar-buds and fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, poppy, and *Solanum nigrum* have been digested.—**Ointment of staves-acre**, lard to which the coarsely ground seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* have imparted their active principle by heat.—**Oleate-of-zinc ointment** (unguentum zinci oleati), equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin.—**Pagen-**

stecher's ointment, one to three parts of yellow oxid of mercury and sixty of vaselin.—**Petroleum ointment,** petrolatum.—**Red-iodide-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri), red iodide of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri), red oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Red-precipitate ointment.** Same as *red-oxid-of-mercury ointment.*—**Resin ointment** (unguentum resinæ), resin cerate.—**Rose-water ointment** (unguentum aquæ rosæ), an ointment of oil of almonds, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water. Also called *cold-cream.*—**Sabine ointment** (unguentum sabinæ), sabine cerate.—**Simple ointment** (unguentum, or unguentum simplex), a mixture of lard and yellow wax in the proportion of four to one, or with less lard and the addition of almond-oil. Simple ointment forms the base of various medicinal ointments.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** Same as *cantharides ointment.*—**Spermaceti ointment** (unguentum cetacei), spermaceti, white wax, and oil of almonds.—**Storax ointment,** liquid storax and olive-oil.—**Stramonium ointment** (unguentum stramonii), extract of stramonium with lard or benzoin ointment.—**Subchlorid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi), calomel and lard. Also called *calomel ointment.*—**Sulphurated-potash ointment** (unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ), sulphurated potash and prepared lard.—**Sulphur ointment** (unguentum sulphuris), sublimed sulphur with simple or benzoinated lard.—**Tannate-of-lead ointment** (unguentum plumbi tannici), tannic acid, subacetate of lead, and lard.—**Tannic-acid ointment** (unguentum acidi tannici), one part of tannic acid with nine parts of benzoin ointment.—**Tar ointment** (unguentum picis liquidæ), tar with suet or yellow wax.—**Tartarated-antimony ointment, tartar-emetic ointment.** Same as *antimonial ointment.*—**Tobacco ointment** (unguentum tabaci), powdered tobacco and lard.—**Turpentine ointment** (unguentum terebinthinæ), oil of turpentine, resin, yellow wax, and prepared lard.—**Tutty ointment** (unguentum tutiæ), impure oxid of zinc, or tutty, and simple ointment.—**Veratrine ointment** (unguentum veratrinæ), veratrine and simple or benzoinated lard.—**Yellow-oxid-of-mercury ointment** (unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi), yellow oxid of mercury and simple ointment.—**Zinc ointment.** Same as *zinc-oxid ointment.*—**Zinc-oxid ointment** (unguentum zinci oxidi), oxid of zinc and benzoin ointment.

oiset, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *use.*

oist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[1].

oistert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *oyster.*

okt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *oak. Chaucer.*

O. K. [Origin obscure: usually said to have been orig. used by Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, as an abbr. of *All Correct,* spelled (whether through ignorance or humorously) *oll korrect;* but this is doubtless an invention. Another statement refers the use to "Old Keokuk," an Indian chief, who is said to have signed treaties with the initials "O. K."] All right; correct: now commonly used as an indorsement, as on a bill. [Colloq.]

oke[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *oak.*

oke[2] (ōk), *n.* [= Bulg. Serv. Wall. Hung. *oka* = Pol. *oko,* < Turk. *oka,* a certain weight.] 1. A Turkish unit of weight, used also in Greece, equal to about 2¾ pounds avoirdupois.

It [mastic gum] continues running all the month of August, and drops also in September, but then it is not good; the finest and best is called Fliscari, and sells for two dollars an *oke.*

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

oke[3]**†** (ōk), *n.* A variant of *auk*[1].

okent, *a.* A Middle English form of *oaken.*

Okenian (ō-kē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Oken* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist (1779–1851).—**Okenian body,** in *anat.,* a Wolffian body, primitive kidney, or protonephron.

okenite (ō′ken-īt), *n.* [< *Oken* (see *Okenian*) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* same as *dysclasite.*

oker[1]**†** (ō′kėr), *n.* [ME., also *okur, okir, okyr, ocker,* < Icel. *okr* = Sw. *ocker* = Dan. *aager* = AS. *wōcor,* increase, growth, fruit, = OFries. *wōker* = D. *woeker* = MLG. *woker* = OHG. *wuochar, wuohhar, wuachar, wuocher,* MHG. *wuocher,* G. *wucher* = Goth. *wōkrs,* increase, gain; akin to AS. *wcaxan,* wax, and ult. to L. *augere,* increase: see *augment,* etc.] Usury.

Oker, lleying, & wantonesse mickel serwe make.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 236.

oker[2]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *ocher.*

okerert (ō′kėr-ėr), *n.* [ME., also *okerar* (= D. *woekeraar* = OHG. *wuocharari,* MHG. *wuocherer, wuocherære,* G. *wucherer* = Sw. *ockrare*), < *oker,* usury: see *oker*[1].] A usurer.

"An *okerer,* or elles a lechoure," sayd Robyn.
"With wronge haste thou lede thy fyle."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 53).

okering† (ō′kėr-ing), *n.* [ME., < *oker*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Usury.

okonite (ō′kō-nīt), *n.* A vulcanized mixture of ozocerite or mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur, used as an insulating material for covering electrical conductors.

okra (ok′rä), *n.* [Formerly also *ochra, okro, ochro;* W. Ind. (?).] A plant, *Hibiscus esculentus,* an esteemed vegetable, cultivated in the East and West Indies, the southern United States, etc. See *gumbo*[1]. Its seeds yield a fine food-oil, not, however, extracted on a commercially remunerative scale, and it produces a fiber apparently suitable for coarse bagging, etc. See *Hibiscus* and *Abelmoschus.*—**Musk-okra,** *H. Abelmoschus.* See *amber-seed.*—**Wild okra.** See *Malachra.*

Ol. An abbreviation of *Olympiad.*

-ol. [An arbitrary abbr. of L. *ol(eum),* or of E. *(alcoh)ol.*] In *chem.,* a termination somewhat loosely used for various compounds, denoting 'oil' or 'alcohol.' It should be applied strictly only to alcohols, hydroxyl derivatives of hydrocarbons, as glycerol, mannitol, quinol, etc.

Olacineæ (ol-ą-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Olax* (*Olac-*) + *-ineæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees and shrubs, type of the cohort *Olacales* in the series *Discifloræ,* typified by the genus *Olax,* and characterized by the dorsal raphe, partially or completely one-celled ovary, usually one-seeded fruit, and valvate petals. It includes about 275 species, of 4 tribes and 61 genera, widely dispersed throughout the tropics, with a few in South Africa and southern Australia. They are erect, climbing or twining, usually with alternate undivided feather-veined leaves, flexuous petioles, and small greenish, yellowish, or white flowers.

olamic (ō-lam′ik), *a.* [< Heb. *'ōlām,* eternity, eon, < *'ālam,* hide, conceal.] Pertaining to or enduring throughout an eon or eons; lasting or continuing for ages; constituting or measured by a period or periods much exceeding in length any historical measurement of time; eonian.

But man fell, and lost the perpetual or *olamic* sabbatism.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 778.

olanin (ō′lą-nin), *n.* [< L. *ol(eum),* oil, + *an(imal),* animal, + *-in*[2].] One of the ingredients of the fetid empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling bone and some other animal matters. *Brande.*

Olax (ō′laks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1749), so called in allusion to the unpleasant odor of the wood; < LL. *olax,* smelling, odorous, < L. *olere,* smell: see *olid.*] A genus of shrubs and trees, type of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ,* known by the three anther-bearing stamens and the drupe almost included within the calyx. There are about 30 species, natives of Australia and tropical Asia and Africa. They are smooth evergreens, often climbing or thorny, usually with short spikes or racemes of small flowers in the axils of two-ranked leaves. *O. Zeylanica* is the malla-tree of Ceylon. Its leaves are eaten in curries, and its fetid, salty wood is used as a remedy in putrid fevers.

old (ōld), *a.* [Also dial. *ald, auld, oud, aud;* < ME. *old, ald, cld,* < AS. *eald,* ONorth. *ald* = OS. *ald* = OFries. *old, ald* = D. *oud* = MLG. LG. *ald, old* = OHG. MHG. G. *alt* = Icel. *ald-* (in comp.) (also *aldinn*) = Goth. *altheis,* old; orig. pp., 'grown, increased' (= L. *altus,* high, deep), with suffix *-d* (see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), of the verb represented by Goth. *alan,* nourish, = L. *alere,* nourish, > ult. E. *aliment:* see *aliment, alt,* etc. For the pp. suffix, cf. *cold,* of similar formation.] 1. Having lived or existed a long time; full of years; far advanced in years or life: applied to human beings, lower animals, and plants: as, an *old* man; an *old* horse; an *old* tree.

The *olde* auncian wyf hegest ho syttex;
The lorde lufly her by lent, as I trowe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1001.

For we are *old,* and on our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals ere we can effect them.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 40.

2. Of (a specified) age; noting the length of time or number of years that one has lived, or during which a thing or particular state of things has existed or continued; of the age of; aged: as, a child three months *old;* a house a century *old.*

And Pharoah said unto Jacob, How *old* art thou?
Gen. xlvii. 8.

There is a papyrus in the Imperial Library at Paris which M. Chabas considers the *oldest* book in the world.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 6.

3. Of or pertaining to the latter part of life; peculiar to or characteristic of those who are, or that which is, well advanced in years.

And therfore lete us praie among
That god send us paciens in oure *olde* age.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

I'll rack thee with *old* cramps.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 369.

4. Having the judgment or good sense of a person who has lived long and has gained experience; thoughtful; sober; sensible; wise: as, an *old* head on young shoulders.

I never knew so young a body with so *old* a head.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 164.

Theo, who has always been so composed, and so clever, and so *old* for her age. *Thackeray,* Virginians, xxxv.

5. Of long standing or continuance. (*a*) Begun long ago and still continued; of long continuance or prolonged existence; well-established: as, *old* customs; an *old* friendship.

Thou hast fastid longe, I wene,
I wolde now soon mete wer sene
For *olde* acqueyntaunce vs by-twene.
York Plays, p. 180.

An *old* leprosy in the skin of his flesh. Lev. xiii. 11.

Remove not the *old* landmark. Prov. xxiii. 10.

The great dragon was cast out, that *old* serpent, called the Devil and Satan. Rev. xii. 9.

(*b*) Experienced; habituated: as, an *old* offender; *old* in vice or crime.

The King shall sit without an *old* disturber, a dayly incroacher, and intruder. *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

6. Of (some specified) standing as regards continuance or lapse of time.

In Ephesus I am but two hours *old.*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 150.

7. Not new, fresh, or recent; having been long made; having existed long: as, an *old* house; an *old* cabinet.

Ye shall sow the eighth year, and eat yet of *old* fruit until the ninth year. Lev. xxv. 22.

Old Northumberland House, too, was all ablaze and a centre of attraction. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 70.

Hence—(*a*) That has long existed or been in use, and is near, or has passed, the limit of its usefulness; enfeebled or deteriorated by age; worn out: as, *old* clothes.

Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. Deut. viii. 4.

When I kept silence, my bones waxed *old* through my roaring all the day long. Ps. xxxii. 3.

(*b*) Well-worn; effete; worthless; trite; stale: expressing valuelessness, disrespect, or contempt: as, an *old* joke; sold for an *old* song.

Now you see, sir, how your fooling grows *old,* and people dislike it. *Shak.,* T. N., i. 5. 119.

8. Dating or reaching back to antiquity or to former ages; subsisting or known for a long time; long known to history.

His elders war of the *alde* state,
And of thaire werkes sumdel he wate.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was said by them of *old* time, Thou shalt not kill.
Mat. v. 21.

In the *old* times a man, whether lay or cleric, might purge himself of a crime, or charge laid against him, by his own oath and the oaths of others of equal station who might be willing to become his compurgators.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

9. Ancient; antique; not modern; former: as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans. —10. Early; pertaining to or characteristic of the earlier or earliest of two or more periods of time or stages of development: as, *Old* English; the *Old* Red Sandstone.

Ophidia are not known in the fossil state before the *older* tertiaries. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 208.

11. Former; past; passed away; disused; contrasted with or replaced by something new as a substitute; subsisting before something else: as, he built a new house on the site of the *old* one; the *old* régime; a gentleman of the *old* school; he is at his *old* tricks again.

Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. 2 Cor. v. 17.

Seeing that ye have put off the *old* man with his deeds; and have put on the new man. Col. iii. 9, 10.

Why, woman, your husband is in his *old* lunes again.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 22.

12. Long known; familiar; hence, an epithet of affection or cordiality: as, an *old* friend; dear *old* fellow; *old* boy.

Go thy ways, *old* lad. *Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 2. 181.

13. Old-fashioned; of a former time; hence, antiquated: as, an *old* fogy.

He is a very honest and worthy man, but of the *old* stamp. *Swift,* Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

14. Great; high: an intensive now used only when preceded by another adjective also of intensive force: as, a *fine old* row; a *high old* time. [Colloq.]

Madam, you must come to your uncle. Yonder 's *old* coil at home. *Shak.,* Much Ado, v. 2. 98.

We shall haue *old* breaking of neckes.
Dekker, If it be not good the Devil is in it.

Mast. It has been stubborn weather.
Sec. Gent. Strange work at sea; I fear me there 's *old* tumbling. *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, iii. 7.

I imagine there is *old* moving amongst them.
A. Brewer, Lingua, ii. 6.

Mass, here will be *old* firking!
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

Here 's *old* cheating.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

New for old. See *new.*—**Of old,** from early times; in ancient days; long ago. [In this phrase *old* is used as a substantive. See *eld.*]—**Old Bogy, boss†, boy, Catholics, Colony, country.** See the nouns.—**Old continent.** (*a*) The continent of Europe. (*b*) The mass of land com-

prising Europe, Asia, and Africa, in contradistinction to the *new continent*, consisting of North and South America.—**Old Court Party.** See *court*.—**Old Dominion.** See *dominion*.—**Old English.** (*a*) See *English*, 2. (*b*) The form of black letter used by English printers of the sixteenth century.

Old English of the Sixteenth Century.

Old Ephraim, the grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis*. [Western U. S.]—**Old foundation, gold, gooseberry, Hundred,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old Harry, Old One, Old Scratch,** humorous names for the devil.—**Old Injun,** the oldwife or long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.—**Old Japan, Latin, maid,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old lady,** a noctuid moth, *Mormo maura*: an English collectors' name.—**Old man.** (*a*) See *man*. (*b*) In *mining*, ancient workings: a term used in Cornwall. (*c*) A full-grown male kangaroo. [Australia.]—**Old mustache, Nick, oil.** See the nouns.—**Old One.** See *Old Harry*.—**Old Probabilities,** the chief signal-officer of the Signal-service Bureau: sometimes called *Old Prob.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**Old Red Sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**Old salt,** an old and experienced sailor.—**Old school,** a school or party belonging to a former time, or having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age: as, a gentleman of the *old school*.—**Old School Presbyterian.** See *Presbyterian*.—**Old Scratch.** See *Old Harry*.—**Old sledge,** a game: same as *all-fours*.—**Old song,** a mere trifle; a very low price: as, he got it for an *old song*.—**Old sow,** a plant, *Melilotus cærulea*.—**Old style, Testament,** etc. See the nouns.—**Old Tom,** a strong variety of English gin.—**Old wife.** (*a*) A prating old woman: as, *old wives'* fables. (*b*) A man having habits or opinions considered peculiar to old women. (*c*) An apparatus for curing smoky chimneys; a chimney-cap or cowl. (*d*) See *oldwife*.—**Old World.** See *world*.—**The Old Covenant.** See *covenant*.—**The old gentleman.** See *gentleman*.—**The old masters.** See *master*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** *Aged, Elderly, Old,* etc. See *aged*.—**8, 9,** and **10.** *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. (see *ancient*[1]), pristine, original, primitive, early, olden, archaic.

old-aged† (ōld'ājd), *a.* [< *old age* + *-ed*[2].] Of or pertaining to old age; aged. [Rare.]

> *Olde-aged* experience goeth beyond the fine-witted Physosopher. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

old-clothesman (ōld'klōᴛʜz'man), *n.* [< *old clothes* + *man*.] A man who purchases cast-off garments, which, after being repaired, are offered for sale.

> Those too bad for repair are sold to paper-makers, torn up to make shoddy, or sold for manure.

olden[1] (ōl'dn), *v.* [< *old* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To grow old; age; assume an older appearance or character; become affected by age.

> His debates with his creditors . . . harassed the feelings of the humiliated old gentleman so severely that in six weeks he *oldened* more than he had done for fifteen years before. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xviii.

II. *trans.* To age; cause to appear old.

olden[2] (ōl'dn), *a.* [< *old* + *-en*[2], an adj. suffix irreg. attached to an adj.] Old; ancient.

> Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the *olden* time,
> Ere humane statute purged the gentle weal.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 75.

Oldenlandia (ōl-den-lan'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after H. B. *Oldenland*, a Danish botanist who traveled in South Africa.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Hedyotideæ*, known by the many minute angled seeds, narrow leaves, entire stipules, and four stamens. There are about 80 species, tropical and subtropical, mainly Asiatic. They are slender, erect or spreading, smooth, and branching annuals, with opposite leaves, and small white or rose panicled flowers. *O. umbellata* is the *Indian madder* or *shaya-root*.

old-ewe (ōld'ū), *n.* The ballanwrasse. [Prov. Eng.]

old-faced (ōld'fāst), *a.* Having an aged look or appearance.

> 'Tis not the roundure of your *old-faced* walls
> Can hide you from our messengers of war.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 259.

old-fashioned (ōld-fash'ond), *a.* 1. Formed in a fashion which has become obsolete; antiquated: as, an *old-fashioned* dress.

> Every drawer in the tall, *old-fashioned* bureau is to be opened, with difficulty, and with a succession of spasmodic jerks; then, all must close again, with the same fidgety reluctance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

2. Partaking of the old style or old school; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; suited to the tastes of former times.

> Some . . . look on Chaucer as a dry, *old-fashioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.
>
> With my hands full of dear *old-fashioned* flowers . . . and bottles of colour. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, p. 38.

3. Characterized by or resembling a person of mature years, judgment, and experience; hence, precocious: as, an *old-fashioned* child.

> A neat, quiet, *old-fashioned* little servant-girl, of twelve or fourteen. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, v. 43.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ancient, Old, Antique,* etc. See *ancient*[1].

old-fashionedness (ōld-fash'ond-nes), *n.* 1. The property or condition of being old-fashioned; similarity to what is now past or out of date; retention of characteristics formerly prevalent but now exceptional.—2. Conduct or demeanor resembling that of an old person; precociousness.

old-field birch. The American variety of the white birch.

old-field lark. Same as *field-lark*. See cut at *meadow-lark*.

old-field pine. Same as *loblolly-pine*.

old-fogyish (ōld-fō'gi-ish), *a.* [< *old fogy* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of an old fogy; behind the times; slow to accept anything new.

old-fogyism (ōld-fō'gi-izm), *n.* [< *old fogy* + *-ism*.] The character or views of an old fogy; fondness for old or antiquated notions and ways.

old-gentlemanly (ōld-jen'tl-man-li), *a.* [< *old gentleman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of an old gentleman.

> So, for a good *old-gentlemanly* vice,
> I think I must take up with avarice.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 216.

old-grain (ōld'grān), *n.* A name given to dark spots and discolorations on leather, arising from imperfections in tanning, exposure to dampness, mildew, etc.

oldham (ōl'dam), *n.* [Named from *Oldham*, its original place of manufacture, in Lancashire, England.] A coarse cloth in use in the middle ages.

oldhamite (ōl'dam-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Oldham*, director (1862) of the Indian Geological Survey.] Native calcium sulphid detected by Maskelyne in the Busti meteorite. It occurs in small brownish spherules showing cubic cleavage; it is also optically isotropic, and is hence inferred to be isometric in crystallization.

Oldhaven beds. In *Eng. geol.*, one of the divisions of the Lower Eocene. The group so designated lies at the base of the London clay, and, although only from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, is highly fossiliferous.

old-light (ōld'līt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Favoring the old faith or principles; specifically, in *Scottish eccles. hist.*, favoring the principle of a connection between the church and the state. The "Old and New Light Controversy" in the Burgher and Antiburgher churches regarding the province of the civil magistrate in matters of religion, about the end of the eighteenth century, led to secessions from these bodies, and the formation of the Old Light (or Original) Seceders.

II. *n. Eccles.*, a person holding old-light doctrines.

old-line (ōld'līn), *a.* Of the old line or direction of thought or doctrine; conservative: as, an *old-line* Whig.

oldly† (ōld'li), *adv.* Of old; in the olden time. *Ellis*, Letters (1525–37).

old-maid (ōld-mād'), *n.* 1. The house- or garden-plant *Vinca rosea*. [West Indies.]—2. A gaping clam: same as *gaper*, 4.

old-maidhood (ōld-mād'hud), *n.* [< *old maid* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of an old maid; spinsterhood.

> Marriage for deliverance from poverty or *old-maidhood*. *George Eliot*, Essays, Analysis of Motives.

old-maidish (ōld-mā'dish), *a.* [< *old maid* + *-ish*[1].] Like an old maid; characteristic of an old maid.

> Child, don't be so precise and *old-maidish*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, v. 8. (*Davies.*)

old-maidism (ōld-mā'dizm), *n.* [< *old maid* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

old-man (ōld-man'), *n.* The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

old-man's-beard (ōld-manz-bērd'), *n.* 1. See *Clematis*.—2. Same as *long-moss*.—3. Same as *fringe-tree*. [U. S.]—4. A species of *Equisetum*; also, sometimes, one of species of other genera. [Prov. Eng.]

old-man's-eyebrow (ōld-manz-ī'brou), *n.* An Australian species of sundew, *Drosera binata*.

old-man's-head (ōld-manz-hed'), *n.* Same as *old-man cactus*. See *Cereus*.

oldness (ōld'nes), *n.* The state of being old, in any of the senses of that word.

old-said† (ōld'sed), *a.* Long since said; said of old. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

old-school (ōld'skōl), *a.* Of the old school; of earlier times; as originally or formerly established, propounded, or professed; old or old-fashioned.

> Adam, according to this *old-school* Calvinism, was the Federal Head, the representative of his race.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 19.

old-sightedness (ōld'sī'ted-nes), *n.* Presbyopia.

old-squaw (ōld'skwâ), *n.* Same as *oldwife*, 1.

oldster (ōld'stėr), *n.* [< *old* + *-ster*, after *youngster*.] 1. An old or oldish person; a man past middle life. [Colloq.]

> I know *oldsters* who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk. *Thackeray*, A Night's Pleasure, i.

2. In the British navy, a midshipman of four years' standing, or a master's mate.

> I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the *oldsters*.
> *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, ii. (*Davies.*)

old-time (ōld'tīm), *a.* Of old times; having the characteristics of old times; of the old school; of long standing.

> *Oldtime* and honoured leaders like Mr. Bright.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 361.

old-timer (ōld-tī'mėr), *n.* 1. One who retains the views and customs of former days; an old person who clings to habits and modes of thought now obsolete. [Colloq.]

> *Old-timers* unanimously declared that in the new-comer had indeed arisen another Tansig.
> *Music and Drama*, XIII. ix. 14.

2. One who has long occupied a given place or position; one who has grown old in a place, profession, etc. [Colloq.]

> In reply to his last remark I said, "But you forget, old man, that most of us *old-timers*, as you call us, are poor now!" *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 122.

oldwife (ōld'wīf), *n.*; pl. *oldwives* (-wīvz). 1. The long-tailed sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*, of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*. The male in the breeding season has the two middle tail-feathers lance-linear and long-exserted. The bill is black, tipped with orange; the plumage is blackish or white, varied with reddish and silver-gray tints. In winter the

Oldwife (*Harelda glacialis*).
(Male, in full summer plumage; female in the background.)

long tail-feathers do not exist, and the reddish parts are replaced by gray. The oldwife breeds in the arctic regions, both on sea-coasts and on large inland waters, and in winter is generally dispersed in temperate regions. It is a lively, voluble duck, having a kind of song; it is an expert diver and a rank feeder, and the flesh is not savory. The nest is placed on the ground; the eggs are 6 or 7 in number, drab-colored, and about 2 inches long by 1½ broad. Also called *old billy, old granny, old Injun, old molly, old-squaw,* and *south-southerly*.

2. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes. (*a*) The alewife. (*b*) The menhaden. [Local, U. S.] (*c*) The toothed herring. [Maryland.] (*d*) The spot or lafayette, *Liostomus obliquus*. [Florida.] (*e*) The file-fish, *Balistes capriscus*, and others of the same genus. [Southern United States and Bermudas.] (*f*) An Australian fish, *Enoplosus armatus*. [Port Jackson, New South Wales.]

old-witch grass. A common weed-grass of North America, *Panicum capillare*, having a very effuse compound panicle.

old-womanish (ōld-wum'an-ish), *a.* [< *old woman* + *-ish*[1].] Like or characteristic of an old woman.

> It is very easy and *old-womanish* to offer advice.
> *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.

old-woman's-bitter (ōld-wum'anz-bit'ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *majoe-bitter*.—2. A West Indian tree, *Citharexylon cinereum*.

old-world (ōld'wėrld), *a.* 1. Of the ancient world; belonging to a prehistoric or far bygone age; antiquated; old-fashioned.

> Like an *old-world* mammoth bulk'd in ice,
> Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) as distinguished from the New World or America.—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the continents of the eastern hemisphere as known before the discovery of America; paleogean: as, the *old-world* apes.

ole†, *n.* A Middle English form of *oil*.

-ole. [< L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*. Cf. *-ol*.] In *chem.*, a termination having no very precise significance. See *-ol* and *-oil*.

Olea (ō'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *olea*, < Gr. *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil*.] A genus of trees and shrubs, type of the order *Oleaceæ* and the tribe *Oleineæ*, known by the oily drupe and induplicate calyx-lobes. There are about 36 species, natives of Asia and Africa, the Mas-

carene Islands, and New Zealand. They are small trees or shrubs, with valuable hard wood, opposite undivided leaves, and rather small fragrant flowers, chiefly in axillary clusters. (See *olive* and *oleaster*.) *O. undulata* and *O. Capense* of the Cape of Good Hope are there called *iron-wood*, and *O. verrucosa* is called *olive-wood*. *O. cuspidata* in India yields khow-wood, of which combs, etc., are made. *O. Cunninghamii*, the black maire of New Zealand, yields a dense, hard, and durable wood. *O. paniculata* is the Queensland olive.

Oleaceæ (ō-lē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Olea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous trees and shrubs, of the cohort *Gentianales*, typified by the genus *Olea*, and characterized by the two stamens and the ovary of two cells each with two ovules; the olive family. It embraces 300 species, of 4 tribes and 19 genera, natives of warm and temperate regions. They are generally smooth shrubs, sometimes climbing, and bear opposite leaves without stipules, usually a small bell-shaped four-parted calyx, a four-lobed corolla, large anthers, and a capsule, berry, or drupe as fruit.

oleaceous (ō-lē-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oleaceæ*.

Oleacinidæ (ō′lē-a-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Oleacina*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Glandinidæ*.

oleaginous (ō-lē-aj′i-nus), *a.* [= F. *oléagineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleaginoso* (with suffix *-ous*, etc., < L. *-osus*); Pg. also *oleaginco*, oily, < ML. *oleago* (*oleagin-*), oil as scraped from the body of a bather or wrestler, < L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] 1. Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.—2. Figuratively, effusively and affectedly polite or fawning; sanctimonious; oily.

> The lank party who snuffles the responses with such *oleaginous* sanctimony. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

oleaginousness (ō-lē-aj′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being oleaginous or oily; oiliness, either literal or figurative.

oleamen (ō-lē-ā′men), *n.* [< L. *oleamen*, an oil-ointment, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liniment or soft unguent prepared from oil.

oleander (ō-lē-an′dėr), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *oleander*, < F. *oléandre* = Sp. *oleandro*, *eloendro* = Pg. *eloendro*, *loendro* = It. *oleandro* (ML. *lorandrum*, *lauriendum*, *arodandrum*), corrupt forms, resting on L. *olea*, olive-tree, and *laurus*, laurel, of L. *rhododendron:* see *rhododendrum*.] Any plant of the genus *Nerium*, most often *N. Oleander*, the ordinary species, a shrub of indoor culture from the Levant, having leathery lance-shaped leaves and handsome deep rose-colored or white flowers. The sweet oleander is *N. odorum*, a species from India with fragrant blossoms. The leaves and flowers of these plants are poisonous, and especially the bark. Also called *rose-bay*.

oleander-fern (ō-lē-an′dėr-fėrn), *n.* A widely distributed tropical fern, *Oleandra neriiformis*, having coriaceous oleander-like fronds.

Oleandra (ō-lē-an′drą), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1794): so called from a resemblance in the fronds to the leaves of the oleander; < F. *oléandre*, oleander: see *oleander*.] A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns, mostly restricted to the tropics. They have wide-creeping scandent jointed stems, and entire lanceolate-elliptical fronds, with round sori in one or two rows near the midrib. Six species are known.

oleandrine (ō-lē-an′drin), *n.* [< *oleander* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid, the poisonous principle of the oleander. It is yellow, amorphous, and very bitter, soluble very slightly in water, but more freely in alcohol and ether. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

Olearia (ō-lē-ā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Mocnch, 1802), said (by Wittstein) to be so named from Adam *Olearius* (died 1671), librarian to Duke Frederick III. of Holstein-Gottorp.] A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ*, the tribe *Asteroideæ*, and the subtribe *Heterochromeæ*. It is characterized by shrubby stems, capillary pappus, naked receptacle, achenes not compressed, and involucral bracts many-rowed, dry, and without herbaceous tips. There are about 85 species, 63 in Australia, the others in New Zealand and islands near, representing there the northern genus *Aster*. They have usually alternate leaves, and rather large heads with white or blue ray-flowers and yellow or purplish disks. The common name *daisy-bush* belongs to various New Zealand species, and is sometimes adopted for all plants of the genus. *O. ilicifolia* is called *New Zealand holly*. *O. stellulata* is the snow-bush of Victoria.

oleaster (ō-lē-as′tėr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *oleastro*, < L. *oleaster*, the wild olive, < *olea*, the olive: see *Olea* and *-aster*.] 1. The true wild olive, *Olea Oleaster*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Elæagnus*, especially *E. angustifolia*, also called *wild olive*.

oleate (ō′lē-āt), *n.* [< *ole(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of oleic acid.—**Oleate of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury and oleic acid: used as a substitute for mercurial ointment.—**Oleate of veratrine**, veratrine dissolved in oleic acid.

olecranal (ō-lē-krā′nąl), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the olecranon. Also *olecranial*.

olecranarthritis (ō-lē-krā-när-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠλέκρανον*, the point of the elbow, + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the elbow-joint.

olecranial (ō-lē-krā′ni-ąl), *a.* Same as *olecranal*.

olecranoid (ō-lē-krā′noid), *a.* [< *olecranon* + *-oid*.] A bad form for *olecranal*.—**Olecranoid fossa.** See *fossa*¹.

olecranon (ō-lē-krā′non), *n.* [Cf. F. *olécrâne*; < Gr. *ὠλέκρανον*, contr. of *ὠλενόκρανον*, the point of the elbow, < *ὠλένη*, the ulna (see *ell*¹, *ulna*), + *κρανίον*, skull, head: see *cranium*.] A process forming the upper or proximal end of the ulna. In man the olecranon forms most of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna, is received in the olecranon fossa of the humerus during extension of the forearm, and receives the insertion of the triceps extensor muscle. It forms the bony prominence of the back of the elbow. Also called *anconeus process*. See cut under *forearm*.

olefiant (ō′lē-fī-ant), *a.* [= F. *oléfiant*, < L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ficare*, make (see *-fy*).] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefiant gas**, the name originally given to ethylene or heavy carbureted hydrogen. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen in the proportion expressed by the formula C_2H_4, and is obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol. It was discovered in 1796. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible, and has an aromatic ethereal odor. It is so called from its property of forming with chlorin an oily compound ($C_2H_4Cl_2$), ethylene dichlorid, or the oil of the Dutch chemists.

olefine (ō′lē-fin), *n.* [< *olef(iant)* + *-ine*².] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}, homologous with ethylene: so called from their property of forming oily compounds with bromine and chlorin, like Dutch oil or liquid.

oleic (ō′lē-ik), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil (see *oil*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oil. Also *elaic*.—**Oleic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, an acid which exists in most fats in combination with glycerol as a compound ether (triolein), and is obtained from them by saponification of the fats with an alkali. It is an oily liquid, having a slight smell and a pungent taste, and below 14° C. crystallizes in brilliant colorless needles. It enters largely into the composition of soaps, forming with potash soft soap, and with soda hard soap.

oleiferous (ō-lē-if′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing oil; yielding oil: as, *oleiferous* seeds.

olein (ō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*².] One of the most widely distributed of the natural fats, the trioleic ether of glycerol, having the formula $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. It is a colorless oil at ordinary temperatures, with little odor and a faint sweetish taste, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. It becomes solid at 21° F. It is not found pure in nature, but the animal and vegetable fatty oils consist largely of it. Also *elain*.

Oleineæ (ō-lē-in′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hoffmannsegg, 1806), < *Olea* + *-ineæ*.] A tribe of the order *Oleaceæ*, distinguished by the fruit, a drupe or berry with a single seed. It contains 11 genera, of which *Olea* (the typical genus), *Phillyrea*, *Osmanthus*, *Chionanthus*, *Linociera*, *Notelæa*, and *Ligustrum* are important.

olema, *n.* See *ulema*.

olent, ollent, *n.* [Appar. a form of the word which is represented in E. by *eland* (D. *eland*, G. *elend*, *elen*, etc.): see *eland*.] The eland.

> Hee commaunded them to kill fiue *Olens* or great Deere. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 284.

> Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the *Ollen*, the wild horse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

olent (ō′lent), *a.* [< L. *olens* (*olent-*), ppr. of *olere*, smell. Cf. *odor*, etc.] Smelling; scented.

> The cup he [a butterfly] quaffs at lay with *olent* breast
> Open to gnat, midge, bee, and moth as well.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 128.

oleo (ō′lē-ō), *n.* 1. An abbreviated form of *oleomargarin*.—2. Same as *oleo-oil*.

oleograph (ō′lē-ō-grąf), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

oleographic (ō′lē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *oleograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oleography.

oleography (ō-lē-og′rą-fi), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or process of preparing oleographs.

> *Oleography* differs from chromo-lithography only in name, and is a mere vulgar attempt to imitate oil painting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 700.

2. A process, devised by Moffatt, for identifying oils by the study of their characteristic lace-like patterns when floating on water.

oleomargarin, oleomargarine (ō′lē-ō-mar′ga-rin), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + E. *margarin*.] A granular solid fat of a slightly yellowish color, obtained from the leaf-fat or caul-fat of cattle: so named by the inventor of the process of its preparation. The fat is first carefully cleaned from adhering impurities, as bits of flesh, etc., and then thoroughly washed in cold water. It is next rendered at a temperature of 130° to 175° F., and the mixture of oily products thus obtained is slowly and partially cooled, till a part of the stearin and palmatin has crystallized out. Under great hydraulic pressure the parts which still remain fluid are pressed out; after a time these solidify, and are ready for market. This substance has been largely used as an adulterant of butter. When oleomargarin is churned in a liquid state with a certain proportion of fresh milk, a butter is produced which mixes with it, while the buttermilk imparts a flavor of fresh butter to the mass, making so perfect an imitation that it can scarcely be distinguished by taste from fresh butter. A refined fat strongly resembling that obtained from beef-fat is got from lard by similar treatment. Also, in commerce, called simply *oleo*.

oleometer (ō-lē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an elæometer.

oleon (ō′lē-on), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] A liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of olein and lime.

oleo-oil (ō′lē-ō-oil), *n.* A deodorized low-grade fat, used as an adulterant of dairy products, and for other purposes. Also called *neutral lard* and *oleo*. [Trade-name.]

oleophosphoric (ō′lē-ō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + E. *phosphoric*.] Consisting of olein and phosphoric acid: applied to a complex acid contained in the brain.

oleoptene (ō-lē-op′tēn), *n.* Same as *elæoptene*.

oleoresin (ō′lē-ō-rez′in), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + *resina*, resin: see *resin*.] 1. A natural mixture of an essential oil and a resin, forming the vegetable balsams.—2. In *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution, obtained from other tinctures by evaporation. The oleoresins used in medicine are those of *Aspidium* or male-fern, capsicum, cubeb, iris, lupulin, ginger, and black pepper; the last is nearly the same as the substance long known as *oil of black pepper*, a by-product in the manufacture of piperina.

oleoresinous (ō′lē-ō-rez′i-nus), *a.* [< *oleoresin* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of oleoresin.

> Dissolving any *oleo-resinous* deposit in a little rectified spirit. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 289.

oleosaccharum (ō′lē-ō-sak′a-rum), *n.* [< L. *oleum*, oil, + NL. *saccharum*, sugar: see *saccharum*.] A mixture of oil and sugar, which is somewhat more miscible with water than oil alone.

oleose (ō′lē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *oleosus*, oily: see *oleous*.] Same as *oleous*.

> It's not unlikely that the rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, I.

oleosity† (ō-lē-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *oleose*, *oleous*, + *-ity*.] The property of being oleous or fat; oiliness; fatness.

> How knew you him?
> By his viscosity,
> His *oleosity*, and his susceitability.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

oleous (ō′lē-us), *a.* [= F. *huileux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oleoso*, < L. *oleosus*, oily, < *oleum*, oil: see *oil*.] Oily; having the nature or character of oil. Also *oleose*.

> It is not the solid part of wood that burneth, but the *oleous* moisture thereof. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 820.

oleraceous (ol-ē-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *oleraceus*, resembling herbs, < *olus* (*oler-*), pot-herbs. Cf. *alexanders*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of a pot-herb; fit for kitchen use: applied to plants having esculent properties.

olericulturally (ol′ē-ri-kul′tūr-al-i), *adv.* With reference to olericulture; in olericulture.

> The Dwarf Kales.—De Candolle does not bring these into his classification as offering true types, and in this perhaps he is right. Yet, *olericulturally* considered, they are quite distinct. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 807.

olericulture (ol′ē-ri-kul′tūr), *n.* [< L. *olus* (*oler-*), a pot-herb, + *cultura*, culture.] In *gardening* or *agriculture*, the cultivation of plants having esculent properties, particularly such as are pot-herbs.

olf (olf), *n.* [Said to be a var. (if so, through *elf*) of *olp*, a var. of *alp*¹, the bullfinch.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also *olp* and *blood-olp*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Green olf.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.

olfact (ol-fakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *olfactare*, smell at, freq. of *olfacere*, smell, scent, < *olere*, smell, + *facere*, make: see *fact*.] To smell. [Humorous.]

> There is a Machiavelian plot,
> Though every nare *olfact* it not.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 742.

olfaction (ol-fak′shon), *n.* [< *olfact* + *-ion*.] The sense of smell or faculty of smelling; an olfactory act or process; smell; scent.

> He thought a single momentary *olfaction* at a phial containing a globule the size of a mustard seed, moistened with the dcciliionth potency of aconite, is quite sufficient. *Nature*, XXXVII. 289.

olfactive (ol-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *olfactif* = Pg. *olfactivo;* as *olfact* + *-ive.*] Same as *olfactory.*

olfactometer (ol-fak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *olfacere,* smell (see *olfact*), + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Dr. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht, . . . has constructed an instrument which he calls an *olfactometer.* It consists simply of a glass tube, one end of which curves upward, to be inserted into the nostril. A shorter movable cylinder, made of the odoriferous substance, fits over the straight end of this glass tube. On inhaling, no odor will be perceived so long as the outer does not project beyond the inner tube. The further we push forward the outer cylinder, the larger will be the scented surface presented to the in-rushing column of air, and the stronger will be the odor perceived. *Science,* XV. 44.

olfactor (ol-fak'tor), *n.* [< L. as if **olfactor* (cf. fem. *olfactrix*), one who smells, < *olfacere,* smell: see *olfact.*] The organ of smell; the nose. [Rare.]

If thy nose, Sir Spirit, were anything more than the ghost of an *olfactor,* I would offer thee a pinch [of snuff]. *Southey.*

olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *olfactoire* = Sp. Pg. *olfatorio* = It. *olfattorio,* < NL. **olfactorius* (L. neut. as a noun, a smelling-bottle, a nosegay), < *olfacere,* smell: see *olfact.*] **I.** *a.* Making or causing to smell; effecting or otherwise pertaining to olfaction; having the sense of smell or providing for the exercise of that faculty: as, an *olfactory* organ. The olfactory nerves, present in nearly all vertebrates, are slender filaments in man, about twenty in number, arising from the under surface of the olfactory bulb, or terminal part of the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobe. The lobe is primitively hollow, being a tubular process whose cavity is continuous with that of the prosencephalic ventricle, and it is of much greater relative size in the lower than in the higher vertebrates. In the latter the olfactory lobes are reduced to a pair of solid flattened bands, like bits of tape, and improperly receive the name of *olfactory nerves,* which properly applies only to the numerous filaments arising from the bulbous end of the so-called olfactory nerves, penetrating the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone through numerous minute foramina, and ramifying through the Schneiderian mucous membrane of the nose. Also *olfactive.* See cuts under *Elasmobranchii, encephalon, nasal,* and *Petromyzontidæ.*—**Olfactory angle,** in *anat.,* the angle formed with the basicrantal axis by the plane of the cribriform plate.—**Olfactory bulb.** See *bulb.*—**Olfactory crus,** the rhinocaul.—**Olfactory foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Olfactory glomeruli.** See *glomerulus.*—**Olfactory lobe.** See *lobe,* and cuts under *brain, optic,* and *sulcus.*—**Olfactory pits.** See *pit.*—**Olfactory tuber.** See *tuber.*—**Olfactory tubercle.** Same as *caruncula mammillaris* (which see, under *caruncula*).

II. *n.*; pl. *olfactories* (-riz). The organ of smell; the nose as an olfactory organ: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

olibant (ol'i-ban), *n.* Same as *olibanum.*

olibanum (ō-lib'a-num), *n.* [= F. *oliban* = Sp. *olibano* = Pg. It. *olibano,* < ML. *olibanum,* appar. < Ar. *al-lubān,* < *al,* the, + *lubān* (> Gr. *λίβανος,* L. *libanus*), frankincense.] A gum-resin yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia* in the Somali country. It is obtained by incisions in the bark, and appears in commerce in the form of hardened tears and irregular lumps of a yellowish color. It has a pleasant aromatic odor, heightened by heat, and its chief use is as incense. In medicine it is nearly disused. See *frankincense.*—**African olibanum,** the ordinary olibanum, the Arabian being inferior, and now scarcely collected.—**Indian olibanum,** a soft fragrant resin yielded by the salai-tree, *Boswellia serrata* (including *B. thurifera*), in parts of India, and locally used as incense.

olid (ol'id), *a.* [< L. *olidus,* smelling, emitting a smell, < *olēre* (rarely *olĕre*), smell: see *olent.*] Having a strong disagreeable smell. *Sir T. Browne.*

Of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance. *Boyle,* Works, I. 688.

olidous (ol'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *olidus,* smelling: see *olid* and *-ous.*] Same as *olid.*

olifaunt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *elephant.*

oligandrous (ol-i-gan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen). Cf. Gr. *ὀλίγανδρος,* thinly peopled, of same formation.] In *bot.,* having few stamens: applied to a plant that has fewer than twenty stamens.

oliganthous (ol-i-gan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἄνθος,* a flower.] In *bot.,* few-flowered.

oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* [= F. *oligarque* = It. *oligarco,* < Gr. *ὀλιγάρχης,* an oligarch, < *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἄρχειν,* rule. Cf. *oligarchy.*] A member of an oligarchy; one of a few holding political power.

Convenient access from the sea was a main point, and we can therefore understand that the ground by the coast would be first settled, and would remain the dwelling-place of the old citizens, the forefathers of the *oligarchs* of the great sedition. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 356.

oligarchal (ol'i-gär-kal), *a.* [< *oligarch* + *-al.*] Same as *oligarchic.*

oligarchic (ol-i-gär'kik), *a.* [= F. *oligarchique* = Sp. *oligárquico* = Pg. It. *oligarchico,* < Gr. *ὀλιγαρχικός,* pertaining to oligarchy, < *ὀλιγαρχία,* oligarchy: see *oligarchy.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of oligarchy or government by a few; administering an oligarchy; administered as an oligarchy or by oligarchs; constituting an oligarchy.

The Hēraion . . . would stand in the *oligarchic* quarter on the low ground near the agora. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 357.

oligarchical (ol-i-gär'ki-kal), *a.* [< *oligarchic* + *-al.*] **1.** Relating to oligarchic government; characteristic of oligarchs.—**2.** Constituting an oligarchy; oligarchic.

oligarchist (ol'i-gär-kist), *n.* [< *oligarch-y* + *-ist.*] An advocate or supporter of oligarchy.

oligarchy (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.*; pl. *oligarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *oligarchie* = Sp. *oligarquía* = Pg. It. *oligarchia,* < Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία,* government by the few, < *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ἄρχειν,* rule. Cf. *oligarch.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a small exclusive class; also, collectively, those who form such a class or body.

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies,* wherein a few rich men domineer. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 213.

In the Greek commonwealths the best definition of democracy and *oligarchy* would be that in the democracy political rights are enjoyed by all who enjoy civil rights, while in the *oligarchy* political rights are confined to a part only of those who enjoy civil rights. *E. A. Freeman,* Amer. Lects., p. 290.

oligarticular (ol″i-gär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + L. *articulus,* a joint: see *articular.*] Confined to a few joints, as an arthritis.

oligemia, oligæmia (ol-i-jē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *oligæmia,* < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* little, + *αἷμα,* blood.] In *pathol.,* that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood. Compare *anæmia.*

oligiste (ol'i-jist), *n.* [< F. *oligiste,* so called as containing less iron than the related magnetic oxid; < Gr. *ὀλίγιστος,* least, superl. of *ὀλίγος,* few, little.] One of several varieties of native iron sesquioxid, or hematite.

oligistic (ol-i-jis'tik), *a.* [< *oligiste* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to oligiste, or specular iron ore.

oligistical (ol-i-jis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *oligistic* + *-al.*] Same as *oligistic.*

oligocarpous† (ol″i-gō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* having few fruits.

Oligocene (ol'i-gō-sēn), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* little, + *καινός,* recent.] In *geol.,* a division of the Tertiary series, including groups formerly classed in part as Upper Eocene and in part as Lower Miocene. The rocks classed as Oligocene are partly of fresh-water and brackish origin, and partly marine. They are especially well developed in the Paris basin, in northern Germany (where this name was first proposed by Beyrich), and in Switzerland. The important formation known as the *Molasse* belongs partly to the Oligocene. The vegetation of that period was varied and interesting, and indicative of a decidedly warmer climate than that at present prevailing. Beds referred to the Oligocene extend from Florida through to Texas, and are characterized by the presence of *Orbitoides mantelli,* a widely distributed foraminifer.

The so-called *Oligocene* deposits . . . were originally called by Conrad, who first characterized them, the Vicksburg beds, and by me have been designated the "Orbitoidic," from the great abundance of Orbitoides Mantelli, their most distinctive fossil. *Heilprin,* U. S. Tertiary Geol., p. 3.

Oligochæta (ol″i-gō-kē'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *χαίτη,* long hair, mane.] An order or a class of chætopod annelids, including the earthworms and lugworms, or the terricolous and limicolous worms: so called from the paucity of the bristling foot-stumps or parapodia. The *Oligochæta* are abranchiate, ametabolous, and monœcious. They have been divided into *Terricolæ* and *Limicolæ,* and also into four orders bearing other names. The term is contrasted with *Polychæta.* Also *Oligochætæ.* See cut under *Naïs.*

oligochætous (ol″i-gō-kē'tus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Oligochæta.*

oligocholia (ol″i-gō-kō'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, little, + *χολή,* bile.] In *pathol.,* scantiness of bile.

oligochrome (ol'i-gō-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *χρῶμα,* color.] **I.** *a.* Painted in few colors: especially applied to decorative work: as, *oligochrome* decoration of a building or a room.

II. *n.* A design executed in few colors.

oligochromemia, oligochromæmia (ol″i-gō-krō-mē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *oligochromæmia,* < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, little, + *χρῶμα,* color, + *αἷμα,* blood.] In *pathol.,* scantiness of hemoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

oligoclase (ol'i-gō-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* little, + *κλάσις,* a breaking, fracture.] A soda-lime triclinic feldspar, the soda predominating. See *feldspar.*

oligocystic (ol″i-gō-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *κύστις,* bladder (cyst): see *cyst.*] Having few cysts or cavities: as, *oligocystic* tumors.

oligocythemia, oligocythæmia (ol″i-gō-sī-thē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *oligocythæmia,* < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *κύτος,* a hollow (a cell), + *αἷμα,* blood.] In *pathol.,* a condition of the blood in which there is a paucity of red corpuscles.

Oligodon (ol'i-gō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of colubriform serpents giving name to the family *Oligodontidæ.* There are many species, of India, Ceylon, and neighboring islands.

Oligodontidæ (ol″i-gō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oligodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Oligodon,* related to the *Calamariidæ.* There are several genera and about 40 species, some of which are known as *ground-snakes* and *spotted adders.*

oligogalactia (ol″i-gō-ga-lak'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, little, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactia.*] In *pathol.,* scantiness of milk-secretion.

oligoglottism (ol″i-gō-glot'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *γλῶττα,* tongue (see *glottis*), + *-ism.*] Slight knowledge of languages. [Rare.]

oligomania (ol″i-gō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, little, + *μανία,* madness: see *mania.*] Mental impairment which is especially evident in only a few directions: nearly equivalent to *monomania.*

The reasons . . . are sufficient to justify the substitution of the term *oligomania* for monomania. *Medical News,* 1. 472.

oligomerous (ol-i-gom'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *μέρος,* part.] **1.** Having few segments of the body, as a mollusk. *Huxley.* [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.,* having few members.

oligometochia (ol″i-gō-me-tō'ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *μετοχή,* a participle.] Sparing use of participles or participial clauses in composition: opposed to *polymetochia. Amer. Jour. Philol.,* IX. 144.

oligometochic (ol″i-gō-me-tō'kik), *a.* [< *oligometochia* + *-ic.*] Containing or using but few participles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.,* IX. 150.

Oligomyodi (ol″i-gō-mī-ō'dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *μῦς,* muscle, + *ᾠδή,* song.] A group of birds nearly equivalent to *Mesomyodi:* opposed to *Acromyodi.* Used by Sclater in 1880 as a suborder of *Passeres,* covering the *Haplœophonæ, Heteromeri,* and *Desmodactyli* of Garrod and Forbes, and comprehending eight families—*Oxyrhamphidæ, Tyrannidæ, Pipridæ, Cotingidæ, Phytotomidæ, Pittidæ, Philepittidæ,* and *Eurylæmidæ.*

oligomyodian (ol″i-gō-mī-ō'di-an), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid.*

oligomyoid (ol″i-gō-mī'oid), *a.* [Prop. **oligomyode:* see *Oligomyodi.*] In *ornith.,* having few or imperfectly differentiated muscles of the syrinx: applied to a lower series of birds of the order *Passeres,* such as the *Clamatores* or *Mesomyodi,* and synonymous with *mesomyodian,* but of less exact signification.

oligomyoidean (ol″i-gō-mī-oi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *oligomyoid.*

oligonite (ol'i-gō-nīt), *n.* [< *oligon*(*-spar*) + *-ite*2.] A variety of siderite or carbonate of iron, containing 25 per cent. of manganese protoxid, found at Ehrenfriedersdorf in Saxony.

oligon-spar (ol'i-gon-spär), *n.* [Accom. of G. *oligonspath,* < Gr. *ὀλίγον,* neut. of *ὀλίγος,* little, few, + G. *spath,* spar.] Same as *oligonite.*

oligophyllous (ol″i-gō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *φύλλον,* a leaf.] In *bot.,* having few leaves.

oligospermia (ol″i-gō-spėr'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, little, + *σπέρμα,* seed.] In *pathol.,* deficiency of semen.

oligospermous (ol″i-gō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλιγόσπερμος,* having few seeds, < *ὀλίγος,* few, + *σπέρμα,* seed.] In *bot.,* having few seeds.

Oligosporea (ol″i-gō-spō'rē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *σπόρος,* seed.] An ordinal name given by Schneider to the minute parasitic sporozoans of the genus *Coccidium,* whose cysts produce a small definite number of spores.

oligosporean (ol″i-gō-spō'rē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oligosporea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Oligosporea.*

oligosporous (ol″i-gō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος,* few, + *σπόρος,* seed.] Same as *oligosporean.*

oligostemonous (ol″i-gō-stem′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *στήμων*, taken in sense of 'stamen': see *stamen*.] In *bot.*, same as *oligandrous*.

oligosyllabic (ol″i-gō-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *oligosyllab(le)* + *-ic*.] Of three or fewer syllables, as a word; trisyllabic, disyllabic, or monosyllabic: opposed to *polysyllabic*. [Rare.]

> Words . . . of less than four [syllables] . . . are *oligosyllabic*. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

oligosyllable (ol′i-gō-sil″a-bl), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ὀλιγοσυλλαβία*, the having few syllables, < *ὀλίγος*, few, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of three or fewer syllables: distinguished from *polysyllable*. [Rare.]

oligotokous (ol-i-got′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear.] Having few at a birth: applied in ornithology to birds which lay four eggs or fewer. [Little used.]

oligotrophy (ol-i-got′rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀλίγος*, little, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] Deficiency of nutrition.

oliguria (ol-i-gū′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀλίγος*, few, little, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, scantiness of urine; diminished secretion of urine.

olinda (ō-lin′dȧ), *n.* [See def.] A sort of hunting-knife made at Olinda in Brazil.

olio (ō′liō), *n.* [Formerly also *oglio*, with the common mistake of *-o* for *-a* in words adopted from Sp. (cf. *bastinado*); for **olia* = Sp. *olla* = Pg. *olha* (both pron. ol′yä), an earthen pot, a dish of meat boiled or stewed, a medley, = OF. *olle*, *ole*, < L. *olla*, a pot: see *olla*.] 1. A savory dish composed of a great variety of ingredients, as stewed meat, herbs, etc.

> To make . . . pleasure to rule the table, and all the regions of thy soul, is to make a man less and lower than an *oglio*, of a cheaper value than a turbot. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 703.

> We to the Mulberry Garden, where Sheres is to treat us with a Spanish *Olio*, by a cook of his acquaintance that is there, that was with my Lord in Spain. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 145.

2. A mixture; a medley.

> Ben Jonson, in his "Sejanus" and "Catiline," has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces: chiefly applied to a musical collection.

oliphant† (ol′i-fant), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *elephant*.—2. A hunter's or warrior's horn made of ivory: used in the middle ages, more frequently as a decorative piece of furniture than as a musical instrument.

oliprance† (ol′i-prans), *n.* [< ME. *oliprauncе*, *olyprauncе*, pride, vanity (?); appar. of OF. origin, but no evidence appears.] 1. Probably, pride; vanity.

> Of rych atyre ya here avaunce,
> Prykyng here hors wyth *olyprauncе*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, Handlyng Synne, p. 145.

> Thus in pryde & *oliprauncе* his empyre he haldes,
> In lust & in lecherye, & lothelych werkkes.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1349.

2. Rude, boisterous merriment; a romping-match. *Holloway.* (*Halliwell*). [Prov. Eng.]

olisatrum (ō-li-sat′rum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

olitory (ol′i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *olitorius*, of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener, or to vegetables, < *olitor*, a kitchen-gardener, < *olus*, kitchen vegetables, pot-herbs: see *oleraceous*.] **I.** *a.* Producing or used in growing pot-herbs and kitchen vegetables: equivalent to *kitchen-* or *vegetable-* in the compounds *kitchen-garden*, *vegetable-garden*.

> Now was publish'd my "French Gardener," the first and best of the kind that introduc'd ye use of the *Olitorie* garden to any purpose. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1658.

II. *n.*; pl. *olitories* (-riz). 1. A vegetable or other pot-herb of the kinds commonly grown in kitchen-gardens.

> Pliny indeede enumerates a world of vulgar plants and *olitories*, but they fall infinitely short of our physic gardens, hooks, and herbals, every day augmented by our sedulous botanists. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

2. A kitchen-garden.

> None of the productions of the *olitory* affect finery. *Hervey*, Meditations, I. 79.

oliva (ō-lī′vȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] 1. Olive-tree gum.—2. In *conch.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Olividæ*, founded by Bruguière in 1789; the olives or olive-shells. (*b*) Pl. *olivas* (-vȧz). Any species of *Oliva*; an olive-shell. See cut at *olive-shell*.—3. Pl. *olivæ* (-vē). In *anat.*, the olivary body of the brain.

Olivacea (ol-i-vā′shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oliva* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Olividæ*.

olivaceous (ol-i-vā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **olivaceus*, < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of an olive-green color; olive-green.—**Olivaceous flycatchers**, those members of the *Tyrannidæ* whose prevailing coloration is olivaceous. They are very numerous, especially in tropical and subtropical America, and generally of small size for their family. Those of the United States nearly all belong to the genera *Contopus* and *Empidonax*. See the cuts under these words, and *olive-tyrant*.

olivader†, *a.* [For **olivater* (?), < F. *olivâtre*, OF. *olivastre*, olive-colored: see *olivaster*.] Of a color approaching that of olive; olivaster.

> A train of Portuguese ladies, . . . their complexions *olivader* and sufficiently unagreeable. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1662.

olivary (ol′i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *olivaire*, < L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives, < *oliva*, olive: see *olive*.] Resembling an olive.—**Olivary body**, in *anat.*, a ganglion of the oblongata lying on either side just laterad of the pyramid, and forming an oval projection on the surface just below the pons. It consists of the nucleus olivaris inferior with a covering and filling of white matter. Also called *inferior olivary body*, or *inferior olive*, and *corpus semiovale*.—**Olivary eminence**, in *anat.*, a small rounded transverse process of the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, in relation with the optic chiasm. Also called *olivary process*, or *tuberculum sellæ*.—**Olivary fasciculus**. See *fasciculus*.—**Olivary peduncle**, the whole mass of fibers entering the hilum of the olivary body.

olivaster† (ol-i-vas′tėr), *a.* [< OF. *olivastre*, F. *olivâtre* = Sp. It. *olivastro*, < L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive* and *-aster*, here used adjectively.] Of the color of the olive; dull-green.

> But the countries of the Abyssenes, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny and *olivaster* and pale, are generally more sandy and dry. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 399.

olive (ol′iv), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *olive*, *olyve*, < OF. *olive*, also *olie*, F. *olive* = Sp. Pg. It. *oliva*, < L. *oliva*, an olive, not orig. L., but derived, with orig. digamma, < Gr. *ἐλαία*, Attic *ἐλάα*, an olive-tree, an olive. Cf. *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil, oil: see *oil*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The oil-tree, *Olea Europæa*, cultivated from the earliest times in Syria and Palestine, and thence in remote antiquity distributed throughout the whole Mediterranean region: in recent times it has been successfully planted in Australia, southern California, and elsewhere. The olive is of low stature (some 40 feet) with rounded top; the trunk and branches are apt to be gnarled and fantastic, and the leaves are small and lance-shaped, dull-green above and silvery beneath; the general effect is that of an old willow. It is an evergreen, of great longevity and productiveness, and thrives in poor and dry calcareous and sandy soils. Of the cultivated variety (*O. sativa*) some twenty or thirty subvarieties are recognized. The wild variety (*O. Oleaster*) has short blunt leaves, the branches more or less spiny, and a worthless fruit. It is native in southern Europe as well as Asia. The olive was anciently sacred to Pallas, and its leaves were used for victors' wreaths among the Greeks and Romans. (See *olive-branch*.) The value of the olive lies chiefly in the fruit; but its wood also is valuable. *Olive-gum* or *Lecca-gum* (*oliva*) exudes from the bark, and was formerly used as a stimulant, while the bark itself has served as a tonic.

1. Branch of the Olive (*Olea Europæa*), with fruits. 2. Branch with flowers. *a*, a flower.

2. The fruit of the common olive-tree, a small ellipsoid drupe (the "berry"), bluish-black in color when fully ripe. It is an important source of oil (see *olive-oil*) and is also largely consumed in the form of preserved or pickled olives, consisting of the green-colored unripe drupes, first soaked in water containing potash and lime to expel bitterness, and then bottled in an aromatized salt liquid.

3. A tree of some other species of *Olea*, or of some other genus resembling the olive. See *Olea*, and phrases below.—4. The color of the unripe olive; a color composed of yellow, black, red, and white in such proportions as to form a low-toned dull green, slightly yellow.—5. Same as *oliva*, 1.—6. A perforated plate in the strap of a satchel or traveling-bag, through which the stud or button passes to fasten it.—7. A long oval button over which loops of braid are passed as a fastening for cloaks, etc.—8. In *anat.*, the olivary body of the medulla oblongata.—9. In *conch.*, an olive-shell.—10. In *ornith.*, the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*. *C. Swainson*. [Essex, Eng.]—**American olive**, the devilwood.—**Bastard** or **mock olive**, in Australia, *Notelæa ligustrina* and *N. longifolia*, the latter also called *Botany Bay olive*.—**California olive**, the Californian mountain-laurel, *Umbellularia Californica*.—**Fragrant** or **sweet-scented olive**, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *fragrans*.—**Holly-leaf olive**, a fine compact shrub from Japan, *Osmanthus* (*Olea*) *ilicifolia*.—**Queensland olive**, *Olea paniculata*.—**Spurge-olive**, the mezereon.—**White olive**. See *Halleria*.—**Wild olive**. (*a*) The primitive form of the common olive (see def. 1); also, in India, *Olea dioica*. (*b*) One of various trees of other genera: in Europe, *Elæagnus angustifolia*, *Rhus Cotinus*, and *Thymelæa Sanamunda* (*Daphne Thymelæa*); in the West Indies, *Bontia daphnoides*, *Ximenia Americana*, *Terminalia Buceras*, and *T. capitata*; in India, *Putranjiva Roxburyhii*.

II. *a.* Relating to the olive; of the color of the unripe olive; olivaceous; of a dull, somewhat yellowish green; also, of the color of the olive-tree, which in general effect is of a dull ashen-green, with distinctly silvery shading.

oliveback (ol′iv-bak), *n.* The olive-backed thrush, *Turdus swainsoni*. It is widely distributed in North America, and is one of the common thrushes of the eastern parts of the United States, like the wood-thrush, hermit-thrush, and veery. The upper parts are of a uniform olivaceous color, the lower are white, tinged with tawny and marked with a profusion of blackish spots on the breast; the length is about 7 inches. This thrush is migratory and insectivorous, and a fine songster; it nests in bushes, and lays pale greenish-blue eggs spotted with rusty-brown.

olive-backed (ol′iv-bakt), *a.* Having the back olivaceous: as, the *olive-backed* thrush. See *olivebaek*.

olivebark-tree (ol′iv-bärk-trē), *n.* A West Indian tree, *Terminalia Buceras*; also, one of other species of *Terminalia*.

olive-branch (ol′iv-brânch), *n.* 1. A branch of the olive-tree, the emblem of peace and plenty (in allusion to the "olive leaf pluckt off" brought by the dove sent out by Noah).

> Peace, with an *olive branch*,
> Shall fly with dove-like wings about all Spain.
> *Lust's Dominion*, iv. 4.

> Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine upon the walls of thine house, thy children like the *olive branches* ["olive-plants" in the authorized version] round about thy table. Ps. cxxviii. 4, in Book of Common Prayer.

Hence, in allusion to the last quotation—2. *pl.* Children. [Humorous.]

> May you ne'er meet with Fends or Babble,
> May *Olive Branches* crown your Table.
> *Prior*, The Mice.

> There were hardly "quarters" enough for the bachelors, let alone those blessed with wife and *olive-branches*, and all manner of make-shifts were the result. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 791.

olived (ol′ivd), *a.* [< *olive* + *-ed*[2].] Decorated with olive-trees or -branches.

> Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles.
> *T. Warton*, Triumph of Isis.

olive-green (ol′iv-grēn), *n.* See *green*[1].

oliveness (ol′iv-nes), *n.* Olive color; the state of being olivaceous in color. *Coues*.

olivenite (ol′i-ve-nīt), *n.* [Adapted from the orig. G. *olivenerz* ('olive-ore'); < G. *oliven*, gen. (in comp.) of *olive*, olive, + *-it*[2].] An arseniate of copper, usually of an olive-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, and also in reniform, granular, and fibrous crusts. The latter forms have sometimes a yellow to brown color. Also called *olive-ore*, and the fibrous kinds *wood-copper*.

olive-nut (ol′iv-nut), *n.* The fruit of species of *Elæocarpus*.

olive-oil (ol′iv-oil′), *n.* A fixed oil expressed from the pericarp or pulp of the common olive. It is an insipid, inodorous, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, viscid fluid, unctuous to the feel, inflammable, incapable of combining with water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. It is the lightest of all the fixed oils, and is of the non-drying class. It is very largely used as a food. In countries where it is produced it is employed in cookery and serves as butter with bread; in England and America its table use is chiefly that of a salad-dressing. In medicine it is employed principally in liniments, ointments, and plasters. Inferior grades serve for lubrication, illumination, wool-dressing, and soap-making. For the best oil the fruit should be picked just before it is ripe enough to fall, and ground at once. The first pressing, without application of water or heat, yields *virgin oil*. The second pressing, after subjecting the marc to the action of boiling water, is not quite so good; a third yields the inferior *pyrene oil*. Olive-oil is extensively adulterated with cotton-seed, arachis, and other oils. Italy leads in the production and export of olive-oil. Also called *sweet-oil*.

olive-ore (ol′iv-ōr), *n.* Same as *olivenite*.

olive-plum (ol′iv-plum), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Elæodendron*, or its fruit.

oliver[1] (ol′i-vėr), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Oliver*, ME. *Oliver*, < F. *Olivier*.] A forge-hammer in which the hammer is fastened upon one end of an arm or handle, the other end of which is attached to an axle. The hammer is worked

by the alternate action of a spring that raises the hammer and treadle-mechanism by which the foot of the operator forces the hammer down to deliver its blow.

The *oliver* is a heavier hammer worked with a treadle.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 832.

oliver[2] (ol'i-vėr), *n.* [A var. of *elver*, *eel-fare*.] A young eel. [Prov. Eng.]

oliveret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *olivier* = Pr. *oliver* = Sp. *olivera* = Pg. *oliveira*, an olive-tree, olive (cf. ML. *olivarium*, an olive-yard, neut.), < L. *olivarius*, of or belonging to olives: see *olivary*.] An olive-grove; an olive-tree.

They brende alle the cornes in that lond,
And alle her *oliveres* and vynes eek.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 46.

The two felowes that fledden he comen to their felowes that were discended vnder an *olyvere* hem for to resten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 541.

Oliverian (ol-i-vē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Oliver* (see def.) + *-ian*.] An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; an admirer of the character or policy of Cromwell.

A cordial sentiment for an *Oliverian* or a republican.
Godwin, Mandeville, xii.

olive-shell (ol'iv-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Olividæ*.

olivet (ol'i-vet), *n.* [Appar. < *olive* + *-et*.] A false pearl; especially, in French industries, a pearl of the kind manufactured for export to savage peoples. Compare *false pearl*, *Roman pearl*, under *pearl*.

Olive-shell or Rice-shell (*Oliva porphyria*).

Olivetan (ol'i-vet-an), *n.* [< *Oliveto* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of an order of Benedictine monks, founded in 1313, at Siena, Italy: the name was derived from the mother-house at Monte Oliveto, near Siena.

olive-tree (ol'iv-trē), *n.* [< ME. *olive-tre*, *olyff-tree*, etc.; < *olive* + *tree*.] See *olive*, 1.

olive-tyrant (ol'iv-tī″rant), *n.* Any bird of the subfamily *Elæniinæ*.

olive-wood (ol'iv-wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of the common olive. It is of a brownish-yellow color, beautifully veined, hard, and suited to fine work, being well known in the form of small ornamental articles; in Europe it is sometimes used for furniture. 2. The name of two trees, *Elwodendron orientale* of Mauritius and Madagascar, and *E. australe* of Australia.

olivewort (ol'iv-wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the natural order *Oleaceæ*.

olive-yard (ol'iv-yärd), *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. Ex. xxiii. 11.

Olividæ (ō-liv'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oliva* (< L. *oliva*, olive: see *olive*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Oliva*; the olives or olive-shells. The head is small, the siphon recurved, and the foot often incloses a part of the shell, and has cross-grooves on each side in front, separating the propodium from the main portion of the foot. The shell is long, with a short spire, a narrow mouth notched in front, and plicate columella; it is finely polished, and is much used for ornamental purposes. The species are numerous in tropical seas. See cut under *olive-shell*.

oliviform (ō-liv'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *oliva*, an olive, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an olive; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling an olive-shell.

olivil, olivile (ol'i-vil), *n.* [< *olive* + *-il*, *-ile*.] A white, brilliant, starchy powder obtained from the gum of the olive-tree.

olivin, olivine (ol'i-vin), *n.* [< *olive* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A common name of chrysolite, especially of the forms occurring in eruptive rocks and in meteorites. See *chrysolite*.

olivin-diabase (ol'i-vin-dī″a-bās), *n.* A rock closely allied to diabase, and also to olivin-gabbro. According to Rosenbusch, olivin-diabase, of which the essential constituents are plagioclase, augite, and olivin, almost always contains a brown magnesian mica and brown hornblende, especially in occurrences which are of Paleozoic age, and which are gabbro-like in character.

olivin-gabbro (ol'i-vin-gab″rō), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivinic (ol-i-vin'ik), *a.* [< *olivin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of olivin.

olivinitic (ol″i-vi-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *olivinic*.

olivin-norite (ol'i-vin-nō″rīt), *n.* See *gabbro*.

olivin-rock (ol'i-vin-rok), *n.* See *peridotite*.

olla (ol'ä; Sp. pron. ol'yä), *n.* [Sp. *olla* (whence, in def. 2, E. *olio*) = Pg. *olha*, an earthen pot, a jar, < L. *olla*, a pot.] 1. In Spanish countries, an earthen jar or pot used for cooking and other purposes, or a dish of meat and vegetables cooked in such a jar. Hence—2. An olio.—3. A large porous earthenware jar or jug in universal use in the southwestern parts of the United States and Territories for holding drinking-water, which is kept cool by the evaporation of moisture through the substance of the jar.—4. In *archæol.*, a form of vase more properly called *stamnos*.—**Olla podrida** [Sp., lit. 'rotten or putrid pot']. (*a*) A favorite Spanish dish consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat, cut into small pieces and stewed, with various kinds of vegetables.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making;
Was a brave piece of cookery.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Hence—(*b*) Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

ollam, ollamh (ol'am), *n.* [Ir. *ollamh*.] Among the ancient Irish, a chief master; a professor; a doctor: a rank answering to the degree of doctor in some study as given by a university. The *ollam fili* was the highest degree of the order of "fili" (poets).

An *ollam* or doctor, who was provided with mensal land for the support of himself and his scholars.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 258.

ollent, *n.* See *olen*.

ollite (ol'it), *n.* [< L. *olla*, a pot, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, potstone.

Olneya (ol'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1854), named after Stephen *Olney*, a Rhode Island botanist.] A genus of small trees of the polypetalous order *Leguminosæ*, the tribe *Galegeæ*, and the subtribe *Robinieæ*, known by the wingless glandular pod with rigid valves, and the thick capitate stigma. There is but one species, *O. Tesota*, native of California and New Mexico, hoary with minute hairs, and bearing white or purplish flowers in racemes, thorns below the leafstalks, and abruptly pinnate leaves, composed of numerous small rigid leaflets. From its hard, strong wood it is called *arbol de hierro*, or *ironwood*.

olograph (ol'ō-grâf), *n.* An erroneous form of *holograph*.

-ology. [1. F. *-ologie* = Sp. *-ología* = Pg. It. *-ologia* = D. G. *-ologie* = Sw. *-ologi* = Dan. *-ologie*, < L. NL. *-ologia*, < Gr. *-ολογία*, the terminal part of abstract nouns signifying the being or notion of what is denoted by a compound noun or adjective in *-ολογος* (*-ολόγος* when the verb is taken as active, *-όλογος* when it is taken as passive); *-ολογία* to be divided *-ο-λογ-ία*, < *-ο-λογ-ος*, being the final vowel *-ο-* of the preceding element, + *-λογ-*, the form in deriv. and comp. of *λέγειν*, speak, tell, gather, read, = L. *legere*, gather, read (see *legend*), + *-ος*, the nom. term. of an adj. or noun, e. g. *θεολόγος*, *θεο-λόγ-ος*, speaking or one who speaks (discourses or reasons) about God (see *theologue*), *δικολόγος*, speaking or one who speaks (pleads) in a cause, an advocate, *ἐτυμολόγος*, studying or one who studies the true origin of words, etc., an etymologist; hence *θεολογία*, *δικολογία*, *ἐτυμολογία*, etc., the being a theologue, advocate, etymologist, etc., or that with which the theologue, advocate, or etymologist, etc., is concerned, theology, forensic pleading, etymology, etc. When the first element is a verb, however, as in *φιλολογία*, < *φιλόλογος*, 'loving words or discourse' or learning (E. *philology*), and in some words in *-ology* < Gr. *-ολόγιον* (as *martyrology*, *menology*, etc.), *λόγος* is directly concerned. Words in *-ology*, *-logy*, are usually accompanied by a noun of agent in *-logue*, *-loger*, *-logian*, or *-logist*, and by adjectives in *-logic*, *-logical*. The second element is prop. *-logy* (*-logue*, etc.), the *-o-* belonging to the preceding element; but the accent makes the apparent element in E. to be *-ology*, which is hence often used as an independent word (see *ology*). In this dictionary the formations in *-ology* not existing in Gr. are reg. explained as " . . . + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak," etc., with a ref. to this article, the intervening form *-λογος*, which often does not appear in use, being omitted. 2. F. *-ologie*, etc., < L. *-ologia*, < Gr. *-ολογία*, < *-ολόγος*, derived in the same manner as above, < *λέγειν*, gather: as, *ἀνθολογία*, the gathering of flowers, < *ἀνθολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers flowers; *καρπολογία*, the gathering of fruit, < *καρπολόγος*, gathering or one who gathers fruit, etc. See def. 2.] 1. A termination in many words taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, especially words denoting a science or department of knowledge. See the etymology.—2. A termination of some nouns of Greek origin (few or none of this kind being newly formed) in which *-ology* implies 'a gathering.' Examples are *anthology*[2], a gathering of flowers (distinguished from *anthology*[1], the science of flowers, a word of modern formation), and *carpology*.

ology (ol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *ologies* (-jiz). [< *-ology*, as used in many terms denoting a particular science or department of knowledge, as *theology*, *geology*, *philology*, *etymology*, *anthropology*, *biology*, etc.: see *-ology*.] A science the name of which ends in *-ology*; hence, any science or branch of knowledge. [Generally used jocularly.]

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other *ologies* whatsoever.
De Quincey.

Now all the *ologies* follow us to our burrows in our newspaper, and crowd upon us with the pertinacious benevolence of subscription-books.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Olor (ō'lor), *n.* [NL., < L. *olor*, a swan.] A genus of *Cygninæ* or swans, containing such as are white in plumage, without a frontal knob, and with a complicated windpipe. The whistling swans of Europe and America, *Olor musicus* and *O. columbianus*, and the North American trumpeter, *O. buccinator*, belong to this genus. See cut at *trumpeter*.

Olpe (*b*).

olp, *n.* See *olf*.

olpe (ol'pē), *n.* [< Gr. *ὅλπη* (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A leathern oil-flask used in the palæstra, etc. (*b*) A small pouring- or dipping-vase, somewhat of the form of the oinochoë, but in general with an even rim and no spout, and having the neck more open. In some examples, as in the cut, the rim is trifoliate.

Olpidieæ (ol-pi-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olpidium* + *-eæ*.] A small suborder of zygomycetous fungi of the order *Chytridiaceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Olpidium*. They are destitute of mycelium and inhabit other fungi, causing peculiar swellings in the mycelium of their hosts.

Olpidium (ol-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὅλπις* (*ὅλπιδ-*), also *ὅλπη*, a leathern oil-flask.] A genus of zygomycetous fungi, with immotile plasmodia, round or slightly elongated sporangia, and ellipsoidal zoöspores. Thirteen species are known.

oltrancet, *n.* Same as *outrance*.

olusatrum (ō-lū-sā'trum), *n.* See *alexanders*, 1.

oly-koek (ō'li-kök), *n.* [D. *oliekoek*, formerly *olikoek*, = E. *oil-cake*.] A cake of dough sweetened and fried in lard, richer and tenderer than a cruller: originally a Dutch delicacy.

There was the doughty dough-nut, the tenderer *oly koek*, and the crisp and crumbling cruller.
Irving, Sleepy Hollow.

Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* [< L. *Olympias* (*-ad-*), < Gr. *Ὀλυμπιάς* (*-αδ-*), a period of four years, the interval between the Olympian games, < *Ὀλύμπια*, the Olympian games, neut. pl. of *Ὀλύμπιος*, Olympian: see *Olympian*.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the Greeks computed time from 776 B. C., the reputed first year of the first Olympiad. To turn an Olympiad into a year B. C., multiply by 4, add the year of the Olympiad less 1, and subtract from 780. Abbreviated *Ol.*

Olympiadic (ō-lim-pi-ad'ik), *a.* [< *Olympiad* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an Olympiad.—**Olympiadic era.** See *era*.

Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Olympianus* (L. *Olympianus*, *Olympius*), < (*a*) L. *Olympus*, < Gr. *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, a mountain in Thessaly, the fabled seat of the gods; (*b*) L. *Olympia*, < Gr. *Ὀλύμπια*, a sacred region in Elis, where games in honor of the Olympian Zeus were held.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Olympic*.

II. *n.* A dweller in Olympus; one of the twelve greater gods of Greece—Zeus, Hera, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Hermes, Ares, Aphrodite, Hephæstus, Hestia, Poseidon, and Demeter.

Olympic (ō-lim'pik), *a.* [< L. *Olympicus*, < Gr. *Ὀλυμπικός*, < *Ὄλυμπος*, Olympus, or *Ὀλυμπία*, Olympia: see *Olympian*.] Pertaining to Olympus or Mount Olympus, or to Olympia in Greece.—**Olympic games**, the greatest of the four Panhellenic festivals of the ancient Greeks. They were celebrated at intervals of four years in honor of Zeus, in a sacred inclosure called the Altis on the banks of the Alpheus, in the plain of Olympia in Elis, containing the magnificent temple of the Olympian Zeus, and many other temples and religious, civic, and gymnastic structures, besides countless votive works of art. The festival began with sacrifices, followed by contests in racing, wrestling, etc., and closed on the fifth day with processions, sacrifices, and banquets to the victors. The victors were crowned with garlands of wild olive; and on their return home they were received with extraordinary distinction, and enjoyed

numerous honors and privileges. The sacred inclosure of Olympia was excavated by the German Government between 1875 and 1881, with important archæological and artistic results. Compare *Olympiad*.

Olympionic (ō-lim-pi-on'ik), *n.* [< L. *Olympionices*, < Gr. Ὀλυμπιονίκης, a victor at the Olympian games, < Ὀλύμπια, the Olympic games, + νίκη, victory.] An ode on an Olympic victory. *Johnson*.

Olympus (ō-lim'pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ὄλυμπος, Olympus: see *Olympian*.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the gods: identified in classical Greek times with Mount Olympus in Thessaly, later used for a supposed home of the gods in or beyond the sky; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to *heaven*.

Olynthiac (ō-lin'thi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Ὀλυνθιακός, < Ὄλυνθος, Olynthus (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Olynthus, a city in Chalcidice, near the head of the Toronaic gulf on the coast of Macedonia.—**Olynthiac orations**, a series of three speeches delivered by Demosthenes, to induce the Athenians to support Olynthus against Philip; they constitute a part of the Philippics.

II. *n.* One of the speeches of Demosthenes known as the Olynthiac orations.

Olynthian (ō-lin'thi-an), *a.* [< L. *Olynthus*, < Gr. Ὄλυνθος, Olynthus: see *Olynthiac*.] Of or pertaining to Olynthus; Olynthiac: as, the *Olynthian* league.

Olynthoidea (ol-in-thoi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Olynthus* + *-oidea*.] An order or other large group of *Calcispongiæ*, containing most of the chalk-sponges: distinguished from *Physemaria*. They have calcareous spicules of various shapes. They are divided by some writers into 4 suborders, *Ascones*, *Leucones*, *Sycones*, and *Pharetrones*.

Olynthus (ō-lin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. ὄλυνθος, a fig.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects.—2. A genus of chalk-sponges: a supposed calcispongian ancestral type named by Haeckel in 1869. See cut under *gastrula*.

om (ōm), *n.* [Skt. *om;* origin uncertain.] A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity both in the Hindu religions and in Buddhism. It first appears as an exclamation of solemn assent. Afterward it formed the auspicious word with which the Brahmans had to begin and end every sacred duty; and latterly it came to be regarded as a symbol representing the names of the Hindu trinity.

-oma. [NL., etc., *-oma*, < Gr. *-ωμα*, a termination of some nouns from verbs in *-όειν*, *-οῦν*, as σάρκωμα, a fleshy excreseence, < σαρκόειν, σαρκοῦν, make or produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a termination denoting a tumor or neoplasm, as in *chondroma*, *sarcoma*, *fibroma*, etc.

omadhaun (om'ą-dân), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *amadan*, a fool, simpleton, madman; cf. *amad*, a fool, etc.] A fool; a simpleton: a term of abuse common in Ireland and to a less extent in the Gaelic-speaking parts of Scotland. Also *omadawn*, *amadan*.

The *Omadawn!*—to think of his taking in a poor soft boy like that, who was away from his mother.
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 263.

In the course of his [Mr. Michael Davitt's] remarks he spoke of the Peers as "the noble *omadhauns*." I believe this is quite a novel specimen of political slang—at any rate on this side of St. George's Channel.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 406.

omalo-. For words in zoölogy, etc., beginning thus, see *homalo-*.

omander-wood (ō-man'dėr-wůd), *n.* A variety of ebony or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenum*.

Omanidæ (ō-man'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < *Omanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders consisting only of the typical genus *Omanus*, and distinguished by having six eyes, a calamistrum and cribellum, two claws on the tarsi, and three-jointed spinnerets.

Omanus (ō-mā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Thorell, 1869), < L. *Omanus*, < *Omana*, a town in Arabia.] The typical genus of *Omanidæ*.

omasal (ō-mā'sal), *a.* [< *omasum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the omasum.

omasum (ō-mā'sum), *n.*; pl. *omasa* (-sä). [NL., < L. *omasum*, *omassum*, bullock's tripe, paunch: said to be of Gallic origin.] The third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium or manyplies. See *abomasum*.

Omayyad (ō-mī'yad), *n.* and *a.* [< *Omayya* (see def.) + *-ad*.] **I.** *n.* One of a dynasty of califs which reigned in the East A. D. 661–750, the first of whom was Mo'awiya, descendant of Omayya (the founder of a noted Arab family), and successor to Ali. The Omayyads were succeeded by the Abbasids. The last of these Eastern Omayyads escaped to Spain, and founded the caliſate of Cordova, in A. D. 756. This Western caliſate, and with it the dynasty of Omayyads, became extinct in 1031. Also spelled *Ommiad*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty of califs called the Omayyads.

ombrant (om'brant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *ombrer*, < L. *umbrare*, shade: see *umbrate*, *umber*.] In *decorative art*, consisting of shade or shadow; wholly or chiefly marked by shade without outline: a French word used in English, especially in describing certain ceramic work, such as pâte-sur-pâte and lithophanie.

ombre[1], **omber** (om'bėr), *n.* [< F. *ombre*, < Sp. *hombre*, the game called ombre, lit. 'man,' < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man: see *homo*.] A game at cards borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two, four, or five, with a pack of forty cards, the eights, nines, and tens being thrown out.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 56.

ombre[2]†, *n.* Same as *umber*.

Ombria (om'bri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1831).] A genus of *Alcidæ* or auks containing the parrakeet-auklets, characterized by the peculiar shape of the bill. The mandible is falcate and upcurved, the commissure is ascendant, and the maxilla oval in profile. The nostrils are naked, and portions of the bill are molted. *O. psittacula* is the only species. Also called *Cyclorhynchus*.

ombril (om'bril), *n.* See *umbril*.

ombrometer (om-brom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὄμβρος, a rain-storm (= L. *imber*, rain: see *imbricate*, *imbrex*), + μέτρον, measure.] A machine or an instrument designed to measure the quantity of rainfall. See *rain-gage*.

omega (ō-mē'gą or ō-meg'ą), *n.* [< Gr. ὦ μέγα, lit. 'great *o*,' long *o*, so called in distinction from the earlier form ὸ μικρόν, 'little *o*,' short *o*.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); hence, figuratively, the last of anything.

Know I not Death? the outward signs? . . .
The simple senses crown'd his head:
"*Omega!* thou art Lord," they said,
"We find no motion in the dead."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Alpha and omega. See *alpha*, 2.

omelet (om'e-let), *n.* [Formerly also *omlet*, *omelette*, *aumelette;* < OF. *amelette*, *alemelle*, F. *omelette*, formerly *aumelette*, dial. *amelette*, an omelet (*aumelette d'œufs*, "an omelet or pancake made of egges," Cotgrave); prob. so called as being a thin flat cake, being appar. a variant, with interchange of termination, of *alemelle*, *alumelle*, *alamelle*, *alemele*, the blade of a knife or sword, etc. (F. *alumelle*, the sheathing (plating) of a ship); the form appar. due to a misdivision of the orig. word with the art. *la* preceding, *la lemelle* (*lemele*, *lumelle*), being miswritten or misread *l'alemelle*, and the proper form being *lamelle*, < L. *lamella*, a thin plate: see *lamella*, *lamina*. A popular etym. of *omelette* has been that from a supposed phrase *œufs mêlés*, 'mixed eggs.'] A dish consisting of eggs beaten lightly, with the addition of milk, salt, and sometimes a little flour; it is browned in a buttered pan on the top of the stove. Omelets are sometimes prepared with cheese, ham, parsley, jelly, fish, or other additions.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and in *omlets* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or limon. *Evelyn*, Acetaria, § 15.

We had fortified ourselves with a good breakfast, and laid in some hard bread and pork *omelette* for the day.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 366.

Omelet soufflé, an omelet beaten stiff, sweetened, flavored, and baked in an oven till it is very puffy.

omell†, *adv.* and *prep.* A variant of *imell*.

omen (ō'men), *n.* [< L. *ōmen*, OL. *osmen*, a foreboding, prognostic, sign, perhaps lit. 'a (prophetic) voice,' < *os* (*or-*), the mouth (or 'a thing heard,' < *aus-* in *auscultare*, hear, *auris*, orig. **ausis*, ear: see *auscultate* and *ear*[1]), + *-men*, a common suffix.] A casual event or occurrence supposed to portend good or evil; a sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic; an augury; a presage. See *augur*.

I see now by this Inversion of my Armour that my Dukedom will be turned into a Kingdom; taking that for a good *Omen* which some other of weaker Spirits would have taken for a bad. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 22.

Ah, no! a thousand cheerful *omens* give
Hope of yet happier days, whose dawn is nigh.
Bryant, The Ages, viii.

=Syn. *Omen*, *Portent*, *Sign*, *Presage*, *Prognostic*, *Augury*, *Foreboding*. *Omen* and *portent* are the most weighty and supernatural of these words. *Omen* and *sign* are likely to refer to that which is more immediate, the others to the more remote. *Omen* and *portent* are external; *presage* and *foreboding* are internal and subjective; the others are either internal or external. *Sign* is the most general. *Prognostic* applies to the prophesying of states of health or kinds of weather, and is the only one of these words that implies a deduction of effect from the collation of causes. *Presage* and *augury* are generally favorable, *portent* and *foreboding* always unfavorable, the rest either favorable or unfavorable. *Omen* and *augury* are most suggestive of the ancient practice of consulting the gods through priests or augurs. A *foreboding* may be mistaken; the others are presumably correct. All these words have considerable freedom in figurative use. See *foretell*, *v. t.*

omen (ō'men), *v.* [< *omen*, *n.* Cf. *ominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To prognosticate as an omen; give indication of the future; augur; betoken.

II. *trans.* To foresee or foretell, as by the aid of an omen; divine; predict.

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all *omened* the tragical contents. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

omened (ō'mend), *a.* [< *omen* + *-ed*[2].] Containing or accompanied by an omen or prognostic: chiefly in composition: as, ill-*omened*.

Is this the welcome of my worthy deeds,
To meet my triumph in ill *omen'd* weeds?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 50.

omening (ō'men-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *omen*, *v.*] An augury; a prognostication.

These evil *omenings* do but point out conclusions which are most likely to come to pass. *Scott*.

omental (ō-men'tal), *a.* [< *omentum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omentum: as, an *omental* fold of peritoneum; an *omental* gland.—**Omental foramen**, the opening from the greater to the lesser cavity of the peritoneum, commonly called *foramen of Winslow*.

omentocele (ō-men'tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *omentum*, q. v., + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Hernia of the omentum: same as *epiploecle*.

omentum (ō-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *omenta* (-tä). [L., adipose membrane, the membrane inclosing the bowels, etc.] In *anat.*, a fold or duplication of peritoneum, of two or four peritoneal layers, passing between or hanging down from certain abdominal viscera—the stomach, liver, spleen, and colon. An omentum is a structure similar to a mesentery, and is in fact a special mesentery connecting the stomach with the liver, spleen, and colon respectively. Hence omenta are commonly distinguished by name. The *gastrohepatic* or *lesser omentum*, *omentum minus*, is a single fold (two layers) of peritoneum extending between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. Between the two layers are the hepatic artery, portal vein, bile-duct, and associate structures, bound together in a quantity of loose connective tissue forming Glisson's capsule. The *gastrosplenic omentum*, of two layers, connects the concavity of the spleen with the fundus of the stomach, and contains the splenic vessels. The *gastrocolic* or *great omentum*, *omentum majus*, also called *epiploön*, is the largest of all the peritoneal duplications, and consists of four layers of peritoneum attached to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the transverse colon, whence it is looped down freely upon the intestines, forming a great flap or apron.

omer (ō'mėr), *n.* Same as *homer*[3].

omicron (ō-mī'kron), *n.* [< Gr. ὸ μικρόν, little or short *o*, distinguished from ὦ μέγα, great or long *o*. See *omega*.] The fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet (Ο, ο).

ominate† (om'i-nāt), *v.* [< L. *ominatus*, pp. of *ominari*, forebode, prognostieate, < *omen*, omen: see *omen*.] **I.** *trans.* To presage; foretoken; prognostieate. *Seasonable Sermons* (1644), p. 23.

II. *intrans.* To foretoken; show prognosties. *Heywood*, Dialogues, ii.

omination† (om-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *ominatio(n-)*, a foreboding, < L. *ominari*, forebode: see *ominate*.] The act of ominating; a foreboding; a presaging; prognostication. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Propheeies, p. 102.

ominous (om'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *omineux* = Sp. Pg. *ominoso*, < L. *ominosus*, full of foreboding, < *omen*, foreboding, omen: see *omen*.] 1. Conveying some omen; serving as a sign or token; significant.

Nor can I here pass over an *ominous* circumstance that happened the last time we played together.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

2. Of good omen; auspicious.

Which portentum Bellonæus took for a very happy and *ominous* token. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

Notwithstanding he [Lionel, Bishop of Concordia] had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. Of ill omen; giving indication of coming ill; portentous; inauspicious; unlucky.

'Tis *ominous*; . . . I like not this abodement.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

And yet this Death of mine, I fear,
Will *ominous* to her appear.
Cowley, The Mistress, Concealment.

This place is *ominous;* for here I lost
My love and almost life, and since have crost
All these woods over.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

ominously (om'i-nus-li), *adv.* In an ominous manner; with significant coincidence; significantly; with ill omen; portentously.

ominousness (om'i-nus-nes), *n.* The property of being ominous, significant, or portentous.

omissible (ō-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **omissibilis*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Capable of being omitted; not needed; worthy of omission.

Public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 71. (*Davies.*)

omission (ō-mish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *omission* = Sp. *omision* = Pg. *omissão* = It. *omissione*, *ommissione*, < LL. *omissio(n-)*, an omitting, < L. *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] 1. The act of omitting. (*a*) A neglect or failure to do something which a person has power to do, or which duty requires to be done; the act of pretermitting or passing over.

Omission to do what is necessary
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 230.

The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and commission. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 13.

(*b*) The act of leaving out: as, the *omission* of a paragraph in a printed article.

2. That which is omitted or left out.

omissive (ō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **omissivus*, < *omittere*, pp. *omissus*, omit: see *omit*.] Leaving out; neglectful.

The first is an untowardnesse of omission, the second of commission. The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lead the way. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 19, 1629.

omissively (ō-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In an omissive manner; by omission or leaving out.

omit (ō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omitted*, ppr. *omitting*. [= F. *omettre* = Sp. *omitir* = Pg. *omittir* = It. *omettere*, *ommettere*, < L. *omittere*, let go, let fall, lay aside, neglect, pass over, < *ob*, before, by, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*. Cf. *amit*[2], *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, etc.] 1. To fail to use or to do; neglect; disregard: as, to *omit* a duty; to *omit* to lock the door.

I will *omit* no opportunity
That may convey my greetings, love, to thee.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 49.

Men cannot without Sin *omit* the doing those Duties which their Places do require from them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

A play which nobody would *omit* seeing that had, or had not, ever seen it before. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 358.

2. To fail, forbear, or neglect to mention or speak of; leave out; say nothing of.

I must not *omit* that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

3. To leave out; forbear or fail to insert or include: as, to *omit* an item from a list.—**Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law*. See *competent*.

omittance (ō-mit'ans), *n.* [< *omit* + *-ance*.] Failure or forbearance to do something; omission; neglect to do, perform, etc.

Omittance is no quittance.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 133.

omitter (ō-mit'ėr), *n.* One who omits or neglects.

omium (ō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *omia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *entom.*, the epimeron of the prothorax in *Coleoptera*. *Burmeister*.

Ommastrephes (o-mas'tre-fēz), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ὄμμα*, eye (see *ommatidium*), + *στρέφειν*, turn.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Ommastrephidæ*; the sagittated calamaries.

Ommastrephidæ (om-a-stref'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ommastrephes* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ommastrephes*, with free arms, lacrymal sinuses, valviferous siphon, nuchal crests, and clavigerous clawless tentacular arms, having four rows of suckers about the middle of the club.

ommatidial (om-a-tid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *ommatidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ommatidium.

ommatidium (om-a-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ommatidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμματίδιον*, dim. of *ὄμμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, < √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] A radial element or segment of the compound eye of an arthropod.

ommatophore (o-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ommatophorus*: see *ommatophorous*.] In *Mollusca*, an eye-stalk; any part, as a tentacle, bearing an eye or organ of vision. The horns of various snails are examples. The ommatophores of crustaceans are called *ophthalmites*.

ommatophorous (om-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ommatophorus*, < Gr. *ὄμμα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing eyes, as an eye-stalk; functioning as an ommatophore. See *basommatophorous* and *stylommatophorous*.

Ommiad, *n.* See *Omayyad*.

omneity, omniety (om-nē'i-ti, om-nī'e-ti), *n.* [< ML. as if **omnieta(t-)s*, < L. *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] That which is essentially all; that which comprehends all; allness; the Deity. *Sir T. Browne*.

omniactive (om-ni-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *activus*, active: see *active*.] Doing all things; acting everywhere. [Rare.]

He is everlastingly within creation as its inmost life, omnipresent and *omniactive*.
Contemporary Rev., XXIII. 29.

omnibus (om'ni-bus), *a.* and *n.* [In noun use (def. 1), < F. *omnibus*, a vehicle intended 'for all'; < L. *omnibus*, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis*, all, every (> It. *ogni*, all).] **I.** *a.* Including all or a great number; covering or designed to cover many different cases or things; embracing numerous distinct objects: as, an *omnibus* bill, clause, or order.

Some of the states, after enumerating a long list of grievances which may sunder the bond [of marriage], add yet an *omnibus* clause, which places almost unlimited discretion with the judge as to other causes which his judgment may allow. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 42.

Omnibus bill, in American deliberative assemblies, a bill embracing several distinct objects; specifically, the popular name for the Compromise of 1850, advocated by Henry Clay. Among the chief provisions were a stringent fugitive-slave law (see *fugitive*), the admission of California as a State, the organization of Utah and New Mexico as Territories under "squatter sovereignty," a payment to Texas, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The bill was divided later into separate bills, and passed by Congress in 1850. In law the phrase is sometimes applied to a bill of complaint joining all parties, of varied and adverse interests, in a complex subject of controversy, which otherwise would require a multiplicity of actions.—**Omnibus-box**, a large box in a theater, on the same level as the stage, and having communication with it. Also called *omnibus*.

II. *n.* 1. A long-bodied four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, generally between two fixed stations, the seats being arranged lengthwise, with the entrance at the rear. Omnibuses were first started in Paris in the reign of Louis XIV., but were soon discontinued. They were revived in Paris about 1828, and were soon after introduced into London and New York. Now commonly abbreviated, especially in England, to *bus*.

So far as can be gathered, most of those who lived in these suburbs before the days of the *omnibus* had their own carriages, and drove to town and home again every day. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 104.

2. In *glass-making*, a sheet-iron cover for articles in an annealing-arch, to protect them from drafts of air. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Same as *omnibus-box*.—4. A man or boy who assists a waiter in a hotel or restaurant, removes the soiled dishes, and brings new supplies. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 16, 1890. [Colloq.]

omnicorporeal (om'ni-kôr-pō'rē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] Comprehending all matter; embracing all substance. [Rare.]

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body which he is not.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 347.

omni-erudite (om-ni-er'ọ-dīt), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *eruditus*, erudite: see *erudite*.] Comprehending all learning; universally learned. *Southey*, The Doctor, xcv.

omniety, *n.* See *omneity*.

omnifarious (om-ni-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *omnifarius*, of all sorts, < *omnis*, all, + *-farius*: see *bifarious*.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 26.

omniferous (om-nif'ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnifer*, < *omnis*, all, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

omnific (om-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *facere*, make.] All-creative.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace,
Said then the *omnific* Word; your discord end!
Milton, P. L., vii. 217.

omniform (om'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *omniformis*, < L. *omnis*, all, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] Being of every form, or capable of taking any shape or figure; pantomorphic; protean; amœbiform.

The *omniform* essence of God.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 31.

Thou *omniform* and most mysterious Sea, mother of the monsters and the gods—whence thine eternal youth?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 760.

omniformity (om-ni-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *omniform* + *-ity*.] The quality of being omniform.

The sole truth of which we must again refer to the divine imagination, in virtue of its *omniformity*.
Coleridge, The Friend, ii. 11.

omnify (om'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *omnified*, ppr. *omnifying*. [< L. *omnis*, all, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To enlarge so as to render universal. [Rare.]

Omnify the disputed point into a transcendant, and you may defy the opponent to lay hold of it. *Coleridge*.

2†. To make everything of; account one's all. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 3.

omnigatherum† (om-ni-gaTH'ė-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin: cf. *omnium-gatherum*.] An omnium-gatherum; a gathering of all sorts; a collection made anyhow. [Rare.]

Peruse his [Greene's] famous bookes, and instcede of . . . his professed Poesie, loe a wilde heade, . . . an *Omnigatherum*, a Gay nothing. *G. Harvey*, Four Lettera.

omnigenous (om-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *omnigenus*, of all kinds, < *omnis*, all, + *genus*, kind: see *-genous*.] Consisting of all kinds.

omnigraph (om'ni-grąf), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A pantograph. [Rare.]

omnilegent (om-nil'e-jent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *legen(t-)s*, ppr. of *legere*, read: see *legend*.] Reading all things; addicted to much reading. *Ruskin*.

omniparent (om-nip'ą-rent), *n.* [< L. *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing, < *omnis*, all, + *paren(t-)s* for *parien(t-)s*, ppr. of *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] Parent of all. [Rare.]

O Thon all powrefnl-kind *Omniparent*,
What holds Thy hands that should defend Thy head?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

omniparient (om-ni-pā'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. as if **omniparien(t-)s* for *omniparen(t-)s*, all-producing: see *omniparent*.] Bringing forth or producing all things; all-bearing. [Rare.]

omniparity (om-ni-par'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + LL. *parita(t-)s*, equality: see *parity*.] General equality.

omniparous (om-nip'ą-rus), *a.* [< L. as if **omniparus*, < *omnis*, all, + *parere*, produce. Cf. *omniparent*, *omniparient*.] All-bearing; omniparient.

omnipatient (om-ni-pā'shent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *patien(t-)s*, suffering: see *patient*.] Capable of enduring anything; having unlimited endurance. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

omnipercipience† (om'ni-pėr-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *omnipercipien(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being omnipercipient; perception of everything. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

omnipercipient† (om'ni-pėr-sip'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *percipien(t-)s*, perceiving: see *percipient*.] Perceiving everything. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

omnipotence (om-nip'ō-tens), *n.* [= F. *omnipotence* = Sp. Pg. *omnipotencia*, < LL. *omnipotentia*, almightiness, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty: see *omnipotent*.] 1. Almighty power; infinite power as an attribute of deity; hence, God himself. This attribute is in theology differentiated from the abstract idea of omnipotence, understood as capability of doing anything whatever (with no limitation from moral considerations), and is limited by the holiness of God, in accordance with which it is impossible for him to do wrong.

Omnipotence is essentially in God; it is not distinct from the essence of God, it is his essence.
Charnock, On the Attributes, II. 21.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope*.

2. Infinite resource; unbounded power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

omnipotency (om-nip'ō-ten-si), *n.* [As *omnipotence* (see *-ey*).] Same as *omnipotence*.

omnipotent (om-nip'ō-tent), *a.* [= F. *omnipotent* = Sp. Pg. *omnipotente* = It. *onnipotente*, < L. *omnipoten(t-)s*, almighty, < *omnis*, all, + *poten(t-)s*, mighty, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. Almighty; possessing infinite power; all-powerful: as, the Lord God *omnipotent;* hence, with the definite article, God. See *omnipotence*.

As helpe me verray God *omnipotent*,
Though I right now sholde make my testament.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 423.

Boasting I could subdue
The Omnipotent. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 86.

2. Of indefinite or great power; possessing power virtually absolute within a certain sphere of action; irresistible.—3†. Having the power to do anything; hence (humorously), capable of anything; utter; arrant.

This is the most *omnipotent* villain that ever cried "Stand" to a true man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 121.

A payre of Swissers *omnipotent* galeaze breeches.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffron-Walden.

Omnipotent Act, an English statute of 1664 (16 and 17 Car. II., c. 8), providing that judgments after verdict in civil cases shall not be stayed or reversed for want of form in pleading, and that executions in such cases shall not be stayed except upon recognizance: so called because of the far-reaching powers of amendment it gave the courts.

omnipotently (om-nip'ō-tent-li), *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; with almighty power; with unlimited power.

omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *omnipresencia* = It. *onnipresenza*, < ML. **omnipræsentia*, < *omnipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *omnipresent*.] The quality of being omnipresent; presence in all places simultaneously; unbounded or universal presence. In theology, the doctrine of God's omnipresence is the doctrine that the Deity is essentially present everywhere and in all things, as opposed on the one hand to the pantheism which identifies him with all things, and on the other to the notion which limits him to localities.

> His *omnipresence* fills
> Land, sea, and air. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 336.

omnipresency† (om-ni-prez'en-si), *n.* [As *omnipresence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnipresence*. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App., iii.

omnipresent (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* [< ML. *omnipræsen(t-)s*, present everywhere, < L. *omnis*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*.] Present in all places at the same time; everywhere present.

> The soul is not *omnipresent* in its body, as we conceive God to be in the universe.
> *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 297.

omnipresential (om'ni-prē-zen'shal), *a.* [< *omnipresence* (ML. **omnipræsentia*) + *-al*.] Implying universal presence. *South*. [Rare.]

omniprevalent (om-ni-prev'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *prævalen(t-)s*, prevalent: see *prevalent*.] 1. Prevalent everywhere.—2. All-prevailing; predominant; of wide influence. *Fuller*, Worthies, Surrey, III. 210.

omniregency† (om-ni-rē'jen-si), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + ML. *regentia*, government: see *regency*.] Government over all; universal dominion. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 38.

omniscience (om-nish'ens), *n.* [= F. *omniscience* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciencia* = It. *onniscienza*, < ML. *omniscientia*, all-knowledge, < *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing: see *omniscient*.] 1. Infinite knowledge; the quality or attribute of fully knowing all things: an attribute of God.

> It was an instance of the Divine *omniscience*, who could pronounce concerning accidents at distance, as if they were present. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 300.

Hence—2. Very wide or comprehensive knowledge; a knowledge of everything.

omnisciency† (om-nish'en-si), *n.* [As *omniscience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omniscience*.

omniscient (om-nish'ent), *a.* [= F. *omniscient* = Sp. Pg. *omnisciente*, < ML. *omniscien(t-)s*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scien(t-)s*, knowing: see *scient*, *science*.] All-knowing; possessing knowledge of all things; having infinite or universal knowledge: as, God only is *omniscient*.

> Whatsoever is known is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*. *South*.

omnisciently (om-nish'ent-li), *adv.* By or with omniscience; as one possessing omniscience.

omniscious† (om-nish'us), *a.* [= Sp. It. *omniscio*, < LL. *omniscius*, all-knowing, < L. *omnis*, all, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] All-knowing; omniscient.

> I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead.
> *Hakewill*, Apology.

omnispective† (om-ni-spek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *specere*, pp. *spectus*, see: see *spectacle*.] Able to see all things; beholding everything. *Boyse*, The Only Wish.

omnisufficient (om'ni-su-fish'ent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *sufficien(t-)s*, sufficient: see *sufficient*.] All-sufficient. [Rare.]

> One, alone and *omnisufficient*.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 277.

omnium (om'ni-um), *n.* [L., of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all: see *omnibus*.] 1. On the Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded. *M'Culloch*.—2. A piece of furniture with open shelves for receiving ornamental articles, etc.—3. That which occupies the thoughts to the exclusion of all else.

> My only wish at present, my *omnium*, as I may call it.
> *Colman*, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

omnium-gatherum (om'ni-um-ga*TH*'e-rum), *n.* [Dog-Latin, 'a gathering or collection of everything': L. *omnium*, of everything, of all things (see *omnium*); *gatherum*, a feigned noun of L. form, < E. *gather*. Cf. *omnigatherum*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture or medley. [Colloq.]

omnivagant (om-niv'a-gant), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*. Cf. L. *omnivagus*, < *omnis*, all, + *vagari*, wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [Rare.]

omnivalence† (om-niv'a-lens), *n.* [< L. *omnivalen(t-)s* + *-ce*.] Omnipotence. *Davies*, Summa Totalis (1560–1618), p. 17.

omnivalent† (om-niv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] All-powerful; omnipotent. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

omnividence (om-niv'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *omnis*, all, + *viden(t-)s*, ppr. of *videre*, see: see *vision*.] The faculty of seeing everything, or of perceiving all things.

> Its high and lofty claims of omniscience, *omnividence*, etc. *A. T. Schofield*, Another World (1888), p. 81.

omnividency (om-niv'i-den-si), *n.* [As *omnividence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *omnividence*. *Fuller*, Worthies, x.

Omnivora (om-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring: see *omnivorous*.] In *mammal.*, the non-ruminant or omnivorous artiodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, as pigs and hippopotamuses; a division of *Artiodactyla* contrasting with *Pecora* or *Ruminantia*. They have the stomach imperfectly septate, the molar teeth tuberculiferous, and the lower canines differentiated, often developed as tusks. The odontoid process of the axis is conical. There are 4 families of living *Omnivora*, namely *Hippopotamidæ*, *Phacochœridæ*, *Suidæ*, and *Dicotylidæ*.

omnivorous (om-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring, < *omnis*, all, + *vorare*, devour.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Omnivora*: as, *omnivorous* animals: often used figuratively: as, an *omnivorous* reader.

omnivorousness (om-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The habit or character of being omnivorous.

omohyoid (ō-mō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the lingual or hyoid bone; omohyoidean.

II. *n.* The omohyoid muscle. In man the omohyoid is a slender ribbon-like muscle which arises from the upper border of the scapula at the suprascapular notch, and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a digastric muscle, having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendon, which is bound down by an aponeurotic loop. The muscle passes obliquely downward and outward on the front and side of the neck, and is an important surgical landmark. It divides the anterior surgical triangle of the neck into a superior and inferior carotid triangle, in either of which the carotid artery may be reached; and after emerging from beneath the sternomastoid muscle it similarly divides the posterior triangle into the suboccipital and supraclavicular triangles. See first cut under *muscle*.

omohyoidean (ō'mō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *omohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *omohyoid*.

omohyoideus (ō'mō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *omohyoidei* (-ī). Same as *omohyoid*.

omoideum (ō-moi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *omoidea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + *εἶδος*, form.] The true pterygoid bone of the skull of a bird, articulated behind with the quadrate and in front with the palate-bone: so called by some writers, who erroneously name a descending process of the palate *pterygoid process*. See *pterygoid*.

omophagia (ō-mō-fā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The eating of raw food, especially raw flesh.

omophagic (ō-mō-faj'ik), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to omophagia; practising omophagia.

omophagous (ō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [< *omophagia* + *-ous*.] Omophagic.

omophagus (ō-mof'a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] One who eats raw food.

omophorion (ō-mō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *omophoria* (-ä). [ML. *omophorium*; < MGr. *ὠμοφόριον* (see def.), < Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the Latin pallium, but broader, and tied about the neck in a knot. It is worn above the phenolion by bishops and patriarchs during the celebration of the liturgy or eucharist. See *pall*[1] and *mafors*.

omoplate (ō'mō-plāt), *n.* [= F. *omoplate* = Sp. Pg. *omoplato*, < Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade, < *ὦμος*, shoulder, + *πλάτη*, the flat surface of a body: see *plat*[2], *plate*.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

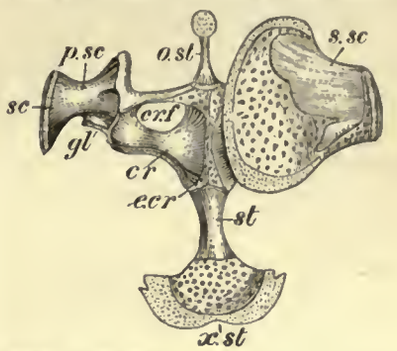
> There is an ailing in this *omoplate*
> May clip my speech all too abruptly close,
> Whatever the good-will in me.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 205.

omoplatoscopy (ō-mō-plā-tō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὠμοπλάτη*, the shoulder-blade, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination by means of the scapula or shoulder-blade. Also called *scapulimancy*.

omostegite (ō-mos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + *στέγος*, roof.] That part of the carapace of a crustacean which covers the thorax; a posterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the anterior division or cephalostegite. See cuts under *Daphnia* and *Apus*.

omosternal (ō-mō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *omosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

omosternum (ō-mō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *omosterna* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + *στέρνον*, the chest.] A median ossification de-



Sternum (*st*) and Pectoral Arch of Frog, from above (cartilaginous parts dotted), showing *o.st*, the omosternum, and *x.st*, the xiphisternum; *s.sc*, right suprascapula (the left removed to show *sc*, scapula); *p.sc*, prescapular process; *gl*, glenoid; *cr*, coracoid; *e.cr*, epicoracoid; *cr.f*, coracoid fontanelle, bounded in front by a bar, the precoracoid, bearing the clavicle).

veloped in connection with the coracoscapular cartilages of a batrachian, supposed to represent the interclavicle of some other animals. See also cut under *interclavicle*.

omothyroid (ō-mō-thī'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *ὦμος*, the shoulder, + E. *thyroid*.] An anomalous slip from the omohyoid muscle to the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

omotocia (ō-mō-tō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὠμοτοκία*, miscarriage, < *ὠμός*, raw, immature, + *-τοκία*, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] In *med.*, abortion.

omphacine (om'fa-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφάκινος*, made of unripe grapes, < *ὀμφαξ*, unripe fruit.] Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit.—**Omphacine oil**, a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives.

omphacite (om'fa-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφακίτης*, of unripe fruit (applied to wine made of unripe grapes), < *ὀμφαξ* (*ὀμφακ-*), unripe fruit: see *omphacine*.] A leek-green mineral related to pyroxene: it occurs in the garnet rock called *eclogite*. Also written *omphazite*.

omphacomel† (om-fak'ō-mel), *n.* [< LL. *omphacomel*, < Gr. *ὀμφακόμελι*, a drink made of unripe grapes and honey, < *ὀμφαξ*, unripe fruit, + *μέλι*, honey.] A syrup made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

> To make *omphacomel* [ME. *honey-onyfake*]: take six pints of half-ripe grapes and two of honey well pounded, and leave it forty days under the beams of the sun.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178, note.

Omphalaria (om-fa-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of gymnocarpous lichens with a fruticulose or foliaceous thallus, which is attached to the substratum at only one point, small subglobose apothecia more or less immersed in the thallus, and simple, decolorate, ellipsoid spores.

Omphalarieæ (om'fa-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-eæ*.] A division of gymnocarpous lichens, typified by the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalariei (om'fa-lā-rī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Omphalaria* + *-iei*.] Same as *Omphalarieæ*.

omphalarieine (om'fa-lā-rī'ē-in), *a.* [< *Omphalarieæ* + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Omphalarieæ*, or the genus *Omphalaria*.

Omphalea (om-fā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the form of the anthers: < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] A genus of climbing shrubs, or less often diffuse trees, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotoneæ*, and the subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by the male flowers having two or three stamens and four or five broad imbricated sepals. There are 8 species, one in Madagascar, the others in tropical America. They bear large alternate leaves, and panicles of monœcious flowers composed of little cymose clusters. See *cobnut* and *pignut*.

omphalelcosis (om'fa-lel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the umbilicus.

omphalic (om-fal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλικός*, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel: see *omphalos*.] Pertaining to the navel; umbilical.

omphalitis (om-fa-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the umbilicus.

omphalocele (om′fa-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a rupture at the navel; umbilical hernia.

omphalode (om′fa-lōd), *n.* [= F. *omphalode*, < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, contr. of *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid*.] 1. The omphalos, umbilicus, or navel.—2. In *bot.*, same as *omphalodium*.

Omphalodes (om-fa-lō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Moench, 1794), so called from the shape of the seed; < Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδής*, like the navel: see *omphaloid*.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the gamopetalous order *Boragineæ*, the tribe *Borageæ*, and the subtribe *Cynoglosseæ*, known by the depressed, divergent, puckered, or bladdery nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are weak annual or perennial herbs, with long-stalked radical leaves and loose racemes of white or blue flowers. See *navelwort*, 2, *blue-eyed Mary* (under *blue-eyed*), and *creeping forget-me-not* (under *forget-me-not*).

omphalodic (om-fa-lod′ik), *a.* [< *omphalode* + *-ic*.] Omphalic; umbilical.

omphalodium (om-fa-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *omphalodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel: see *omphalode*.] In *bot.*, a mark on the hilum of a seed through which vessels pass to the chalaza or raphe. *Gray.*

omphaloid (om′fa-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλοειδής*, contr. *ὀμφαλώδης*, like the navel, like a boss, < *ὀμφαλός*, navel, boss, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, resembling the navel.

omphalomancy (om′fa-lō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the number of knots in the navel-string of a child—a fancied indication as to how many more children its mother will have. *Dunglison.*

omphalomesaraic (om″fa-lō-mes-a-rā′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσάραιον*, the mesentery: see *mesaraic*.] In *embryol.*, pertaining to the navel and the mesentery. The term is applied to the first developed blood-vessels, which pass from the umbilical vesicle through the umbilicus into the body of the embryo, and are both venous and arterial, the former bringing blood from the vesicle, the latter carrying blood to the vesicle. Also *omphalomeseraic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 82. See cuts under *embryo* and *protovertebra*.

omphalomesenteric (om″fa-lō-mez-en-ter′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *μεσεντέριον*, the mesentery: see *mesenteric*.] Same as *omphalomesaraic*.

omphalophlebitis (om″fa-lō-flē-bī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis*. Cf. *phlebitis*.] Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalopsychite, Omphalopsychos (om″fa-lop-sī′kīt, -kos), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ψυχή*, soul, spirit.] One of a body of monks who believed that deep contemplation of the navel induced communion with God: same as *Hesychast*.

omphalopter† (om-fa-lop′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτήρ*, a viewer, one who looks, < √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] An optical glass that is convex on both sides; a double-convex lens.

omphaloptic† (om-fa-lop′tik), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *ὀπτικός*, of seeing: see *optic*.] Same as *omphalopter*.

omphalorrhagia (om″fa-lō-rā′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the navel, particularly in new-born children. *Dunglison.*

omphalos (om′fa-los), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, = L. **umbilus*, in derived adj. form as a noun, *umbilicus*, the navel: see *navel*, *umbilicus*.] 1. The navel or umbilicus.—2. In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A central boss, as on a shield, a bowl, etc. (*b*) A sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, believed by the Greeks to mark the "navel" or exact center-point of the earth. Extant representations show it as a stone of a conical shape, often covered with a kind of network called *agrenon*, similar in character to the sacred garment so called, or wreathed with votive fillets. The Delphic or Pythian Apollo is often represented as seated on the omphalos, in his chief sanctuary, and statues have been found the feet of which rest on a truncated omphalos. See cut in next column.

The Pythian Apollo, seated on the Omphalos ornamented with Fillets. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

omphalotomy (om-fa-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀμφαλοτομία*, also *ὀμφαλητομία*, the cutting of the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλοτόμος*, cutting the navel-string, < *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of dividing the navel-string.

omphazite (om′fa-zīt), *n.* See *omphacite*.

ompok (om′pok), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish, *Callichrous bimaculatus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, of an elongated form, with the eye behind and partly below the cleft of the mouth, four barbels, a very short dorsal fin, and no adipose fin. It is marked by a blackish blotch on each side above the pectoral and remote from the head.

Omus (ō′mus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), < Gr. *ὠμός*, raw, cruel.] A peculiar genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelidæ*, having the elytra narrowly inflexed, the thorax distinctly margined, and the last two joints of the maxillary palpi subequal. It is allied to *Amblychila*, and is found on the Pacific coast of the United States. Nine species are known.

on[1] (on), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *on*, also *an* (rare except in comp., and in the earliest ME.), also reduced *a*, *o* (see a^3, o^3), < AS. *on*, rarely *an* = OS. *an* = OFries. *an* = MD. *aen*, D. *aan* = MLG. LG. *an* = OHG. *ana*, MHG. *ane*, *an*, G. *an* = Icel. *á* = Sw. *å* = ODan. *aa* (in Dan. *paa* for **up-aa* = E. *up-on*) = Goth. *ana*, on, upon, = Gr. *ἀνά*, up, upon, etc. (see *ana-*), = OBulg. *na* = Russ. *na* = Ir. *ana*, *ann*, *an* = Skt. *anu*, along, over, toward, on, in; closely related to *in* (= Gr. *ἐν*, etc.): see in^1, in^2. Cf. *on-*[1]. The word had in AS. a wider use than in E., being to a great extent commonly used for both 'on' and 'in.' Hence, in comp., *upon* and *onto*[2].] **I.** *prep.* 1. As used of place or position with regard to the upper and external part of something: (*a*) In a position above and in contact with: used before a word of place indicating a thing upon which another thing rests, or is made to rest: as, the book *on* the table; the stamp *on* a coin; moonlight *on* a lake.

Whan he com be-fore the castell yate he stynte, and saugh the squyres a-bove *on* the walles.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name that sat *on* him was Death. Rev. vi. 8.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever;
One foot in sea, and one *on* shore;
To one thing constant never.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 66.

He sat quietly, in a summer's evenlog, *on* a bank a-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 53.

Deep *on* the convent-roof the snowa
Are sparkling to the moon.
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

(*b*) In such a position as to be supported, upheld, or borne by; with the support of; by means of: as, to go *on* wheels, *on* runners, or *on* all fours; to hang *on* a nail.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. Mat. xxii. 40.

My aire denied in vain: *on* foot I fled
Amidst our chariots; for the goddess led.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 856.

My joy was in the wilderness, . . . to plunge
Into the torrent, and to roll along
On the awift whirl of the new breaking wave.
Byron, Manfred, ii. 2.

(*c*) Noting the goal or terminal point to which some motion or action expressed by an intransitive verb is or has been directed and in which it rests: as, to dote *on* her child; to look *on* his face; to insist *on* a settlement; to resolve *on* a course of action; to live *on* an income; to dwell *on* a subject.

"Lewed lorel!" quod Pieres, "litel lokestow *on* the Bible,
On Salomones sawes aelden thow biholdest."
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 137.

Thy eyes have here *on* greater glories gazed,
And not been frighted.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

The foray of old Muley Abul Hassan had touched the pride of the Andalusian chivalry, and they determined *on* retaliation. *Irving*, Granada, p. 83.

(*d*) Noting the object to, for, or against which, or by virtue or on the strength of which, some action or operation is directed, performed, or carried out: as, to spend money *on* finery; to have compassion *on* the poor; to prove a charge *on* (that is, against) a man; to bet *on* one's success; to make war *on* Russia.

And the kynge somowned his oste, and acide he woide go with hem *on* his enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

Therefore, fasten your car *on* my advisings.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 203.

Never was it heard in all our Story that Partament made Warr *on* thir Ktngs, but *on* thir Tyrants.
Milton, Elkonoklastes, xix.

If it should be proved *on* him, he is no longer a brother of mine. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Sir Lancelot went ambassador, at first,
To fetch her, and . . . she took him for the King;
So fixt her fancy *on* him.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*e*) About; concerning; in regard to; on the subject of: as, Pope's "Essay *on* Criticism"; a sermon *on* Death; to agree *on* a plan of operations; to tell tales *on* a person.

Ech man complayned *on* Gaffray by name.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3435.

Thow thynkest full lityll *on* thi moders grete sorowe, that thia weke for the ahall be brente.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 16.

Unstain'd thoughts do seldom dream *on* evil.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 87.

I had nothing to detain me when I had finished the business I went *on*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The silent colony . . .
Thought *on* all her evil tyrannies.
Tennyson, Boädicea.

(*f*) Noting the instrument with or by which some action is performed: as, to play *on* the piano; to swear *on* the Bible.

I'll be sworn *on* a book she loves you.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 156.

A large bason of silver gilt, with water in it boiled *on* sweet herbs, being held under the feet of the priest.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote *on* all the chords with might. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*g*) Noting the ground, basis, motive, method, reason, or reliance of or for some action: as, *on* certain terms or conditions; *on* a promise of secrecy; *on* purpose; *on* parol; hence, as used in asseverations and oaths, by: as, *on* the werd of a gentleman; *on* my honor.

Hold, or thou hat'st my peace! give me the dagger;
On your obedience and your love, deliver it!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

"For *on* my word," said Cragievar,
"Ile had no good will at me."
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

Warfare was conducted *on* peculiar principles in Italy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Admission was to be had only *on* special invitation of the members of the club.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xix.

(*h*) In *betting*, in support of the chances of; on the side of: as, I bet *on* the red against the black. Hence, *to be on*, to have made a bet or bets; *to be well on*, to have laid bets so as to stand a good chance of winning.

2. As used of position with reference to external surface or to surface in general: (*a*) In a position so as to cover, overlie, or overspread: as, the shoes *on* one's feet; bread with butter *on* both sides.

She saw the casque
Of Lancelot *on* the wall.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) Fastened to or suspended from: as, he wears a seal *on* his watch-chain.

Nailed hym with thre nailles naked *on* the rode.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 51.

(*c*) In a position of being attached to or forming part of: as, he was *on* the staff or *on* the committee.

You can't have been *on* the "Morning Chronicle" for nothing. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 239.

3. As used of relative position: (*a*) In a position at, near, or adjacent to: indicating situation or position, without implying contact or support: as, *on* the other side; *on* Broadway; *on* the coast of Maine; hence, very near to; so as to attain, reach, or arrive at: expressing near approach or contact: as, to verge *on* presumption; to be *on* the point of yielding.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde stille *on* euery side.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

Now they are almost *on* him. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 30.

Egad, you'll think a hundred times that she is *on* the point of coming in. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

On one side lay the Ocean, and *on* one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) In the precise direction of; exactly conforming to or agreeing with: as, *on* the line; *on* the bull's eye; *on* the key (in music). (*c*) To; toward; in the general direction of.

Philip had with his folke faren *on* Greece,
And taken tresure ynough in townes full riche.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1204.

On Thursday at night I will charge *on* the East.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 8.

To ask
Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies,
Bordering *on* light. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 959.

Philip's dwelling fronted *on* the street;
The latest house to landward.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*d*) After: with *follow*.

Thelre fos *on* hom *folowet*, fell hom full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10459.

After having given a more full account, he [Strabo] mentions the overthrow of Sodom, and other cities, and the condition of the country that *followed on* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*e*) After and in consequence of; from, as a cause: as, on this we separated.

In his inward mind he doth debate
What following sorrow may *on* this arise.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 186.

Some of the chief made a motion to join some here in a way of trade at the same river; *on* which a meeting was appointed to treat concerning the same matter.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

I heard behind me something like a person breathing, *on* which I turned about, and . . . saw a man standing just over me. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 248.

(*f*) At the time of: expressing occurrence in time: as, he arrived *on* Wednesday; *on* the evening before the battle; *on* public occasions.

Whan ache aciȝ here so ack ache seide *on* a time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 590.

I saw him and his wife coming from court, where Mrs. Claypole was presented to her Majesty *on* her marriage.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxxxiii.

The good king gave order to let blow
His horns for hunting *on* the morrow morn.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. In addition to: as, heaps *on* heaps; loss *on* loss.

Ruin upon ruin, rout on rout.
Milton, P. L., ii. 995.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more!
The neighbouring plain with arms is covered o'er.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

What have I done to all you people that not one of you has darkened my door in weeks *on* weeks?
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 894.

5. In, to, or into a state or condition of: as, ale *on* tap (that is, ready to be drawn); to set a house *on* fire; all *on* a heap (that is, heaped up). Compare *asleep*, *afire*, etc., where *a-* was originally *on*.

David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on* sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 20.

He with two others and the two Indians . . . went on shore, . . . and when they were *on* sleep in the night, they killed them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 176.

Duenna. When I saw you, I was never more struck in my life.
Isaac. That was just my case too, madam: I was struck all *on* a heap, for my part. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

The vilest transactions *on* record . . . have had defenders. *H. Spencer.*

6. In the act or process of; occupied with: as, *on* the march; *on* duty; *on* one's guard. Compare *a-fishing*, *a-hunting*, where *a-* was originally *on*.

On huntyng be they riden roially.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 829.

Being at the Dutch plantation, in the fore part of this year, a certain bark of Plimouth being there likewise *on* trading, he kept company with the Dutch Governour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 176.

It is Love that sets them both [imagination and memory] *on* work, and may be said to be the highest Sphere whence they receive their Motion.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

I mean that they are all gone *on* pilgrimage, both the good Woman and her four boys.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 230.

De Vargas was *on* the watch. *Irving*, Granada, p. 78.

[*On* is used thus in innumerable phrases of an adjectival (or rather participial) or adverbial nature. The former can be represented by one of the participles of a verb corresponding in meaning to the noun governed: thus, *on* the watch (watching), on the march (marching), *on* fire (burning, kindled), *on* one's guard (guarded), *on* record (recorded). For the latter an existing adverb may often be substituted: as, *on* a sudden (suddenly), *on* an impulse (impulsively), etc.]

7†. In; into: in various uses now generally expressed by *in* or *into:* as, to break *on* pieces; to cleave *on* two parts; to read or write *on* book.

What lyffe is this, lady, to lede on this wise?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3289.

Thou art lettred a litel; who lerned the *on* boke?
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 131.

And aftyre the prechynge on presence of lordes,
The kyng in his concelle carpya thes wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 630.

"Allas! myne hede wolle cleve on thre!"
Thus seyth another certayne.
Pilgrims' Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 55.

Wee found one [Armenian] sitting in the midst of the coogregation, . . . reading *on* a Bible in the Chaldean tongue. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious simper, and the jealous leer,
Mix *on* his look. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 7.

8†. Over.

By hym I reyned *on* the people and by the I haue loste my royame. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

9. To.

Be soche a maner that alle maltalent be pardoned *on* bothe partyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

I was married *on* the elder sister,
And you *on* the youngest of a' the three.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 109).

["Married *on*" is still common colloquially in Scotland.]

10†. At.

Castor with his company come next after,
Pollux with his pupull pursu *on* the laste.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1150.

And where that thow slepest *on* nyght, loke that thow have lyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

All this to be doon on ye Coste and charge of the seid Gylde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

11†. With.

He seiȝ a child strauȝt ther-on stremynge *on* blode.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

He macchit hym to Menelay, & met *on* the kyng,
Woundit hym wickedly in his wale face,
And gird hym to ground of his grete horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8288.

12†. For.

O sister dear, come to the door,
Your cow is lowin *on* you.
The Trumpeter of Fyvie (Child's Ballads, II. 204).

13†. From.

Thus has thou bet in thi beheste,
Tharfor sum grace *on* the I crafe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

14†. By.

Anon the Son gothe to the Prest of here Law, and preyethe him to aske the Ydole, zif his Fadre or Modre or Frend schalle dye *on* that evylle or non.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If it be *on* all men beforehand resolved on, to build mean houses, ye Govt laboure is spared.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 52.

15†. Of.

He was
The ivy which had hid my princely trunk,
And auck'd my verdure out *on* 't.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 87.

A man that were laid on his death-bed
Wold open his eyes *on* her to have sight.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 236).

There went this yeere, by the Companies records, 11. ships and 1216. persons to be thus disposed *on*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

If thou hast found an honie-combe,
Eate thou not all, but taste *on* some.
Herrick, The Hony-combe.

On board, end, fire, hand, high, etc. See *board*, *end*, *fire*, etc., and *aboard*[1], *an-end*, *afire*, etc.—**On the alert, bias, cards, jump, move, nail, rod, sly, way, wing,** etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *On*, *Upon*. These words are in many uses identical in force, but *upon* is by origin (*up* + *on*) and in use more distinctly expressive of motion *to* the object from above or from the side. *On* has the same force, but is so widely used in other ways, and so often expresses mere rest, that it is felt by careful writers to be inadequate to the uses for which *upon* is preferred.

II. *adv.* **1.** In or into a position in contact with and supported by the top or upper part of something; up: as, keep your hat *on;* he stopped a street-car, and got *on*.

Pisanio might have kill'd thee at the heart,
And left this head *on*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 323.

2. In or into place, as a garment or other covering, or an ornament: as, to pull *on* one's clothes; to put *on* one's boots; to try *on* a hat.

Put *on* the whole armour of God. Eph. vi. 11.

O wrathfully he left the bed,
And wrathfully his claes *on* did.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 154).

Stiff in Brocade, and pinch'd in Stays,
Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels *on*.
Prior, Phyllis's Age.

She had *on* a pink muslin dress and a little white hat, and she was as pretty as a Frenchwoman needs to be to be pleasing. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 462.

3. In or into place or position for use or action: as, to bring *on* the fruit or the coffee; specifically, into position on a stage or platform, before the footlights or an audience.

I came to the side scene, just as my father was going *on*, to hear his reception; it was very great, a perfect thunder of applause.
F. A. Kemble, Records of a Girlhood, Jan. 12, 1832.

The Giant . . . an't *on* yet. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 7.

To be behind the scenes at the opera, watching some Rubini or Mario go *on*, and waiting for the round of applause. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 259.

4. In or into movement or action; in or into a condition of activity from a state of confinement or restraint: as, to turn *on* the gas; to bring *on* a fit of coughing; to bring *on* a contest.

Such discourse bring *on*
As may advise him of his happy state.
Milton, P. L., v. 233.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing *on* an engagement. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

He was then requested to walk up to the electro-magnet, and, judging only from his sensations, to state if the current were *on* or "off." *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 56.

5. In operation; in progress: as, the auction is going *on;* the debate is *on*.

O the blest gods! so will you wish on me,
When the rash mood is *on*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 172.

The sound of heavy guns, faintly heard from the direction of Fort Henry, a token by which every man . . . knew that a battle was *on*. *The Century*, XXIX. 289.

There are two more balls *on* to-night.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xii.

With a brisk, roaring fire on, I left for the spring to fetch some water and to make my toilet.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 616.

6. In the same place or position; without yielding: as, to hang, stick, or hold *on*.

Grief is an impudent guest,
A follower everywhere, a hanger-*on*,
That words nor blows can drive away.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

Still I see the tenour of man's woe
Holds *on* the same, from woman to begin.
Milton, P. L., xi. 633.

7. To or at something serving as an object of observation: as, to look *on* without taking part; to be a mere looker-*on*.

My business in this state
Made me a looker *on* here in Vienna.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 319.

Nature injur'd, scandaliz'd, defil'd,
Unveil'd her blushing cheek, look'd *on*, and smil'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 425.

8. Forth; forward; onward; ahead: as, move *on;* pass *on*.

Come *on*—a distant war no longer wage,
But hand to hand thy country's foes engage.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 658.

(*a*) In the same course or direction: as, go straight *on* (that is, in continuance of some action, operation, or relation that has been begun); in regular continuance or sequence: as, go, write, say, laugh, keep *on;* go *on* with your story; how long will you keep *on* trifling? from father to son, from son to grandson, and so *on*.

Leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go *on* unto perfection. Heb. vi. 1.

Sometimes they do extend
Their view right *on*. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 26.

We must *on* to fair England,
To free my love from pine.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

She is affrighted, and now chid by heaven,
Whilst we walk calmly on, upright and even.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be eloy'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, ix. 39.

The railway turns off; the road keeps *on* alongside of the bay, with the water on one side and the mountains on the other. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 177.

(*b*) In advance; forward; in the sequel.

Further on is a round building on an advanced ground, which is ninety feet in diameter.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 253.

Him and his noiseless parsonage, the pensive abode for sixty years of religious revery and anchoritish self-denial, I have described further *on*.
De Quincey, Autob. Sketches, iv.

(*c*) In the direction of progress, advancement, achievement, or attainment: as, to get *on* in the world; to be well *on* in one's courtship.

Command me, I will *on*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

9. Toward; so as to approach; near; nigh.

Fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming *on*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 123.

The day was drawing *on*
When thou shouldst link thy life with one
Of mine own house.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

Either off or on. See *off*.—**End on.** See *end*.—**Neither off nor on,** irresolute; fickle as regards mood or intention: said of persons.—**Off and on.** (*a*) In an intermittent manner; from time to time.

I've worked the sewers, *off and on*, for twenty year.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 171.

(*b*) Alternately away from and toward the shore: said of a ship: as, to stand *off and on*.—**On to,** toward a position on or upon. Also written *onto* (see *onto*[2]). [Local.]—**To call, have, put, take,** etc., **on.** See the verbs.

on[1] (on), *a.* and *n.* [< *on*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* In *cricket*, noting that part of the field to the left of a right-handed batter and to the right of the bowler: the opposite of *off*.

II. *n.* In *cricket*, that part of the field to the right of the bowler and to the left of the batter.

on[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *one*.

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver streaming Thamesis to bee.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 1.

on[3] (on), *prep.* [< Icel. *ōn*, *aon*, usually *ān*, mod. *án* = OS. *āno* = MD. *an*, *on* = OFries. *āne*, *ōni*, *ōne*, *an* = OHG. *āno*, MHG. *āne*, *ān*, G. *ohne*, without; akin to Goth. *inu*, without, Gr. *ἄνευ*, without, and to the negative prefix *un-*: see *un-*[1].] Without: usually followed by a perfect participle with *being* or *having* (which may be omitted): as, could na ye miud, *on* being tauld sa aften? [Scotch.]

I wud 'a gaen oot o' that hoose *on* been bidden kiss a caup. *W. Alexander*, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxviii.

I thocht if it [a door] suld be open, it wad be a fine thing for me, to haud fowk *ohn* seen me. But it was verra ill-bred to you, mem, I ken, to come throu' your yaird *ohn* speirt leave. *G. MacDonald*, Robert Falconer, xvii.

[The spelling *ohn* in the last quotation simulates the G. equivalent *ohne*.]

on-[1]. [< ME. *on-*, < AS. *on-*, *an-* = OS. *an-*, etc.; the prep. (and adv.) *on* used as a prefix: see *on*[1].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition or adverb *on* used as a prefix, with its usual meanings. See examples below.

on-[2]†. An obsolete form of the prefix *an-*[2] as in *answer*, etc.

on-[3]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the negative prefix *un-*[1].

on-[4]. An obsolete or dialectal form of the prefix *un-*[2] before verbs.

onager (on'ā-jėr), *n.* [L., also *onagrus*, < Gr. *ὄναγρος*, a wild ass, MGr. a kind of catapult, < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *ἀγρός*, wild, of the fields: see *Agrion*.] 1. A wild ass, *Equus hemippus* or *E. onager*, inhabiting the steppes of central Asia. See *dziggetai*. — 2. A war-engine for throwing stones, used in Europe in the middle ages.

Onager (*Equus hemippus*).

Onagra (ō-nā'grä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ὀνάγρα*, a dubious reading for *οἰνάγρα*, a plant (< *οἶνος*, wine, + *ἀγρα*, a hunting), same as *οἰνοθήρας*, a certain plant: see *Œnothera*.] In *bot.*, same as *Œnothera*.

Onagraceæ (on-ą-grā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Onagra* + *-aceæ*.] See *Onagrarieæ*.

Onagrarieæ (ō-nā-grą-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1804), < *Onagra* + *-aria* + *-eæ*.] The evening-primrose family, an order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Myrtales*, typified by the genus *Œnothera*, and characterized by the two- to four-celled ovary coherent with the valvate calyx, the two to four petals, one to eight stamens, and undivided style. It includes about 330 species, of 23 genera, scattered through all temperate regions. They are odorless herbs, rarely woody, bearing thin opposite or alternate undivided leaves, and axillary or racemed flowers often of showy colors. The more euphonious form, *Onagraceæ*, employed by Lindley, is still much in use. See cut under *Œnothera*.

onant†, **onane**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *anon*.

onanism (ō'nan-izm), *n.* [< *Onan* (Gen. xxxviii. 9) + *-ism*.] Gratification of the sexual appetite in an unnatural way.

onanist (ō'nan-ist), *n.* [< *onan(ism)* + *-ist*.] A person addicted to or guilty of onanism.

onanistic (ō-na-nis'tik), *a.* [< *onanist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by onanism.

onbraid†, *v. t.* [ME. var. of *abraid*.] To upbraid.

once[1] (wuns), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *ones*, *onis*, < AS. *ānes* (= OS. *ēnes*, *eines* = OFries. *enes*, *enis*, *ense*, *ens* = D. *eens* = MLG. *einest*, *ēns*, *ins* = OHG. *einēst*, MHG. *einest*, *einst*, G. *einst*), once, adverbial gen. of *ān*, one: see *one*. For the term. *-ce*, prop. *-es*, see *-ce*[1].] I. *adv.* 1. One time.

As he offer'd himself *once* for us, so he received *once* of us in Abraham, and in that place the typical acknowledgment of our Redemption. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

2. One and the same time: usually with *at:* as, they all cried out *at once*. See phrases below. — 3. At one time in the past; formerly.

I took *once* 52 Sturgeons at a draught, at another 68. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 117.

Anxiety and disease had already done its work upon his *once* hardy constitution. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

4. At some future time; some time or other.

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern. *Bp. Hall.*

5. At any time; in any contingency; on any occasion; under any circumstances; ever.

Also whan it reynethe *ones* in the Somer, in the Lond of Egipt, thanne is alle the Contree fulle of grete Myrs. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Dangers are no more light, if *once* they seem light. *Bacon*, Delays.

Who this heir is he does not *once* tell us. *Locke*, Civil Government.

6. Without delay; immediately: often merely expletive: as, John, come here *once*. [Local, Pennsylvania.] — 7†. Once for all.

That is *once*, mother. *Dryden*, Maiden Queen, iv. 1.

All at once, not gradually; suddenly; precipitately. — **At once.** (*a*) At one and the same time; simultaneously: as, they all rose *at once*. When followed by another clause beginning with *and*, *at once* is equivalent to *both:* as, *at once* a soldier *and* a poet; the performance is fitted *at once* to instruct *and* to delight.

No more the youth shall join his consort's side,
At once a virgin, and *at once* a bride!
Pope, Iliad, xi. 314.

He wished to be *at once* a favourite at Court *and* popular with the multitude. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*b*) Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

I have resolved, therefore, to fix you *at once* in a noble independence. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Every once in a while. See *every*[1]. — **For once**, on one occasion; once only; exceptionally: often with the sense of 'at last': as, you have succeeded *for once*.

Put the absurd impossible case *for once*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 149.

Once and again. See *again*. — **Once for all**, for one time only, and never again; at this one time and for all time.

You must excuse me, sir, if I tell you, *once for all*, that in this point I cannot obey you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Once in a way, once and no more; on one particular occasion; on rare occasions. [Colloq.]

Mr. Munder . . . seemed, for *once in a way*, to be at a loss for an answer. *W. Collins*, Dead Secret, iv. 4.

II. *conj.* When at any time; whenever; as soon as. [Recent; a specially British use.]

A great future awaits the Caucasus, *once* its magnificent resources become known to Europe.
Contemporary Rev., L. 274.

once[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ounce*[2].

Onchidiidæ (ong-ki-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of ditrematous geophilous pulmoniferous gastropods, without a developed shell, and with a thick, more or less tuberculate mantle, the jaw smooth or but slightly ribbed, and the dentition differentiated into a central tooth, tricuspid lateral teeth, and marginal teeth with quadrate base. A British species is *O. celticum*. Another species, *Peronia tongana*, has the whole back covered with eyes, besides the proper pair borne upon the ends of the tentacles.

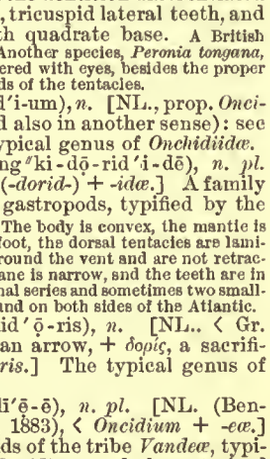
Onchidium (ong-kid'i-um), *n.* [NL., prop. *Oncidium* (which is used also in another sense): see *Oncidium*.] The typical genus of *Onchidiidæ*.

Onchidorididæ (ong″ki-dō-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Onchidoris* (*-dorid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Onchidoris*. The body is convex, the mantle is large and margins the foot, the dorsal tentacles are laminate, the branchiæ surround the vent and are not retractile, the lingual membrane is narrow, and the teeth are in two principal longitudinal series and sometimes two smaller series. They are found on both sides of the Atlantic.

Onchidoris (ong-kid'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγκος*, the barb of an arrow, + *δορίς*, a sacrificial knife. Cf. *Doris*.] The typical genus of *Onchidorididæ*.

Oncidieæ (on-si-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Oncidium* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, typified by the genus *Oncidium*, and characterized as epiphytes with the flower-stalk rising from the base of a pseudo-bulb or a fascicle of a few fleshy non-plicate leaves. It includes about 40 genera.

Oncidium (on-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1800), so called from the shape of the labellum; < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook or bend, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncidieæ*, and known by the free, spreading sepals, and spurless lip free from the short two-auricled column. There are over 250 species, natives of America from Brazil and Bolivia to the West Indies and Mexico. They are epiphytes, usually with pseudo-bulbs, very few leaves, and loose racemes of showy yellowish flowers. This is an extremely rich and varied genus. One of the best-known species is *O. Papilio*, the butterfly-plant, with flowers of butterfly form borne singly at the end of long stalks. *O. altissimum* is said to produce a raceme 13 feet long, with as many as 2,000 flowers. *O. Sprucei* has the name of *armadillo's-tail*, on account of its long round leaves, characteristic of one section of the genus. *O. Carthagenense* is named *spread-eagle orchid*.



Oncidium Papilio.

oncin (on'sin), *n.* [< OF. *oncin*, *oucin*, < LL. *uncinus*, a hook, barb, < L. *uncus*, < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb.] A weapon resembling a hook or a martel-de-fer with one point.

oncograph (ong'kō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, volume, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of plethysinograph for recording the variations in the volume of a body, such as the spleen or kidney.

oncology (ong-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass (> *ὀγκοῦσθαι*, swell, > *ὄγκωμα*, a swelling), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning tumors.

oncome (on'kum), *n.* [< ME. *oncome*, an attack; < *on*[1] + *come*. Cf. *ancome*, *income*.] 1. A fall of rain or snow. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The commencement or initial stages of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack. — 3. An attack, as of disease.

This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxi.

oncometer (ong-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument designed to measure variations in size in the kidney, spleen, and other organs; the part of the oncograph which is applied to the organ to be measured.

on-coming (on'kum″ing), *n.* Approach.

Those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of numbness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xx.

on-coming (on'kum″ing), *a.* Approaching; nearing.

Oncorhynchus (ong-kō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook, barb, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] A genus of anadromous American and Asiatic *Salmonidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific ocean: so called from the hooked jaws of the spent males; the king-salmon. These salmon are of great size and economic importance. There are 5 well-determined species: the quinnat or king-salmon proper, *O. quinnat* or *chavicha* (see *quinnat*); the blue-backed salmon, *O. nerka;* the silver salmon, *O. kisutch;* the dog-salmon, *O. keta;* and the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*. The females and young and other variations of these have given rise to some 35 nominal species, referred to several different genera. See *salmon*.

oncosimeter (ong-kō-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀγκωσις*, swelling (< *ὀγκοῦσθαι*, swell, < *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Wrightson for determining the density of a molten metal. A ball of the same or other metal is immersed in the liquid and supported by a delicate spiral spring connected with a scale; by this means the relation between the weight of the ball and that of the liquid displaced (its buoyancy) can be determined both when the ball is cold and as its volume changes with rise of temperature; the corresponding changes in the spring may be recorded by a pencil on a revolving drum.

Oncosperma (ong-kō-spėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1835), so called perhaps from the protuberant remains of the stigma on one side of the seed; < Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass, lump, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ*, type of the subtribe *Oncospermeæ*, and known by the parietal ovule and erect anthers. There are 5 or 6 species, all from tropical Asia. They are low trees, set with long straight black thorns, and bearing terminal pinnately divided leaves, small flowers and fruit, the staminate and pistillate flowers on different branches of the same spadix. See *nibung*.

oncotomy (ong-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [Also *onkotomy;* < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a mass (tumor), + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the incision into, or the excision of, a tumor.

Oncotylidæ (ong-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Oncotylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Heteroptera*, named from the genus *Oncotylus*. It includes 7 genera of wide distribution, containing elongate, parallel-sided, or somewhat suboval bugs of the superfamily *Capsina*.

Oncotylus (ong-kot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1858), < Gr. *ὄγκος*, a hook, + *τύλος*, a knob, lump.] A genus of plant-bugs of the family *Capsidæ*, or giving name to the *Oncotylidæ*, occurring in Europe and North America.

ondatra (on-dat'rä), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] 1. The musquash or muskrat of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Fiber*[2], 2. *Lacépède*.

onde[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *ande*, < AS. *anda*, zeal, indignation, anger, malice, hatred, envy, = OS. *ando*, wrath, = MLG. *ande* = OHG. *anto*, *ando*,

anado, MHG. *ande*, grief, mortification, = Icel. *andi* = Sw. *anda*, *ande* = Dan. *aande*, *aand*, breath, spirit, a spirit; from a verb **anan*, breathe, found in comp. in Goth. *usanan*, breatho out, expire, √ *an*, in L. *anima*, breath, spirit, *animus*, spirit, mind, etc.: see *anima*.] Hatred; envy; malice.

Wrathe, yre, and *onde*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 143.

onde[2]†, *v.* [ME. *onden*, < Icel. *anda*, breathe, < *andi*, breath: see *onde*[1], *n.*] To breathe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 364.

ondé (ôñ-dā′), *a.* [< F. *ondé*, < L. as if **undatus*, < *unda*, a wave: see *ound*.] In *her.*, same as *undé*.

ondine (on′din), *n.* [< F. *ondin*, *ondine* (G. *undine*), a water-spirit, < L. *unda* (> F. *onde*), a wave: see *ound*.] A water-spirit; an undine.

The Cabalists believed in the existence of spirits of nature, embodiments or representatives of the four elements, sylphs, salamanders, gnomes, and *ondines*.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 66.

onding[1]† (on′ding), *n.* [< ME. *ondyng;* verbal n. of *onde*[2], *v.*] Breathing; smelling.

By so thow be sobre of syght, and of tounge bothe,
In *ondyng*, in handlyng, in alle thy fyue wittes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 257.

onding[2] (on′ding), *n.* [< **onding*, v., equiv. to *ding on*, fall, as rain, etc.: see *ding*[1], *v. i.*, 3.] A fall of rain or snow; a downpour. [Scotch.]

Syne honest luckie does protest
That rain we'll hae,
Or *onding* o' some kind at least,
Afore 't be day.
The Farmer's Ha'. (*Jamieson.*)

"Look out, Jock; what kind o' night is 't?" "*Onding* o' snaw, father." . . . "They'll perish in the drifts!"
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

on dit (ôn dē). [F., they say: *on*, one, they, < L. *homo*, a man; *dit* (< L. *dicit*), 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. of *dire* (< L. *dicere*), say: see *diction*.] They say; it is said: often used substantively in the sense of 'rumor,' 'report,' 'gossip.'

ondoyant (ôn-dwo-yoṅ′), *a.* [< F. *ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate, < *onde*, wave, < L. *unda*, wave: see *ound*.] Wavy; having a waved surface or outline.—**Ondoyant glass.** See *glass*.

ondsweret, *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

ondy, *a.* In *her.*, same as *undé*.

one (wun), *a.*, *n.*, and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also spelled *wone* (tho prothesis of *w*, due to a labializing of the orig. long *o*, occurring in several words, but not generally recognized in spelling); < ME. *one*, *oon*, *on*, also *an*, also *o*, *oo*, and *a* (see *a*[2]), < AS. *ān*, one (pl. *āne*, some), = OS. *ēn* = OFries. *ēn*, *ān* = D. *een* = MLG. *ein*, *ēn*, LG. *een* = OHG. MHG. G. *ein* = Icel. *einn* = Sw. *en* = Dan. *een* = Goth. *ains* = OIr. *oen*, *oin*, Ir. *aon* = Gael. *aon* = W. *un* = Bret. *unan* = OBulg. *inŭ*, one (cf. Pol. *ino*, only, OBulg. *inokŭ*, only, alone, = Russ. *inokŭ*, a monk), = OPruss. *ains* = Lith. *vēnas* = Lett. *vēns*, one, = OL. *oinos*, *oenos*, L. *ūnus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *uno* = F. *un*) = Gr. *οἶνη*, the ace on dice, cf. *οἷος*, alone (the Gr. *εἷς* (*ἑν-*), one, is a diff. word, akin to E. *same*); cf. Skt. *ema*, this, that. The Skt. *ēka*, one, is not related. Hence, by loss of accent and weakening of orig. sense, the indefinite article *an*[1], *a*[2]. Hence also *only*, *alone*, *lone*, *alonely*, *lonely*, *atone*, etc.; and from L. *unus*, E. *unite*, *unit*, *unity*, *unify*, *union*, *onion*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being but a single unit or individual; being a single person, thing, etc., of the class mentioned; noting unity: the first or lowest of the cardinal numerals.

And *one* loaf of bread, and *one* cake of oiled bread, and *one* wafer out of the basket of unleavened bread that is before the Lord. Ex. xxix. 23.

2. Being a single (person or thing considered apart from, singled out from, or contrasted with the others, or with another); hence, either (of two), or any single individual (of the whole number); this or that: as, from *one* side of the room to the other.

The Kingdom from *one* end to the other was in Combustion. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 47.

Then will Wellbred presently be here too,
With *ons* or other of his loose consorts.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Nature and reason direct *one* thing, passion and humour another. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

No *one* nation can safely act on these principles, if others do not. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

3. Some: used of a single thing indefinitely.

I will marry, *one* day. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 42.

4. Single in kind; the same: as, they are all of *one* age.

This Aust and May in honres lengthe are *oon*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

Knights ought be true, and truth is *one* in all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 56.

There is but *one* mind in all these men.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3. 6.

The *one* crime from which his heart recoiled was apostacy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

5†. Single; unmarried.

Men may conseille a womman to been *oon*,
But conseilling is nat comandement.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 66.

6. Certain; some: before the name of a person hitherto not mentioned, or unknown to the speaker. As thus used, *one* often implies social obscurity or insignificance, and thus conveys more or less contempt.

He sends from his side *one* Dillon, a Papist Lord, soon after a cheif Rebell, with Letters into Ireland.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

7†. Alone; only: following a pronoun and equivalent to *self:* used reflexively.

He passed ont to plete prinelî *him one*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4112.

I satt by *mine ane*, fleeande the vanytes of the worlde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

[By a peculiar idiom, the adjective *one* was formerly used before the article *the* or *an*, or a pronoun, followed by an adjective, often in the superlative (as "*one* the best prince"), where now the pronoun *one*, followed by *of* and a plural noun (partitive genitive), would be used (as "one of the best princes"). Compare the idiom in "good my lord," etc.

Lawe is *ona* the best. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii. 70.

He is *one*
The truest manner'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 166.

I met a courier, *one* mine ancient friend.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2. 6.]

All one. (*a*) Exactly or just the same.

'Twere *all one*
That I should love a bright particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 98.

Now you are to understand, Tartary and Scythia are *all one*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 33.

(*b*) A matter of indifference; of no consequence.

It is to him which needeth nothing *all one* whether any thing or nothing be given him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Or Somerset or York, *all* 'a *one* to me.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 105.

(*c*) Completely; entirely; out and out. [Colloq.]

If the Indians dwelt far from the English, that they would not so much care to pray, nor would they be so ready to heare the Word of God, but they would be *all one* Indians still.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 4.

One day. See *day*[1].—**One or other,** be it any single example chosen or any different one; be it who (or what) it may; hence, without exception. [Colloq.]

My dear, you are positively, *one or other*, the most censorious creature in the world. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, v.

One per se, either simple and without parts, or having only parts passing continuously into one another, or united by information, as body and soul: opposed to *one per accidens*.—**One with.** (*a*) Of the same nature or stock as; united with. (*b*) Identical with; the same as.—**The one . . . the other** (in old writers sometimes run together into *the tone . . . the tother*), the first . . . the second (or remaining one).

The ton fro *the tother* was tore for to ken.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3911.

He might firste . . . abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of *the tone* partie to the destruccion of *the tother*.
Sir T. More, Descrip. of Rich. III.

II. *n.* **1.** The first whole number, consisting of a single unit; unity.—**2.** The symbol representing one or unity (1, I, or i).—**After one†,** after one fashion; alike.

His breed, his ale, was alwey *after oon*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 341.

At one. (*a*) In accord; in harmony or agreement; agreed; united: compare *atone*.

So at the last hereof they fel *at one*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 565.

(*b*) The same.

You shall find us all alike, much *at one*, we and our sons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 36.

Ever in one†. See *ever*.

His herte hadde compassioun
Of women, for they wepen *evere in oon*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 913.

In one, in or into a condition of unity; forming or so as to form a unit; in union; together.

They cannot,
Though they would link their powers *in one*,
Do mischief. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 1.

Much at one. See *much*.—**Old One.** See *old*.—**One and one†,** one by one; singly.

Ful thinne it [the hair] lay, by culpons *on and oon*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

One by one, by ones, singly; singly in consecutive order.

There are butt fewe his strokes wold abide,
So many he onhorsid *one be one*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2209.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, *by ones*, by twos, and by threes.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 47.

One for his nob. See *nob*[1].—**To make one,** to form part of a group or assembly; hence, to take part in any action; be of the party.

If I ace a sword out, my finger itches *to make one*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 47.

III. *pron.* **1.** A single person or thing; an individual; a person; a thing; somebody; some one; something. It is used as a substitute for a noun designating a person or thing, and is in so far of the nature of a personal pronoun, but is capable, unlike a personal pronoun, of being qualified by an indefinite article, an adjective, or other attributive: as, *such a one*, *many a one*, *a good one*, *each one*, *which one*. It is used in the plural also: as, I have left all the bad *ones*.

Thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an *one* as thyself. Ps. l. 21.

Both were young, and *one* was beautiful.
Byron, The Dream, ii.

The most frequent constructions of *one* are—(*a*) As antecedent to a relative pronoun, *one who* being equivalent to *any person who*, or to *he who*, *she who*, without distinction of gender.

Named softly as the household name of *one whom* God hath taken. *Mrs. Browning*, Cowper's Grave.

(*b*) As a substitute for a noun used shortly before, avoiding its repetition: as, here are some apples; will you take *one?* this portrait is a fine *one*.

If there be a kind woman in Windsor, she is *one*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 126.

(*c*) After an adjective, as substitute for a noun easily supplied in thought, especially *being*, *person*, or the like.

I have commanded my sanctified *ones*, I have also called my mighty *ones* for mine anger. Isa. xiii. 3.

We poor *ones* love, and would have comforts, sir,
As well as great.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

(*d*) It easily passes, however, from the meaning 'any one' into the collective sense of 'all persons,' 'people generally,' and for this can be substituted *people*, *they*, *we* (if the speaker does not except himself from the general statement), *you* (the person addressed being taken as an example of others in general), or the impersonal passive may be substituted: as, *one* cannot be too careful (*we* cannot, *you* cannot, *they* cannot, *people* cannot be too careful); *one* knows not when (it is not known when). *One* is sometimes virtually a substitute for the first person, employed by a speaker who does not wish to put himself prominently forward: as, *one* does not like to say so, but it is only too true; *one* tries to do *one's* best. *One's self* or *oneself* is the corresponding reflexive: as, *one* must not praise *one's self*.

One would think it were Mistress Overdone's own house.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 3.

One would not, sure, be frightful when *one* 's dead.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 250.

2. [*cap.*] A certain being, namely the Deity; God: the name being avoided from motives of reverence or from reserve.

Now, tho' my lamp was lighted late, there 's *One* will let me in. *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion.

One another each the other; each other: as, love *one another*. [In this phrase *one* is the subject and *another* the object. After a preposition, however, *one* may be the subject or the object of the verb, and *another* is the object of the preposition: as, they looked at *one another* (*one* looked at *another*); they threw stones at *one another* (*one* threw stones at *another*); the storm beats the trees against *one another* (beats *one* against *another*).]

onet, *adv.* [< ME. *one*, *œne*, *ene*, < AS. *āne*, *œne*, once, once for all, only, alone, < *ān*, one: see *one*, *a.*] Alone; only.

Nulleth heo neuer *ene*.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 83.

onet, *v. t.* [< ME. *onen*, make one, < *one*, *a.* Cf. *unite*.] To make one; unite into a whole; join.

Lo, ech thyng that is *oned* in itselve
Is moore strong than whan it is to-scatered.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 260.

The riche folk that embraceden and *oneden* al hire herte to tresor of this world. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

-one. [< L. *-ōnus*, an adj. termination, parallel with *-ānus*, *-ēnus*, *-ūnus:* see *-an*, *-ene*, *-ine*[1], etc.] In *chem.*, a termination of hydrocarbons belonging to the series which has the general formula C_nH_{2n-4}: as, pent*one*, C_5H_6.

one-and-thirty (wun′and-thėr′ti), *n.* An ancient and very favorite game at cards, much resembling vingt-un. *Halliwell.*

one-berry (wun′ber′i), *n.* Same as *herb-paris*.

one-blade (wun′blād), *n.* The little plant *Maianthemum Canadense*, its barren stalks having but one leaf. Also *one-leaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

oneclet, *n.* Same as *unicolo*.

To sister Elizabeth Monger, my sister's daughter, my ring with the *oneele* so called.
Will of 1608–9, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 144.

one-cross (wun′krôs), *a.* A term applied to tin-plate (sheet-iron plated with tin) having the thickness of No. 30 Birmingham wire-gage, and having an average weight of 0.5 lb. per

sheet: usually indicated by the symbol IC. See *wire-gage*.

one-eared† (wun′ērd), *a.* [A dial. form of *one-yeared* (?).] One year old; immature.

> This wine is still *one-ear'd*, and briak, though put Out of Italian cask in English butt.
> *Howell*, Familiar Letters (1650). (*Nares.*)

one-er, *n.* See *oner*.

one-eyed (wun′īd), *a.* [< ME. *oneyed, onized*, < AS. *ānēged* (also *ānēge*), one-eyed, < *ān*, one, + *ēage*, eye, + *-ed* (see *-ed*²).] Having but one eye; cyclopean; also, having but one eye capable of vision.

one-handed (wun′han′ded), *a.* Adapted for the use of one hand; capable of being handled with one hand; single-handed: as, a *one-handed* fly-rod: opposed to *two-handed* or *double-handed*.

onehead† (wun′hed), *n.* [ME. *oneheede, onhed, anhed, anhede, onhōd* (= D. *eenheid* = G. *einheit* = Sw. *enhet* = Dan. *enhed*); < *one* + *-head*.] 1. Oneness; unity.

> May nogth bring hem to *onehede* and acord.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 451.

2. Solitude.

> The wordle is him prisoun; *onhede*, paradis.
> *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

onehood† (wun′hůd), *n.* [< ME. *onhōd* (see *onehead*); < *one* + *-hood*. Cf. *onehead*.] Unity; agreement. *Castle of Love*, 10. (*Stratmann.*)

one-horse (wun′hôrs), *a.* 1. Drawn by a single horse: as, a *one-horse* plow.

> Have you heard of the wonderful *one-hoss* shay
> That was built in such a logical way
> It ran a hundred years to a day?
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Using or possessing only a single horse.

> "*One-horse* farmers" on heavy soils had to struggle with the inconvenience of borrowing and lending horses.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 18.

Hence—3. Petty; on a small scale; of limited capacity or resources; inferior: as, a *one-horse* concern; a *one-horse* college. [Colloq.]

> Any other respectable, *one-horse* New England city.
> *Motley*, Lettera, II. 334.

Oneida Community. See *community*.

one-ideaed (wun′ī-dē″ăd), *a.* [< *one idea* + *-ed*².] Dominated by a single idea; ridiug a hobby.

oneirocrite† (ō-nī′rō-krīt), *n.* [Also *oniroeritе;* < OF. *onirocrite*, < LL. *oniroerites*, < Gr. *ὀνειροκρίτης*, an interpreter of dreams: see *oneirocritic*.] An oneirocritic; an oneiroscopist. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

oneirocritic (ō-nī-rō-krit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *oniroeritie;* < Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός*, of interpreting dreams, < *ὀνειροκρίτης*, an interpreter of dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, also *ὄνειρον*, in another form *ὄναρ*, a dream, + *κριτής*, one who distinguishes, a judge: see *critic*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of interpreting dreams, or pretending to judge of future events as signified by dreams.

II. *n.* An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams.

> The *oniroeritics* borrowed their art of deciphering dreams from hieroglyphic symbols.
> *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi. 6.

oneirocritical (ō-nī-rō-krit′i-kal), *a.* [< *oneirocritie* + *-al*.] Same as *oneirocritic*.

> Hippocrates hath spoke so little, and the *oneirocritical* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of Paradise itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, v.

oneirocriticism (ō-nī-rō-krit′i-sizm), *n.* [< *oneirocritie* + *-ism*.] Oneirocritics.

oneirocritics (ō-nī-rō-krit′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *oneirocritie:* see *-ics*.] The art of interpreting dreams. *Bentley*, Sermons, iv. Also *oniroeritics*.

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-din′i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *ὀδύνη*, pain, anxiety.] Disturbed imagination during sleep; painful dreams; nightmare.

oneirologist (on-ī-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *oneirolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in oneirology. *Southey*, Doctor, cxxviii.

oneirology (on-ī-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνειρολογία*, a discourse about dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or theory of dreams; a discourse or treatise on dreams.

oneiromancy (ō-nī′rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination through dreams; the art of taking omens from dreams.

oneiropolist† (on-ī-rop′ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνειροπολεῖν*, deal with dreams, < *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *πολεῖν*, go about, range over, haunt.] An interpreter of dreams. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

oneiroscopist (ō-nī′rō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *oneiroscop-y* + *-ist*.] An interpreter of dreams.

oneiroscopy (ō-nī′rō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνειρος*, a dream, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The art of interpreting dreams.

one-leaf (wun′lēf), *n.* Same as *one-blade*.

onelinesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *onliness*.

onely†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *only*.

onement†, *n.* [See *atonement*.] A condition of harmony and agreement; concord.

> Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
> That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
> Which never can be set at *onement* more.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. vii. 69.

oneness (wun′nes), *n.* [< ME. **onnes*, < AS. *ānnes, ānnys, ānes*, oneness, unity, agreement, solitude, < *ān*, one: see *one* and *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being just one, and neither more nor less than one; unity; union.

> Our God is one, or rather very *Oneness*, and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting . . . of many things. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 2.
>
> An actual *oneness* produced by grace, corresponding to the *Oneness* of the Father and the Son by nature.
> *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 52.

2. Sameness; uniformity; identity.

> Fortunately for us, the laws and phenomena of nature have such a *oneness* in their diversity.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 3.

oner (wun′ėr), *n.* [Also written, more distinctively, *one-er;* < *one* + *-er*¹.] One indeed; one of the best; a person possessing some unique characteristic, particularly some special skill, or indefatigable in some occupation or pursuit; a good hand; an adept or expert. [Slang.]

> Miss Sally's such a *oner* for that [going to the play].
> *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, viii.

onerary (on′ę-rā-ri), *a.* [= F. *onéraire* = It. *onerario*, < L. *onerarius*, of or belonging to burden, transport, or carriage, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden. [Rare.]

onerate (on′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *onerated*, ppr. *onerating*. [< L. *oneratus*, pp. of *onerare* (> It. *onerare* = Pg. *onerar*), load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onus*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To load; burden. *Bailey*, 1731.

oneration (on-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [< *onerate* + *-ion*.] The act of loading. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerose† (on′ę-rōs), *a.* [< L. *onerosus*, burdensome: see *onerous*.] Same as *onerous*. *Bailey*, 1731.

onerous (on′ę-rus), *a.* [< ME. *onerous*, < OF. *oneros, onereus*, F. *onéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *oneroso*, < L. *onerosus*, burdensome, heavy, oppressive, < *onus* (*oner-*), a burden: see *onus*.] 1. Burdensome; oppressive.

> He nil be importune
> Unto no wight, ne *honerous*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5633.
>
> Tormented with worldly cares and *onerous* business.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

2. In *Scots law*, imposing a burden in return for an advantage; being for a consideration: as, an *onerous* contract: opposed to *gratuitous*.—**Onerous cause**, in *Scots law*, a good and legal consideration.—**Onerous title**, in *Sp. Mex. law*, a title created by valuable consideration, as the payment of money, the rendering of services, and the like, or by the performance of conditions or payment of charges to which the property was subject. *Platt.*—**Syn. 1.** Heavy, weighty, toilsome.

onerously (on′ę-rus-li), *adv.* In an onerous manner; so as to be burdensome; oppressively.

onerousness (on′ę-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being onerous; oppressive operation; burdensomeness.

onest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*¹.

oneself (wun′self′), *pron.* [< *one* + *self*, as in *himself*, etc.] One's self; a person's self; himself or herself (without distinction of gender): formed after the analogy of *himself, herself, itself*, and used reflexively.

one-sided (wun′sī″ded), *a.* 1. Relating to or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair: as, a *one-sided* view.—2. In *bot.*, developed to one side; turned to one side, or having the parts all turned one way; unequal-sided.

one-sidedly (wun′sī″ded-li), *adv.* In a one-sided manner; unequally; with partiality or bias.

one-sidedness (wun′sī″ded-nes), *n.* The property of being one-sided, or of having regard to one side only; partiality: as, *one-sidedness* of view.

onest†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *honest*.

onethe†, **onethes**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *uneath*.

oneyer†, **onyer**†, *n.* [Found only in the passage from Shakspere, where it is prob. a mere misprint for *moneyer*. The explanation of Malone, that *oneyer* comes (as if **oni-er*) from *o. ni.* (q. v.), does not seem plausible.] A word found only in Shakspere, and explained by Malone as "an accountant of the exchequer."

> With nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great *oneyers*, such as can hold in. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 84.

onfall (on′fâl), *n.* [= D. *aanval* = MLG. *anval, aneval* = G. *anfall* = Sw. *anfall* = Dan. *anfald*, an attack, onset; as *on*¹ + *fall*. Cf. *fall on*, under *fall*, *v.*] 1. A falling on; an attack; an onset.—2. A fall of rain or snow.—3. The fall of the evening.

onfang†, *v. t.* [ME. *onfangen*, inf. usually *onfon*, < AS. *onfōn* (pret. *onfēng*, pp. *onfangen*), take, receive, endure, < *on-* for *ond-* for *and-* + *fōn*, take: see *and-* and *fang*.] To receive; endure.

onfere†, *adv.* Same as *in-fere, in fere* (which see, under *fcer*¹).

onfon†, *v. t.* See *onfang*.

onga-onga (ong′gä-ong′gä), *n.* [Native name.] A New Zealand nettle, *Urtica ferox*, having a woody stem 6 or 8 feet high, and stinging very painfully.

onglé (ôn-glā′), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *onglé*, < *ongle*, < L. *unguis*, claw: see *ungulate*.] In *her.*, having claws or talons: said of a beast or bird of prey: used only when the talons are of a different tincture from the body.

ongoing (on′gō″ing), *n.* 1. Advance; the act of advancing; progression.—2. *pl.* Proceedings; goings-on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ongoing (on′gō″ing), *a.* Progressing; proceeding; not intermitting.

on-hanger (on′hang″ėr), *n.* One who hangs on or attaches himself to another; one who follows another closely; a hanger-on. *Scott.*

onhed†, *n.* See *onehead*.

o. ni. See the quotation.

> A mark used in the Exchequer, and set upon the Head of a Sheriff, as soon as he enters into his Accounts for Issues, Fines, and mean Profits; It is put for *Oneratur nisi habet sufficientem Exonerationem*, i. e. he is charged unless he have a sufficient discharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the Queen's Debtor. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

onicolo (ō-nik′ō-lō), *n.* [Formerly *oncele* (q. v.); < It. **onicolo, onicchio* (Florio), by abbr. **nicolo, niccolo*, dim. of *onice*, onyx: see *onyx*.] A variety of onyx having a ground of deep brown, in which is a band of bluish white. It is used for cameos, and differs from the ordinary onyx in a certain blending of the two colors.

onion (un′yun), *n.* [Formerly also *inion*, being still often so pronounced (also *ingan, ingun:* see *inion*¹); < F. *oignon, ognon* = Pr. *uignon, ignon*, < L. *unio* (*n-*), a kind of single onion, also a pearl, lit. oneness, union: see *union*.] An esculent plant, *Allium Cepa* (see *Allium*), especially its bulbous root, the part chiefly used as food. It is a biennial herbaceous plant with long tubulated leaves, and a swelling pithy stalk. The bulb is composed of closely concentric coats (tunicated), and, with situation and race, varies much in size, in color, which runs from dark-red to white, and in the degree of the characteristic pungency, which is greater in the small red onions than in the larger kinds. The raw onion has the properties of a stimulant, rubefacient, etc., and is wholesome in small quantities. These properties and its pungency depend upon an acrid volatile oil which is expelled by boiling. The native country of the onion is unknown. It has been in use from the days of ancient Egypt, and is said to be more widely grown for culinary purposes than almost any other plant. It endures tropical heat and the coolest temperate climate. Its varieties are very numerous. The onions of Italy, Spain, Mexico, California, and the Bermudas are specially noted for size and quality.

> Or who would ask for her opinion
> Between an Oyster and an *Onion*?
> *Prior*, Alma (1733), i.

Bermuda onion, a superior mild-flavored quality of onion, largely imported into the United States from the Bermudas, there grown from seed obtained annually from southern Europe.—**Bog-onion**, the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*, locally regarded as a specific for rickets. [Prov. Eng.]—**Egyptian, ground, or potato onion**, a variety of onion of unknown origin, developing from the parent a numerous crop of underground bulbs: hence also called *multipliers*.—**Onion pattern**, a simple pattern used in decorating ceramic wares, especially Meissen or Dresden porcelain: it is usually painted in dark-blue on white.—**Pearl onion**, a variety of onion with small bulbs.—**Rock onion.** Same as *Welsh onion*.—**Sea-onion**, a European onion-like plant, *Urginea Scilla;* also, in the Isle of Wight, the little spring squill, *Scilla verna*.—**Top-onion, tree-onion**, a variety of the common onion, of Canadian origin, producing at the summit of the stem, instead of flowers and seeds, a cluster of bulbs, which are used for pickles and as sets for new plants.—**Welsh onion.** Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Wild onion**, *Allium cernuum*. [U. S.]

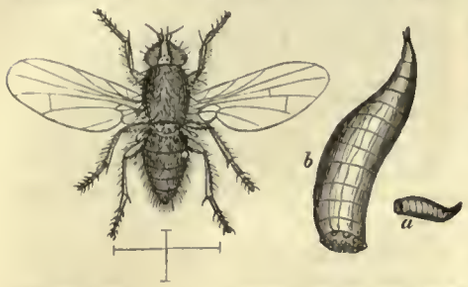
onion-couch (un′yun-kouch), *n.* A grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, which forms tuberous onion-shaped nodes in its rootstock. Also *onion-twitch* and *onion-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

onion-eyed (un'yun-id), *a.* Having the eyes filled with tears, as if by the effect of an onion applied to them.

And I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2. 35.

onion-fish (un'yun-fish), *n.* The grenadier, *Macrurus rupestris:* so called from a faneied likeness of its eyes to onions. See cut under *Macrurus*. [Massachusetts.]

onion-fly (un'yun-flī), *n.* One of two different dipterous insects whose larvæ feed underground on the onion, and are known as *onion-maggots*. (*a*) *Anthomyia* (*Phorbia*) *ceparum* of Europe, the imported onion-fly of the United States, now widely diffused in the Eastern States: it is a great pest, and often ruins the crop.



Imported Onion-fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*). (Cross shows natural size.) *a*, larva, natural size; *b*, larva, enlarged.

There are several annual generations, and the maggots completely consume the interior of the edible root. The best remedy is boiling water, or kerosene emulsified with soap and diluted with cold water, applied when the damage is first noticed. (*b*) *Anthomyia brassicæ*, the adult of the cabbage-maggot, which also infests onions occasionally.

onion-grass (un'yun-gras), *n.* Same as *onion-couch*.

onion-maggot (un'yun-mag'ot), *n.* The larva of an onion-fly.

onion-shell (un'yun-shel), *n.* 1. A kind of oyster likened to an onion.—2. A kind of clam of the genus *Mya*.—3. A shell of the genus *Lutraria*.

onion-skin (un'yun-skin), *n.* A kind of paper: so called from its thinness, translucency, and finish, in which respects it resembles the skin of an onion. It has a high gloss, and may be of any color, blue being generally preferred as more opaque than other tints. It is used, on account of its lightness, for correspondence where a saving of postage is an object.

onion-smut (un'yun-smut), *n.* A fungus, *Urocystis Cepulæ*, of the order *Ustilagineæ*, very destructive to the cultivated onion.

oniony (un'yun-i), *a.* [< *onion* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of onion; resembling or smelling of onion.

onirocrite, onirocritic, etc. See *oneirocrite*, etc.

Oniscidæ (ō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Oniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial terrestrial isopods, typified by the genus *Oniscus;* the slaters or wood-lice. The legs are all ambulatory, the abdomen is six-segmented, the antennæ are from six- to nine-jointed, and the antennulæ are minute. Some of the species, which can roll themselves into a perfect ball, are known as *pill-bugs, sow-bugs,* and *armadillos*.

oniseiform (ō-nis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Oniscus* + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Related to or resembling the *Oniscidæ:* specifically applied to the larvæ of certain lycænid butterflies.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Onisciformes*.

Onisciformes (ō-nis-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *oniseiform*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, equivalent to the family *Glomeridæ* of Westwood: so called from their resemblance to *Oniscidæ*.

oniscoid (ō-nis'koid), *a.* [< *Oniscus* + *-oid*.] Resembling a wood-louse; belonging or related to the *Oniscidæ*.

Oniscus (ō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀνίσκος, a wood-louse, lit. a little ass, dim. of ὄνος, an ass: see *ass*.] The typical genus of *Oniscidæ*. See also cut under *Isopoda*.

A Species of *Oniscus*.

onkotomy, *n.* See *oncotomy*.

onlay (on'lā), *n.* [< *on*[1] + *lay*[1].] Anything mounted upon another or affixed to it so as to project from its surface in relief, especially in ornamental design.

onless, *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *unless*.

onliness (ōn'li-nes), *n.* [Formerly *oneliness;* < *only* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being one or single; singleness.

It evidently appears that there can be but one such being [as God], and that Μόνωσις, unity, *oneliness*, or singularity, is essential to it.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 207.

2. The state of being alone.

onlitis (on-lī'tis), *n.* Same as *gingivitis*.

onlivet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *alive*.

onloftet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *aloft*.

onlooker (on'lůk'ėr), *n.* A looker-on; a spectator; an observer.

onlooking (on'lůk'ing), *a.* Looking onward or forward; foreboding.

only (ōn'li), *a.* [Formerly *onely;* < ME. *only, oonli, onlich,* < AS. *ānlīc, ānlīc,* only (= OFries. *einlik, ainlik,* D. *eenlijk* = MLG. *einlik* = OHG. *einlīh,* MHG. *einlich,* only, = Dan. *enlig,* only, = Sw. *enlig,* conformable), < *ān,* one, + *-lic,* E. *-ly*[1].] 1. Single as regards number, or as regards class or kind; one and no more or other; single; sole: as, he was the *only* person present; the *only* answer possible; an *only* son; my *only* friend; the *only* assignable reason.

His own *onlyche* sonne Lord ouer all y-knewen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 800.

Denying the *only* Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ.
Jude 4.

This was an *only* bough, that grew in a large dark grove, not from a tree of its own, but, like the mistletoe, from another. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

This *only* coale is enough to kindle the fire.
Mabbe, The Rogue, ii. 261.

She is the *only* child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 449.

2. Alone; nothing or nobody but.

Before all things were, God *only* was.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

One *only* being shalt thou not subdue.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

3†. Mere; simple.

Th' Almighty, seeing their so bold assay,
Kindled the flame of His consuming yre,
And with His *onely* breath them blew away.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 87.

And, as I cross'd thy way, I met thy wrath;
The *only* fear of which near slain me hath.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

4. Single in degree or excellence; hence, distinguished above or beyond all others; special.

She rode in peace, through his *only* paynes and excellent enduraunce. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

My *only* love sprung from my *only* hate.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

Choice and select fashions are there in *onely* request.
R. Brathwaite, English Gentleman, quoted by F. Hall.

He is the *only* man for musick. *Johnson*.

only (ōn'li), *adv., conj.,* and *prep.* [Formerly *onely;* < ME. *only, oonli, oneliche, onli,* etc., < AS. *ānlīce, ānlīce,* singularly, < *ānlic, ānlīc,* only: see *only, a.*] I. *adv.* 1. Alone; no other or others than; nothing or nobody else than; nothing or nobody but; merely: as, *only* one remained; man cannot live on bread *only*.

The sauter seith hit is no synne for suche men as ben trewe
For to aeggen as thel seen and sane *onliche* prestes.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 30.

Let no mourner say
He weeps for her, for she was *only* mine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1798.

'Tis she, and *only* she,
Can make me happy, or give misery.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.
Shirley, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses, iii.

With *only* Fame for spouse and your great deeds.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. No more than; merely; simply; just: as, he had sold *only* two.

But newe ther standeth [in Jaffa] never an howse but *oonly* ij towers, And Certeyne Caves vnder the grounde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. Gen. vi. 5.

Now therefore forgive, I pray thee, my sin *only* this once.
Ex. x. 17.

The eastern gardens indeed are *only* orchards, or woods of fruit trees. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for *only* one person.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

My words are *only* words. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, iii.

3. In but one manner, for but one purpose, by but one means, with but one result, etc.; in no other manner, respect, place, direction, circumstances, or condition than; at no other time, or in no other way, etc., than; for no other purpose or with no other result than; solely; exclusively; entirely; altogether: as, he ventured forth *only* at night; he was saved *only* by the skin of his teeth; he escaped the gallows *only* to be drowned; articles sold *only* in packages.

For our great sinnes forgiuenes for to getten
And *only* by Christ clenlich to be clensed.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 819.

And they said, Hath the Lord indeed spoken *only* by Moses? hath he not spoken also by us? Num. xii. 2.

By works a man is justified, and not by faith *only*.
Jas. ii. 24.

At length he succeeded in attaining the crest of the mountain; but it was *only* to be plunged in new difficulties. *Irving*, Granada, p. 94.

Infinite consciousness and finite consciousness exist *only* as they exist in each other.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxliv.

Poetry is valuable *only* for the statement which it makes, and must always be subordinate thereto.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 301.

4†. Above all others; preëminently; especially.

Afterward another *onliche* he blissede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 534.

I was my father's son, tender and *only* beloved in the sight of my mother. Prov. iv. 3.

That renowned good man,
That did so *only* embrace his country, and loved
His fellow-citizens! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

5. Singly; with no other in the same relation: as, the *only* begotten Son of the Father.—**Not only . . . but also . . . , not only . . . but . . . ,** not merely . . . but likewise . . . ; both . . . and . . . (negatively expressed). =Syn. 1–3. *Alone, Only.* See *alone*.

II. *conj.* But; except; excepting that.

And Pharaoh said, I will let you go that you may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness; *only* ye shall not go very far away. Ex. viii. 28.

We are men as you are,
Only our miseries make us seem monsters.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

My wife and I in their coach to Hide Parke, where great plenty of gallants, and pleasant it was, *only* for the dust.
Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1664.

A very pretty woman, *only* she squints a little, as Captain Brazen says in the "Recruiting Officer."
Garrick, quoted in Forster's Goldsmith, I. 226.

III.† *prep.* Except; with the exception of.

Our whole office will be turned out *only* me.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 22, 1668.

onnethe†, *adv.* See *uneath*.

Onobrychis (on-ō-brī'kis), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < Gr. ὀνοβρυχίς, a leguminous plant, supposed to be sainfoin, appar. < ὄνος, an ass, + βρύχειν, gnaw.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysareæ* and the subtribe *Euhedysareæ*, known by the flat unjointed exserted pod. There are about 70 species, in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. They are usually herbs, with pinnate leaves, and pink or whitish flowers in axillary racemes or spikes. See *cockshead*, 1, *French grass* (under *grass*), *hen's-bill*, and *sainfoin*.

onocentaur (on-ō-sen'târ), *n.* [< LL. *onocentaurus,* < Gr. ὀνοκένταυρος, ὀνοκέντανρα, a kind of tailless ape (Ælian), also (LL.) a kind of demon haunting wild places (Septuagint, translated *pilosus* in Vulgate, and *satyr* in the Eng. version, Isa. xiii. 21), < ὄνος, ass, + κένταυρος, centaur: see *centaur*.] A fabulous monster, a kind of centaur, with a body part human and part asinine, represented in Roman sculpture.

Onoclea (on-ō-klē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), said to allude to the rolled-up fructification; < Gr. ὄνος, a vessel, + κλείειν, close.] A genus of polypodiaceous aspidioid ferns, having the fertile fronds much contracted and quite unlike the sterile ones. The sori are round, borne on the back of the veins of the contracted fertile frond, and

Ostrich-fern (*Onoclea Struthiopteris*).
a, pinnule of the sterile frond; *b*, pinnule of the fertile frond.

concealed by their revolute margins. They inhabit cold temperate regions, there being three species, of which two, *O. sensibilis*, the sensitive-fern, and *O. Struthiopteris*, the ostrich-fern, are found in North America.

onofrite (on'ō-frīt), *n.* [< *Onofre* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a sulphoselenide of mercury intermediate between metacinnabarite (HgS) and tiemannite (HgSe), a mineral occurring at San Onofre, Mexico, and in southern Utah. It is massive, of a lead-gray color.

onology (ō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνος*, ass, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A foolish way of talking. [Rare.]

onomancy† (on'ō-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *onomancia*, < NL. **onomantia*, short for **onomatomantia*: see *onomatomancy*.] Same as *onomatomancy*.

onomantic (on-ō-man'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *onomantico* = Pg. *onomantico*; as *onomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to onomancy; predicted by names or by the letters composing names. *Camden.*

onomantical (on-ō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *onomantic* + *-al*.] Same as *onomantic*.

An *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew.
Camden, Remains, Names.

onomastic (on-ō-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *onomastique* = Pg. It. *onomastico*; < Gr. *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to names, < *ὀνομαστός*, verbal n. of *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a name: specifically applied in law to the signature of an instrument the body of which is in the handwriting of another person, or to the instrument so signed.

onomasticon, onomasticum (on-ō-mas'ti-kon, -kum), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *ὀνομαστικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), a vocabulary, neut. of *ὀνομαστικός*, of or belonging to naming: see *onomastic*.] A work containing words or names, with their explanation, arranged in alphabetical or other regular order; a dictionary; a vocabulary.

onomatechny (on'ō-ma-tek-ni), *n.* [For **onomatotechny*, < Gr. *ὀνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *τέχνη*, art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name.

onomatologist (on″ō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *onomatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in onomatology, or the history of names. *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxvi.

onomatology (on″ō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. Gr. *ὀνοματολόγος*, telling names.] 1. The branch of science which relates to the rules to be observed in the formation of names or terms. —2. The distinctive vocabulary used in any particular branch of study.—3. A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

onomatomancy† (on-ō-mat'ō-man-si), *n.* [< NL. **onomatomantia*, < Gr. *ὄνομα(τ-)*, name, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by names. *J. Gaule* (1652), quoted in Hall's Modern English, p. 37, note. Also *onomomancy*, *onomancy*.

onomatope (on'ō-ma-tōp), *n.* [A short form < *onomotopœia*.] A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified.

onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yä), *n.* [= F. *onomatopée* = Sp. *onomatopeya* = Pg. *onomatopeia* = It. *onomatopeja*, *onomatopea*, < LL. *onomatopœia*, < Gr. *ὀνοματοποιία*, also *ὀνοματοποίησις*, the making of a name, esp. to express a natural sound, < *ὀνοματοποιός*, making names, esp. to express natural sounds, < *ὄνομα(τ-)*, a name, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] 1. In *philol.*, the formation of names by imitation of natural sounds; the naming of anything by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound which it makes, or something audible connected with it; the imitative principle in language-making: thus, the verbs *buzz* and *hum* and the nouns *pewit*, *whippoorwill*, etc., are produced by *onomatopœia*. Words thus formed naturally suggest the objects or actions producing the sound. In the etymologies of this dictionary the principle is expressed by the terms *imitation* (adj. *imitative*) or *imitative variation*. Also called *onomatopœsis*, *onomatopoiesis*.

Onomatopœia [as a word], in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc.

2. In *rhet.*, the use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical effect.

onomatopœic (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ik), *a.* [= F. *onomatopéique*; as *onomatopœia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of onomatopœia; representing the sound of the thing signified; imitative in speech.

onomatopœous (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀνοματοποιός*: see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopoësis (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-ō'sis), *n.* [Also *onomatopoiesis*; < Gr. *ὀνοματοποίησις*: see *onomatopœia*.] Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopoetic (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [< *onomatopoësis* (*-poet-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *onomatopœic*.

onomatopoetically (on-ō-mat″ō-pō-et'i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with onomatopœia; by an onomatopœic process.

onomatopoiesis (on-ō-mat″ō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomatopy† (on'ō-ma-tō-pi), *n.* Same as *onomatopœia*.

onomomancy† (on'ō-mō-man-si), *n.* Same as *onomatomancy*.

Onondaga salt-group. See *salt-group*.

nonet, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *anon*.

Ononis (ō-nō'nis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ὄνωνις*, a plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass: see *ass*1.] A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, known by the monadelphous stamens. There are about 60 species, in Europe and the Mediterranean region and Canary Islands. They are usually herbs, with leaves of three leaflets, oblong pods, and red or yellow flowers, solitary or two or three together in the axils of the leaves. See *rest-harrow*, *cammock*1, 1, *finweed*, *licorice* (*b*), and *land-whin* (under *whin*).

Onopordon (on-ō-pôr'don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ὀνόπορδον*, the cotton-thistle, so called, according to Pliny, as rendering asses flatulent; < Gr. *ὄνος*, an ass, + *πορδή*, breaking wind, < *πέρδειν* = L. *pedere*, break wind.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and the subtribe *Carduinæ*, characterized by the pilose filaments and foveolate receptacle. There are about 15 species, natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They are prickly and usually

Onopordon Acanthium.
1, the upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit with the pappus.

cottony herbs, with deep-cut and spiny leaves, and large terminal heads of purplish or white flowers. *O. Acanthium* is the common cotton-thistle or Scotch thistle, in some old books called *argentine* or *argentine thistle*, from its silvery whiteness. See *cotton-thistle*, and *Scotch thistle* (under *thistle*).

onor†, **onour**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *honor*.

Onosma (ō-noz'mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *ὄνοσμα*, a boraginaceous plant, < *ὄνος*, an ass, + *ὀσμή*, smell.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Boragineæ*, the tribe *Borageæ*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeæ*, characterized by the four separate nutlets, fixed by a broad flat base. There are about 70 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and central Asia. They are bristly or hoary herbs with alternate leaves and bracted one-sided racemes of usually yellow flowers. They are to some extent in favor for cultivation, the hardy species being specially suited to rockwork. *O. Tauricum* is called *golden-drop*.

Onosmodium (on-os-mō'di-nm), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), < *Onosma*, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form (see *-oid*).] A genus of plants of the order *Boragineæ*, the tribe *Borageæ*, and the subtribe *Lithospermeæ*, having obtuse included anthers, bracted racemes, and erect corolla-lobes. There are about 6 species, all North American, erect briatly perennials, with alternate leaves and recurving racemes or cymes of white, greenish, or yellowish flowers. See *gromwell*.

onroundet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *around*.

onrush (on'rush), *n.* [< *on*1 + *rush*.] A rush or dash onward; a rapid or violent onset.

onsay† (on'sā), *n.* [Appar. a mixture of *onset* and *assay*.] Onset; beginning.

First came New Custome, and hee gave the *onsay*.
New Custome. (*Nares*.)

onset (on'set), *n.* [< *on*1 + *set*1, *v.*] 1. A rushing or setting upon; attack; assault; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort, or the order for such an assault.

Gif your countrie lords fa' back,
Our Borderers sall the *onset* gie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

O for a single hour of that Dundee
Who on that day the word of *onset* gave!
Wordsworth, Pass of Killicranky.

2†. Start; beginning; initial step or stage; outset.

Children, if sufficient pains are taken with them at the *onset*, may much more easily be taught to shoot well than men.
Ascham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 125.

There is surely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and *onsets* of things. *Bacon*, Delays (ed. 1887).

3. An attack of any kind: as, the impetuous *onset* of grief.—4. Something set on or added by way of ornament.—**Syn. 1.** *Attack*, *Charge*, *Onset*, *Assault*, *Onslaught*. *Attack* is the general word; the rest are arranged according to the degree of violence implied. *Charge* is a military word: as, "The *Charge* of the Light Brigade." *Onset* generally applies to a collective movement; *assault* and *onslaught* may indicate the act of many or of one. An *onslaught* is rough and sudden, without method or persistence.

onsett (on'set), *v. t.* [< *onset*, *n.*] To assault; begin.

This for a time was hotly *onsetted*, and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. *Carew*.

onshore (on'shōr'), *adv.* Toward the land: as, the wind blew *onshore*.

onshore (on'shōr), *a.* [< *onshore*, *adv.*] Being on or moving toward the land: as, an *onshore* wind.

onsidet, onsidest, *adv.* Middle English forms of *aside*.

onslaught (on'slât), *n.* [< *on* + *slaught*, < ME. *slagt*, < AS. *sleaht*, a striking, attack: see *slaught*, *slaughter*.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault; an inroad; an incursion; a bloody attack.

I do remember yet that *onslaught* [orig. printed *anslaight*, by error]; thou wast beaten,
And fled'st before the butler.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 3.

His reply to this unexpected *onslaught* is a mixture of satire, dignity, good-humour, and raillery.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xi.

=**Syn.** *Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

onslepet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *asleep*.

onst (wunst), *adv.* [Also written, more distinctively, but badly, *oncet*, *onct*; < *once* + *-t* excrescent, as in *against*, *amongst*, etc. So *twist*, *twicet*, for *twice*.] A common vulgarism for *once*1.

"It [Nature] 's amazin' hard to come at," sez he, "but *onct* git it an' you've got everythin'!"
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi., The Argymunt.

onstead (on'sted), *n.* [With loss of orig. *w* (due to Scand.), from **wonstead*, < *won*2, *wone* (< AS. *wunian* = Icel. *una*), dwell, + *stead*, place.] A farmstead; the buildings on a farm. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

answeret, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *answer*.

Ontarian (on-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ontario* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ontario, a province of the Dominion of Canada, or Lake Ontario, one of the Great Lakes, on the border between Canada and New York.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the province of Ontario.

Onthophagus (on-thof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < Gr. *ὄνθος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, devour.] A genus of scarabæoid beetles. It is one of the largest genera of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing several hundred species, found all over the world, usually of small size, sometimes of brilliant color, breeding in dung. The genus is characterized by the combination of nine-jointed antennæ with no visible scutellum.

ontilt, ontillt, *prep.* Middle English forms of *until*.

onto1†, *prep.* An obsolete form of *unto*.

The bestis furth hes tursyt this ilka syre
Onto the altar blesand [blazing ?] of hayt fyre.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, XII. iv. 30.

onto2 (on'tö), *prep.* [A mod. form, due to coalescence of the adv. *on*1 with the following prep. *to*, after the analogy of *into* (and of *unto*, formerly also *onto*, so far as that is analogous), *upon*, etc. The word is regarded by purists as vulgar, and is avoided by careful writers.] 1. Toward and upon: as, the door opens directly *onto* the street.

It is a very pleasant country-seat, situated about two miles from the Frowning City, *onto* which it looks.
H. R. Haggard, Allan Quatermain, xxiii.

2. To and in connection with.

When the attention is turned to a dream scene passing in the mind, on awakening it can recall certain antecedent events that join *onto* the ones present, and so on back into the night. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 383.

3. To the top of; upon; on.

"Where are you going now, Mrs. Fairfax?" . . . "*On to* the leads; will you come and see the view?"
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

It kind of puts a noo soot of close *onto* a word, thisere funattick spellin' doos.
Lowell, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., No. xi., The Argymunt.

He subsided *onto* the music-bench obediently.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

ontogenal (on-toj'ē-nal), *a.* Same as *ontogenic*. *Nature*, XLI. 316. [Rare.]

ontogenesis (on-tō-jen'o-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being (neut. pl. *τὰ ὄντα*, existing things), + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, the history of the individual development of an organized being, as distinguished from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development, and from *biogenesis*, or life-development generally. Also *ontogeny*.

ontogenetic (on″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *ontogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to ontogenesis.

ontogenetical (on″tō-jē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *ontogenetic* + *-al*.] Same as *ontogenetic*.

ontogenetically (on″tō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ontogenetic manner; by way of ontogenesis.

ontogenic (on-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontogeny, or the history of the individual development of an organized being.

ontogenically (on-tō-jen'i-kal-i), *adv.* Ontogenetically; by ontogenesis.

ontogenist (on-toj'e-nist), *n.* [< *ontogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or studies ontogeny.

ontogeny (on-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] 1. Same as *ontogenesis*.—2. Specifically or specially, the ontogenesis of an individual living organism; the entire development and metamorphosis or life-history of a given organism, as distinguished from *phylogeny*.

ontographic (on-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ontograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to ontography.

ontography (on-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of beings, their nature and essence. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

ontologic (on-tō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *ontologique*; as *ontolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *ontological*.

ontological (on-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ontologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ontology; of the nature of ontology; metaphysical.—**Ontological proof**, the a priori argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary elements involved in the very idea of God. It has been stated by Anselm, Descartes, and Leibnitz.

ontologically (on-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of ontology; by means of or in accordance with ontology.

ontologism (on-tol'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *ontolog-y* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the human intellect has an immediate cognition of God as its proper object and the principle of all its cognitions. Ontologism was initiated by Marsilius Ficinus, and formulated and continued by Malebranche and by Gioberti. As formulated in certain selected propositions, the system was condemned by papal authority in 1861, and this decision was confirmed by others in 1862 and 1866. *Cath. Dict.*

ontologist (on-tel'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *ontologiste* = Sp. *ontologista*; as *ontolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ontology; one who studies ontology.

ontologize (on-tol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ontologized*, ppr. *ontologizing*. [< *ontolog-y* + *-ize*.] To pursue ontological studies; be an ontologist; study ontology.

ontology (on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *ontologie* = Sp. *ontología* = Pg. It. *ontologia*, < NL. *ontologia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr. *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being (neut. pl. *τὰ ὄντα*, existing things), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of being; that branch of metaphysics which investigates the nature of being and of the essence of things, both substances and accidents.

Ontology is a discourse of being in general, and the various or most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word being here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be. *Watts*, Ontology, ii. (*Fleming.*)

The first part of this metaphysic in its systematic form is *ontology*, or the doctrine of the abstract characteristics of Being. *Hegel*, Logic, tr. by W. Wallace, § 33.

The science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations is called *ontology*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vii.

ontosophy (on-tos'ō-fi), *n.* [< NL. *ontosophia* (Clauberg, died 1655), < Gr. *ὄν* (*ὀντ-*), being, + *σοφία*, wisdom.] Same as *ontology*.

onus (ō'nus), *n.* [< L. *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden. Hence ult. E. *onerous*, *exonerate*, etc.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, 'onus of proof.'

I again move the introduction of a new topic, . . . on me be the *onus* of bringing it forward.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the *onus* of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. *J. S. Mill.*

Onus probandi (literally, 'the burden of proving'), the burden of proof—that is, the task of proving what has been alleged. This usually rests upon the person or side making the charge or allegation, but sometimes with the other, as in some cases when the allegation is a negative, or when the fact lies peculiarly within the knowledge of the other and he is under a duty of disclosure.

onward, onwards (on'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *on*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] 1. By or in advance; forward; on; toward the front or a point ahead; ahead: as, to move *onward*, literally or figuratively.

When the cloud was taken up from over the tabernacle, the children of Israel went *onward* in all their journeys.
Ex. xl. 36.

And this shall seem, as partly 'tis, their own
Which we have goaded *onward*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 271.

2. Forward; continuously on.

Nature, sovereign mistress over wrack,
As thou goest *onwards*, still will pluck thee back.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxvi.

Still *onward* winds the dreary way.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

3. Forth; forward in time.

But say
That death be not one stroke, as I supposed,
Bereaving sense, but endless misery
From this day *onward*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 811.

=Syn. *Forward*, *Onward*. See *forward*[1].

onward (on'wärd), *a.* [< *onward*, *adv.*] 1. Advancing; moving on or forward.

No doubt vast eddies in the flood
Of *onward* time shall yet be made.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

2. Forward; forwarding: said of progress or advancement.

The *onward* course which leadeth to immortality and honour. *Chalmers*, Sabbath Readings, II. 198.

The world owes all its *onward* impulses to men ill at ease. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xx.

3. Advanced as regards progress or improvement; forward.

Within a while Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

onwardness† (on'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being onward or advanced; advance; progress. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 7.

onwards, *adv.* See *onward*.

onwry†, *a.* A variant of *unwry*. *Chaucer*.

ony (ō'ni), *a.* and *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *any*.

onycha (on'i-kä), *n.* [< L. *onycha*, acc. of *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel: see *onyx*.] 1. The shell or operculum of a species of mollusk, found in India and elsewhere, and emitting, when burned, a musky odor. In Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" the onycha of the following quotation is identified as the operculum of some species of *Strombus*, which has a claw-like shape and a peculiar odor when burned. This object is also said to have been known in old works on materia medica by the names *unguis odoratus*, *blatta Byzantina*, and *devil's-claw*.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha* [L. *onycha*, acc., Vulgate, translating Heb. *shecheleth*].
Ex. xxx. 34.

2. The onyx.

onychauxis (on-i-kâk'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), finger-nail, + *αὔξειν*, increase.] Increase in the substance of the nail, whether as simple thickening or as a general enlargement of its entire substance.

onychia[1] (ō-nik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), finger-nail: see *onyx*.] Suppurative inflammation in proximity to the finger-nail. See *paronychia*.—**Onychia maligna**, a perverse suppurative inflammation of the nail-bed, occurring spontaneously in persons with vitality exhausted by chronic disease.—**Onychia parasitica**, onychomycosis.

Onychia[2] (ō-nik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *onyx* (*onych-*), a kind of mussel: see *onyx*, *onycha*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, founded by Hübner in 1816. (*b*) A genus of cynipidous hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Figitinæ*, founded by Walker in 1835. Three North American and several European species are described. Like the rest of the *Figitinæ*, and unlike most other *Cynipidæ*, they are all parasitic.

2. A genus of cephalopods.

onychia[3], *n.* Plural of *onychium*.

onychian (ō-nik'i-an), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Onychii* or *Onychoteuthidæ*.

onychite (on'i-kīt), *n.* [< L. "*onychites*, *onychitis*, < Gr. *ὀνιχίτης*, *ὀνιχῖτις*, sc. *λίθος*, a kind of yellowish marble, < *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), onyx, etc.: see *onyx*.] An Oriental alabaster (aragonite) consisting of carbonate of lime, white with yellow and brown veins, at present found in Algeria, Mexico, and California. It is believed by King to have been the ancient *murrine*. Pliny and other authors mention fabulous sums as having been paid for vases of onychite.

onychitis (on-i-kī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the soft parts about the nail; paronychia.

onychium (ō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *onychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀνύχιον*, a little claw, dim. of *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw: see *onyx*.] A little claw; specifically, in *entom.*, a small appendage of the terminal joint of the tarsus of many insects, between the two claws with which the tarsus usually ends. The onychium may bear an appendage called *paronychium*. Also called *pseudonychium*, and in diptera *empodium*.

onychogryposis (on″i-kō-gri-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *γρύπωσις*, a crooking, hooking: see *gryposis*.] Thickening and curvature of the nails. Also, erroneously, *onychogryphosis*.

onychomancy (on'i-kō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of the finger-nails. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 96.

onychomycosis (on″i-kō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + NL. *mycosis*.] Disease of the nail caused by the presence of a fungus, usually *Trichophyton tonsurans*, rarely *Achorion Schönleinii*.—**Onychomycosis circinata**, Same as *onychomycosis trichophytina*.—**Onychomycosis favosa**, onychomycosis caused by *Achorion Schönleinii*.—**Onychomycosis trichophytina**, onychomycosis caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

onychonosos (on-i-kon'ō-sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the nails.

onychopathic (on″i-kō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Pertaining to or affected with disease of the nails.

Onychophora (on-i-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An order of *Myriapoda* established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus*. Also called *Peripatidea*, *Malacopoda*, and *Onychopoda*.

onychophoran (on-i-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [As *Onychophora* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Onychophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Onychophora*.

onychophorous (on-i-kef'ō-rus), *a.* [As *Onychophora* + *-ous*.] Same as *onychophoran*.

onychosis (on-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail, claw, + *-osis*.] Disease of the nails.

onyer†, *n.* See *oneyer*.

onym (on'im), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄνυμα*, a dial. (Æolic) form (used also in Attic in comp. *-ο-ωνυμος*, *-ωνυμος*) of *ὄνομα*, Ionic *οὔνομα*, a name: see *name*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the technical name of a species or other group, consisting of one or more terms applied conformably with some recognized system of nomenclature.

The word *onym* supplies the desiderata of brevity in writing, euphony in speaking, plastic aptitude for combinations, and exactitude of signification.
Coues, The Auk, 1884, p. 321.

onymal (on'i-mal), *a.* [< *onym* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to an onym or to onymy.

onymatic (on-i-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ὄνυμα*(*τ-*), a name, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting in the technical nomenclature of a science.

A new *onymatic* system of logical expression.
W. S. Jevons, Encyc. Brit., VII. 66.

onymize (on'i-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *onymized*, ppr. *onymizing*. [< *onym* + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to make use of onyms; apply a system of nomenclature.

onymy (on'i-mi), *n.* [< *onym* + *-y*[3] (after *synonymy*, etc.).] In *zoöl.*, the use of onyms; a system of nomenclature.

onyst, *adv.* An obsolete form of *once*[1].

onyx (on'iks), *n.* [In ME. *oniche*, < OF. *oniche*, *onyche*, F. *onyx* (after L.) = Sp. *onique*, *oniz* = Pg. *onix* = It. *onice*, < L. *onyx* (*onych-*), < Gr. *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a nail (of a human being), a claw or talon (of a bird), a claw (of a beast), a hoof (of horses, oxen, etc.), a thickening in the cornea of the eye, a veined gem, the onyx, in L. also a kind of yellowish marble; = L. *unguis*, a nail (< *ungula*, a hoof). See *nail*.] 1. A variety of quartz, closely allied to agate, characterized by a structure in parallel bands differing in

color or in degree of translucency: in the better kinds the layers are sharply defined and the colors white with black, brown, or red. In many cases the contrast of color is heightened by artificial means. The ancients valued the onyx very highly, and used it much for cameos, many of the finest cameos in existence being of this stone. See cut under *banded*.

And the Degrees to gon up to his Throne, where he sittethe at the Mete, on is of *Oniche*, another is of Cristalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 276.

2. An infiltration of pus between the layers of the cornea, resembling a nail.—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. (*b*) A razor-shell; a bivalve of the family *Solenidæ*.—**Onyx marble**, a translucent, whitish, and partially iridescent variety of carbonate of lime, having a atalagmitic or more or less concentric structure, and hence bearing some resemblance to onyx, whence the name. It is a material of great beauty, and is used for cases of clocks, and for vases, table-tops, etc. It was known in ancient times and highly valued, especially for making small vases or cups for holding precious ointments. It was the alabastrites of the Romans, and is often called *Oriental alabaster*, although a carbonate and not a sulphate of lime. The ancient quarries of this material, of which knowledge had long been lost, were rediscovered in Egypt about 1850, and furnish a highly prized ornamental stone. The chief supply at the present time, however, comes from Algeria, where it occurs in large quantity and of fine quality. A similar stone, known as *Mexican onyx* or *Tecalli marble*, has been discovered within the past few years in Mexico, and has already come into somewhat extensive use in the United States and elsewhere.

onyxis (ō-nik'sis), *n.* An ingrowing nail.

onza de oro (on'zä dā ō'rō). [Sp.: *onza*, ounce; *de*, of; *oro*, gold: see *ounce*[1], *de*[2], *or*[3].] A large gold coin struck during the nineteenth century by some of the South American republics, and by Spain in the latter part of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century. It was worth about $16. Also called *doblon*. See *doubloon*.

oo†, *a.* Same as *o*[4].

oobit (ō'bit), *n.* Same as *oubit*. *Jamieson.*

oöblast (ō'ō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A bud or germ of an ovum; a primitive or formative ovum not yet developed into an ovum.

oöblastic (ō-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *oöblast* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to oöblasts or budding ova.

oöcymba (ō-ō-sim'bä), *n.*; pl. *oöcymbæ* (-bē). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg, + *κύμβη* (= L. *cymba*), a boat: see *cymba*.] A pterocymba whose opposed pleural and proral pteres are conjoined, producing a spicule of two meridional bands. *Sollas.*

oöcymbate (ō-ō-sim'bāt), *a.* [< *oöcymba* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of or pertaining to an oöcymba.

oöcyst (ō'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν* (= L. *ovum*), an egg (see *ovum*), + *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an ovicell; a sac or pouch serving as a receptacle of the eggs of certain polyzoans, to the cells of which it is attached; a kind of oötheca or oöstegite.—2. In *bot.*, same as *oögonium*. [Rare.]

oöcystic (ō-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *oöcyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an oöcyst: as, an *oöcystic* chamber.

oodles, oodlins (ö'dlz, öd'linz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Abundance; a large quantity. [Tennessee.]

All you lack 'a the feathers, and we've got *oodles* of 'em right here. *The Century*, XXXIII. 846.

oœcial (ō-ē'si-al), *a.* [< *oœcium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an oœcium.

oœcium (ō-ē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *oœcia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, egg, + *οἶκος*, house.] One of the bud-like cells or cysts of some polyzoans, as the marine gymnolæmatous forms of the order, which are specially formed to receive the ova, and in which the ova are fecundated; the kind of ovicell or oöcyst which a moss-animalcule may have.

oögamous (ō-og'a-mus), *a.* [< *oögam-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or being reproduced by oögamy.

It is evident that we have before us an intermediate case between the ordinary forms of *oogamous* and isogamous conjugation. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 164.

oögamy (ō-og'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the conjugation of two gametes of dissimilar form: contrasted with *isogamy*.

oögenesis (ō-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] The genesis or origin and development of the ovum.

oögenetic (ō″ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *oögenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to oögenesis.

oögeny (ō-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] Oögenesis.

oöglœa (ō-ō-glē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γλοία*, glue: see *glœa*.] Same as *egg-glue*.

oögone (ō'ō-gōn), *n.* [< *oögonium*.] Same as *oögonium*.

oögonium (ō-ō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *oögonia* (-ä). [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γονή*, generation.] In *bot.*, the female sexual organ in certain cryptogamic plants. It is usually a more or less spherical sac, without differentiation into neck and venter as in the archegonium, and contains one or more oöspheres, which after fertilization become oöspores. Compare *antheridium*, and see cut under *conceptacle*.

The *oögonium* is the female reproductive organ, and the antheridium the male. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 243.

Lying amidst the filamentous mass . . . are seen numerous dark pear-shaped bodies, which are the *oögonia*, or parent-cells of the germ-cells.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 328.

oögraph (ō'ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device for drawing accurately the outline of a bird's egg. There are various forms of the machine, consisting essentially of some suitable device for holding the egg steadily upon the paper while a perpendicular pencil with its point on the paper travels around the egg, and thus traces a line. The pencil is adjusted vertically against the egg, during its transit, by a light pressure, such as that of an elastic band.

oöidal (ō-oi'dal), *a.* [< **oöid* (< Gr. *ᾠοειδής*, like an egg, < *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *εἶδος*, form) + *-al*.] Resembling an egg in form; egg-shaped; ovoid. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 319.

ookt, *n.* A Middle English form of *oak*.

ooketook (ö'ke-tök), *n.* [Eskimo.] The urson or Canada porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatus*.

oolackan (ö'la-kan), *n.* Same as *eulachon*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, XXXIX. 59. Also *oolahan*.

oolak (ö'lak), *n.* [E. Ind. *ulak* (?).] A freight-canoe of the Hoogly and central Bengal, which surpasses most other river-boats in its speed under sail. It has a sharp stem, and the sides slightly rounded, and is easily steered with an oar. *Imp. Dict.*

oölemma (ō-ō-lem'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *λέμμα*, peel, skin.] The vitelline membrane of an ovum.

oölite (ō'ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *λίθος*, a stone.] **I.** *n.* A granular limestone each grain of which is more or less completely spherical, and made up of concentric coats of carbonate of lime formed around a minute nucleus, which is usually a grain of sand: so called from the resemblance of the rock to the roe of a fish. The term *oölite* gave the name to an important series of fossiliferous rocks—the Oölite of English and the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. *Oölitic* as thus employed is, however, obsolescent in England. The series was called *oölitic* from the fact that it is largely made up of limestone having that peculiar structure. The following are the generally recognized subdivisions of the Oölitic or Jurassic system in England: the Upper or Portland Oölite, comprising the Purbeckian, Portlandian, and Kimmeridgian; the Middle or Oxford Oölite, comprising the Corallian and Oxfordian; and the Lower or Bath Oölite, comprising the Great Oölite group, the Fuller's Earth, and the Inferior Oölite. Beneath this comes the Lias. See *Jurassic*.

II. *a.* Same as *oölitic*.

oölitic (ō-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *oölite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to oölite; composed of oölite; resembling oölite.—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite*.

oölitiferous (ō″ō-li-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *oölite* + *-ferous*.] Producing oölite or roe-stone.

oolly (ö'li), *n.*; pl. *oollies* (-liz). [E. Ind.] In *Indian metal-working*, a small lump of steel as it leaves the melting-pot, especially of Wootz steel.

oölogic (ō-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *oölog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *oölogical*.

oölogical (ō-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *oölogic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to oölogy.

oölogically (ō-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of oölogy, or in an oölogical manner: as, to classify birds *oölogically*.

oölogist (ō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *oölog-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in oölogy.—2. A collector of birds' eggs.

The leaves and the protective coloring of most nests baffle them [the crows and jays and other enemies of the song-birds] as effectually, no doubt, as they do the professional *oölogist*. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XXVI. 683.

oölogy (ō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The study of birds' eggs; the department of ornithology which treats of the nidification and oviposition of birds, the specific characters of egg-shells, and the classificatory conclusions which may be deduced therefrom. See *caliology*.—2. In a wider sense, the ontogeny of birds.

All that relates to . . . both the structure and function of the reproductive organs, and to the maturation of the product of conception, is properly *oölogy*; though the term is vulgarly used to signify merely a description of the chalky substance with which the egg of a bird is finally invested. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 216.

oolong (ö'long), *n.* [< Chin. *oolung*, < *oo* or *woo*, black, + *lung*, dragon.] A variety of black tea with the flavor of green tea. Also written *oulong*.

oömeter (ō-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An apparatus for measuring eggs; a mechanical contrivance for taking exact measurements of eggs.

oömetric (ō-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *oömeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of eggs; of or pertaining to an oömeter.

oömetry (ō-om'et-ri), *n.* [As *oömeter* + *-y*.] The measurement of eggs.

oomiak (ö'mi-ak), *n.* [Eskimo.] A large boat made of skin, used by the Eskimos. It is almost always manned by women, and is hence frequently called the women's boat. It is from 20 to 30 feet long, and is rowed with shovel-shaped oars, and sometimes helped on by the aid of a small sail. Also spelled *oomiac*.

During the return voyage after my rescue, the Bear was visited by an *oomiak* and kayak filled with Eskimo, one of whom was tattooed.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, App. vi., p. 355.

Oömycetes (ō″ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a mushroom.] A class of phycomycetous fungi, including those fungi in which the sexual process attains its highest development. It embraces, according to the most recent authorities, the four orders *Peronosporeæ*, *Ancylisteæ*, *Monoblepharideæ*, and *Saprolegnieæ*.

oont, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *one*.

oon-t. An occasional Middle English form of *un-*[1].

oonest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*[1].

oonhedt, *n.* A Middle English form of *one-head*.

oönin (ō'ō-nin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-in*[2].] Same as *albuminin*.

oonlit, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *only*.

oonst, *interj.* Same as *zounds*.

Oons, haven't you got enough of them?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

oop (üp), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *whip*.] 1. To bind round with thread or cord, whip: as, to *oop* a splice; to *oop* it round with thread. Hence—2. To unite; join.

oopak (ö'pak), *n.* [Chinese: a Cantonese pronunciation of *Hupeh*, < *hu*, lake (referring to the Tung-Ting Lake), + *peh*, north.] A variety of black tea grown in the province of Hupeh, central China. *Imp. Dict.*

oöphoralgia (ō″ō-fō-ral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, same as *ovarialgia*.

oöphore (ō'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *oöphoron*.] The segment or stage of the life-cycle of the *Pteridophyta* and *Bryophyta* that bears the sexual organs. Compare *sporophore*, or that stage in which non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne.

oöphorectomy (ō″ō-fō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *oöphoron* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, excision.] In *surg.*, excision of an ovary.

oöphoridium (ō″ō-fō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *oöphoridia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος* (< *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, one of those sporanges of *Lycopodiaceæ* which contain the larger or female spores.

oöphoritis (ō″ō-fō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of an ovary; ovaritis.

oöphoro-epilepsy (ō-of″ō-rō-ep'i-lep-si), *n.* In *pathol.*, epilepsy dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoromania (ō-of″ō-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < *oöphoron* + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity dependent on ovarian irritation.

oöphoron (ō-of'ō-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *ovarium*, *ovary*.

oöphyte (ō'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *oöphore*.

oöpoda (ō-op'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The elements of the sting or modified ovipositor of insects, mostly composed of three pairs of blade-like parts chiefly concerned in egg-laying. They are regarded by some as homologous with limbs, whence the name.

oöpodal (ō-op'ō-dal), *a.* [< *oöpoda* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the oöpoda.

oort, *n.* A Middle English form of *orc*[1].

oorali (ö-rä'li), *n.* Same as *curari*.

oorial (ö'ri-al), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wild sheep, *Ovis cycloceros*, or *O. blanfordi*, a native of Asia.

oorie, ourie (ö′ri), *a.* [< Icel. *ūrigr*, wet, < *ūr*, a drizzling rain.] 1. Chill; having the sensation of cold; drooping; shivering.

List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,
I thought me on the *ourie* cattle.
Burns, A Winter Night.

2. Bleak; melancholy. *Galt.* [Scotch in both uses.]

oösperm (ō′ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *oöspore*.—2. A fertilized ovum. *Huxley and Martin*, Elem. Biol., p. 4.

oöspermosporе (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *biol.*, a fertilized product of sexual intercourse; a fecund spore or its equivalent; a zygospore or zygote.

oöspermosporous (ō-ō-spėr′mō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *oöspermospore* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to an oöspermospore, or having its character.

oösphere (ō′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] In cryptogams, the naked nucleated spherical or ovoid mass of protoplasm in the center of the oögonium, which after fertilization develops the oöspore.

The *oösphere* is never motile, and in most cases it remains within the parent plant until long after it is fertilized. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 243.

Oöspora (ō-os′pō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρα*, a spore, seed.] Same as *Oösporeæ*.

oösporange (ō′ō-spō-ranj), *n.* [< *oösporangium*, q. v.] Same as *oösporangium*.

oösporangium (ō″ō-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *oösporangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel: see *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The unilocular zoösporangia of certain fucoid algæ (*Phæosporeæ*): a name originally given by Thuret, recently not much used. Compare *trichosporangium*. (*b*) Same as *oöphoridium*.

Oöspore.
Part of mycelium of grape-mildew, *Peronospora viticola*, bearing an oögonium which contains a dark-colored roughened oöspore. (After Farlow.) (Magnified.)

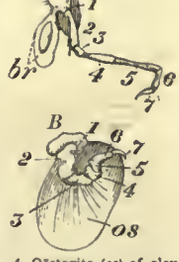
oöspore (ō′ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, in cryptogamic plants, the immediate product of the fertilization of the oösphere. The oöspore differs from the oösphere structurally in having a hard cell-wall of cellulose, and physiologically in possessing the power of germination and growth after a period of rest. Also *oösperm*. See cut under *conceptacle*.

The product of the sexual process, the fertilized oösphere, is termed the *oöspore*. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 609.

Oösporeæ (ō-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as E. *oöspore* + *-eæ*.] The third of the seven primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as proposed by Bessey (Botany, p. 243), characterized by the production of oöspores. This division contains *Volvox* and its allies, the *Œdogoniaceæ*, the *Cœloblastæ*, and the *Fucaceæ*. Later systematists make varying disposition of the several orders.

oösporic (ō-ō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *oöspore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *oösporous*.

oösporiferous (ō″ō-spō-rif′ę-rus), *a.* [As *oöspore* + *-i-ferous*.] In *bot.*, bearing oöspores.



A. Oöstegite (*os*) of eleventh somite of *Amphithoë*, an amphipod; *br*, branchia; 1–7, the seven joints of the leg. *B*. Oöstegite (*os*) of *Cymothoë*, an isopod, on ninth somite; 1–7, the seven joints of the leg.

oösporous (ō′ō-spō-rus), *a.* [< *oöspore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or producing oöspores. Also *oösporic*.

oost†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[1].

ooste†, *n.* A Middle English form of *host*[2].

oöstegite (ō-os′te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *στέγειν*, cover, + *-ite*[2].] An egg-covering or case for ova, formed in certain crustaceans, as amphipods and isopods, by a laminar expansion of the limbs of certain somites of the body. See *Amphipoda*, *Isopoda*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Amphithoë*.

oöstegitic (ō-os-te-jit′ik), *a.* [< *oöstegite* + *-ic*.] Covering or incasing eggs; having the nature or office of an oöstegite.

oötheca (ō-ō-thē′ką), *n.*; pl. *oöthecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] 1. An egg-case containing eggs arranged in one of several different ways, as that of the cockroach or rearhorse.—2†. In *bot.*, a sporangium of ferns.

oöthecal (ō-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *oötheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing eggs; having the nature or office of an oötheca.

oötocia (ō-ō-tō′si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ᾠοτοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs: see *oötocous*.] The discharge of an ovum from the ovary; ovulation.

oötocoid (ō-ot′ō-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Oötocoidea*. [The word has been used by Dana as synonymous with *semioviparous*; but part of his supposed oötocoid mammals have since been ascertained to be oötocous or truly oviparous.]

II. *n.* A member of the *Oötocoidea*, as a marsupial or monotreme.

Also *oötocoidean*.

Oötocoidea (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs (see *oötocous*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In Dana's system of classification, a division of the *Mammalia*, including the monotremes and marsupials, or implacental as distinguished from placental mammals: so called from the resemblance or relation of these mammals to oviparous vertebrates. The monotremes have since been ascertained to be oötocous.

oötocoidean (ō-ot-ō-koi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *oötocoid*.

oötocous (ō-ot′ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *ᾠοτόκος*, laying eggs, < *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, lay.] Oviparous.

ootrum (ō′trum), *n.* [E. Ind.] A white, silky, and strong fiber, from the stem of *Dæmia extensa*, a climbing plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, common in Hindustan. It has been recommended as a substitute for flax.

ooze (öz), *n.* [Formerly also *oose*, *ouse*, *ouze*, *oase*, *oaze*, *oze*, *oes*, etc.: with loss of orig. initial *w*; (*a*) partly < ME. *woose*, *wose*, *woos*, < AS. *wōs*, juice, liquor (= Icel. *rās*, wetness); (*b*) partly < ME. *wose*, *wase*, < AS. *wase* (not **wāse*, except perhaps by conformation with *wōs*, with orig. long vowel), mud, mire, slime, = OFries. *wase* = LG. *wees*, wet, ooze, mire, = OHG. *waso*, also *wasal*, MHG. *wase*, moist earth, sod, turf, G. *wasen*, sod, turf. Cf. Icel. *reisa*, mire, bog. It is not certain that (*a*) and (*b*) are related; but they have been confused. From Teut. are F. *vase*, Norm. *gase* = Pg. *vasa*, slime, ooze, F. *gazon* = Sp. It. dial. *gason*, sod, turf.] 1. Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently or yield easily to pressure.

Where these riuers mette, the wanes rose like surges of the sea, being full of mudde & *oose*.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

To ye intent that she might haue gone vp to the mid leg in *oes* or mire. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 32.

Specifically—2. Fine calcareous mud found covering extensive areas of the floor of the ocean. This deposit is largely made up of the remains of *Foraminifera*.

The fine muds and *ooze* deposited at considerable distances from the shore form beds admirably adapted for the preservation of the most delicate pelagic or deep-sea types which may happen to become imbedded in them.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. 170.

Or nursed, like the Python, in the mud
And *ooze* of the old Deucalion flood.
Whittier, The Double-Headed Snake.

3. A soft flow; a slow spring; that which oozes.

From his first Fountain and beginning *Ouze*,
Down to the Sea each Brook and Torrent flows.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

The only springs now flowing are small *oozes* of water issuing from the base of these slopes. *Science*, XIII. 131.

4. In *tanning*, a solution of tannin obtained by infusing or boiling oak-bark, sumac, catechu, or other tannin-yielding vegetable; the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Globigerina ooze.** See *globigerina-ooze*.—**Green ooze**, a name sometimes given to certain algæ which form greenish slimy masses upon various submerged objects.

ooze (öz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *oozed*, ppr. *oozing*. [< *ooze*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow as ooze; percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively.

Ile the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd; for it still *ooz'd* crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lilies!
Brooke, Conrade, A Fragment.

My valour is certainly going!—it is sneaking off!—I feel it *oozing* out, as it were, at the palms of my hands!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

2. To drip; be wet, as with water leaking through.

The little craft *oozed* as if its entire skin had grown leaky.
M. H. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

II. *trans.* To emit in the shape of moisture; drip.

The hardest eyes *oozed* pitying dews. *Alex. Smith.*

oozing (ö′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ooze*, *v.*] 1. That which oozes; ooze. *Keats.*—2. A slow spring.

It may be noted that, while the oil-deposits of America and Russia are several hundred miles inland, those of New Zealand are actually on the coast; so close, indeed, that the beach at New Plymouth is pitted with petroleum *oozings*. *Science*, XIV. 228.

Oözoa (ō-ō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] Unicellular animals, as infusorians: so called from their morphological resemblance to ova. Synonymous with *Protozoa* and *Acerita*.

oözoan (ō-ō-zō′an), *n.* [< *Oözoa* + *-an*.] A member of the *Oözoa*; a protozoan.

oozy (ö′zi), *a.* [= OFries. *wasic*, miry; as *ooze* + *-y*[1].] 1. Containing or resembling ooze; containing soft mud; miry.

Upon a thousand swans the naked Sea-Nymphs ride
Within the *oozy* pools. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 38.

Winding through
The claycy mounds a brook there was,
Oozy and foul, half choked with grass.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 112.

2. Oozing; trickling; dripping.

What *oozy* cavern or what wandering cloud
Contains thy waters. *Shelley*, Alastor.

op-. An assimilated form of *ob-* before *p*.

op. In *music*, an abbreviation of the Latin word *opus*, a work: used in citing a composer's works by their numbers.

opacate (ō-pā′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opacated*, ppr. *opacating*. [< L. *opacatus*, pp. of *opacare*, shade, < *opacus*, shady: see *opaque*.] To render opaque, dark, or obscure; darken; shade; cloud. *Boyle*.

opacite (ō-pā′sīt), *n.* [< L. *opacus*, opaque, + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, minute dark-colored, opaque, and formless scales or grains, often associated with magnetite, and too minute or too imperfectly developed to be referred to any distinct mineral species. Such minute objects are frequent alteration-products. Their composition is variable: they may be silicates or metallic oxids, or even graphitic in character.

opacity (ō-pas′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *opacities* (-tiz). [= F. *opacité* = Sp. *opacidad* = Pg. *opacidade* = It. *opacità*, < L. *opacita(t-)s*, shadiness, shade, < *opacus*, shaded, shady, dark: see *opaque*.] 1. The state of being opaque; opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency.—2. That which is opaque; an opaque body or object; an opaque part or spot.

The spokes of a coach-wheel at speed are not separately visible, but only appear as a sort of *opacity* or film within the tire of the wheel.
Huxley, quoted in H. Spencer's Prin. of Psychol., § 44.

3†. Darkness; obscurity.

Abandoning that gloomy and base *opacity* of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon, 1 John i. 5.

opacous (ō-pā′kus), *a.* [< L. *opacus*, shady: see *opaque*.] Same as *opaque*.

What an *opacous* body had that moon
That last chang'd on us!
Middleton, Changeling, v. 3.

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 418.

Suddenly the sound of human voice
Or footfall, like the drop a chemist pours,
Doth in *opacous* cloud precipitate
The consciousness that seemed but now dissolved
Into an essence rarer than its own.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

opacousness† (ō-pā′kus-nes), *n.* Imperviousness to light; opaqueness; opacity.

The *opacousness* of the sclerotis hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be lucid ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned.
Boyle, Works, II. 52.

opacular† (ō-pak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *opacus*, opaque, + *-ule* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *opaque*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 185.

opah (ō′pä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large and beautiful deep-sea fish of the family *Lamprididæ*, *Lampris guttatus*, conspicuous for its rich color, which is a brocade of silver and lilac, rosy on the belly and decorated with silvery spots. The flesh is red, and much esteemed. The opah attains a length of from 3 to 5 feet, and a weight of from 140 to 150 pounds, and is occasionally stranded upon either coast of the Atlantic.

opaket, *a.* and *n.* A former spelling of *opaque*.

opal (ō′pal), *n.* [= D. *opaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *opal*, < F. *opale* = Sp. *ópalo* = Pg. It. *opalo* (also, after the F. form, Pg. *opala* = It. *opale*), < L. *opalus*, < Gr. *ὀπάλλιος*, an opal; cf. Skt. *upala*, a precious stone.] A mineral consisting of silica like quartz, but in a different condition, having a lower specific gravity and hardness and being

without crystalline structure: it usually contains some water, mostly from 3 to 9 per cent. There are many varieties, the chief of which are—(*a*) *precious* or *noble opal* (including the harlequin opal), which exhibits brilliant and changeable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red, and which is highly valued as a gem; (*b*) *fire-opal*, which affords an internal red fire-like reflection; (*c*) *common opal*, whose colors are white, green, yellow, and red, but without the play of colors (*cacholong* has a milk-white or bluish-white color, resembling porcelain); (*d*) *semi-opal*, the varieties of which are more opaque than common opal (here belong the jasp-opal or opal-jasper and most wood-opal); (*e*) *hydrophane*, which assumes a transparency only when thrown into water; (*f*) *hyalite*, which occurs in small globular and botryoidal forms, colorless and transparent, with a vitreous luster; (*g*) *menilite*, which occurs in irregular or reniform masses, and is opaque or slightly translucent; (*h*) *fiorite*, *siliceous sinter*, or *geyserite*, the form of silica deposited by hot springs and geysers; and (*i*) *tripolite*, or infusorial earth formed of the silicious shells of diatoms. Formerly the opal was believed to possess magical virtues, as the conferring of invisibility when wrapped in a bay-leaf.

> Now . . . the tailor make thy doublet of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very *opal*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 77.

Opal glass. Same as *opalescent glass*. See *glass*.—**Opal-glass slip**, in a microscope, a piece of opal glass placed under the object upon the stage, to subdue or diffuse the light passing through the object.—**Opal plate**, in *photog.*, a plate of opal glass, whether prepared as a sensitized dry plate, or plain, or a celluloid film of a white color, used for making positives or porcelain pictures. Such a celluloid film is often called *ivory film*.

opal-blue (ō′pal-blö), *n.* Same as *basic blue* (which see, under *blue*).

opaled (ō′pald), *a.* [< *opal* + *-ed*2.] Rendered iridescent like an opal.

> A wreath that twined each starry form around,
> And all the *opal'd* air in colour bound.
> *Poe*, Al Aaraaf, i.

opalesce (ō-pa-les′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *opalesced*, ppr. *opalescing*. [< *opal* + *-esce*.] To give forth a play of colors like the opal; exhibit opalescence. [Rare.]

opalescence (ō-pa-les′ens), *n.* [< F. *opalescence*; as *opalescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The quality of being opalescent; iridescence like that of the opal; a play of colors milky rather than brilliant; the property of exhibiting such a play of color.

opalescent (ō-pa-les′ent), *a.* [< F. *opalescent*; as *opalesce* + *-ent*.] 1. Having variegated and changing colors like those of the opal.—2. Milky.—**Opalescent glass.** See *glass*.

Opalina (ō-pa-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *opalinus*, opaline: see *opaline*.] 1. The typical genus of *Opalinidæ*. They are simply ciliate, without special prehensile organs and with no contractile vacuole. *O. ranarum* swarms in the rectum of frogs.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

opaline (ō′pa-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *opalin* = Sp. Pg. It. *opalino*, < NL. *opalinus*, opaline, < L. *opalus*, opal: see *opal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or like opal; also, like some property of the opal; specifically, having an iridescence like that of the opal; bluish-white, reflecting prismatic hues, as the wings of certain insects.

II. *n.* 1. A semi-translucent glass, whitened by the addition of phosphate of lime, peroxid of tin, or other ingredients. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An opalina.

Opalinidæ (ō-pa-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliated *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Opalina*, occurring as endoparasites within the rectum and intestinal viscera of *Amphibia* and *Invertebrata*.

opalinine (ō′pa-lin-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opalinidæ*, or having their characters.

opalize (ō′pa-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opalized*, ppr. *opalizing*. [< *opal* + *-ize*.] To cause to resemble opal or to assume its structure or appearance: as, *opalized* wood. Also spelled *opalise*.

opal-jasper (ō′pal-jas″pėr), *n.* Same as *jasper-opal*.

opaloid (ō′pa-loid), *a.* Semi-translucent. See *opaline*, *n.*, I.

> Each lamp being enclosed within a ground [glass] or *opaloid* shade. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 643.

opaque (ō-pāk′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *opake*; < ME. *opake*, < OF. (and F.) *opaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *opaco*, < L. *opacus*, shaded, shady, darkened, obscure, such as to give or cast a shadow.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Shady; dark; hence, obscure.

> That honge hem uppe in place *opake* and drie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

2. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

> The purest glass and crystal quench some rays; the most *opaque* metal, if thin enough, permits some rays to pass through it. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 13.

3. In *entom.*, having no luster: said of surfaces or colors.—4. In *bot.*, mostly used in the sense of 'not shining,' or 'dull.'—**Opaque china.** (*a*) A name given to a fine pottery made at Swansea from about 1800. See *Swansea porcelain*, under *porcelain*. (*b*) A similar ware made at Spode, introduced in 1805. Also called *feldspar porcelain* and *ironstone china*.—**Opaque illuminator.** See *illuminator*.

II. *n.* Opacity.

> Thro' this *opaque* of nature and soul.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 43.

opaque (ō-pāk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opaqued*, ppr. *opaquing*. [< *opaque*, *a.*] To render opaque.

> What is the most simple, economical, and practical way of *opaquing* the backgrounds on negatives of furniture, so as to give prints showing only the object on the clear paper? *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 235.

opaquely (ō-pāk′li), *adv.* In an opaque manner; darkly; dimly.

opaqueness (ō-pāk′nes), *n.* The property of being opaque or impervious to light; opacity.

ope† (ōp), *a.* [ME. *ope*, a reduced form of *open*: see *open*, *a.*] Open.

> He foune the gate wyde *ope*, and in he rode.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 19.
>
> Tear down these blacks, cast *ope* the casements wide.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

ope (ōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *oped*, ppr. *oping*. [< *ope*, *a.* Cf. *open*, *v.*] To open. [Now only archaic.]

> Before you fight the battle, *ope* this letter.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 40.

opeidoscope (ō-pī′dō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ὀψ (ὀπ-), voice, + εἶδος, form, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating sound by means of light. It consists of a membrane upon which is a mirror. When the membrane is caused to vibrate by a sound, as that of the voice, the mirror exhibits this vibration on a screen by means of the movements of a ray of light reflected from it.

open (ō′pn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *open*, *opyn*, rarely *ope*, < AS. *open* = OS. *opan*, *open* = OFries. *open*, *opin*, *epen* = D. *open* = MLG. *open*, LG. *open*, *apen* = OHG. *offan*, *ofan*, *offan*, MHG. G. *offen* = Icel. *opinn* = Sw. *öppen* = Dan. *aaben*, open; in form as if orig. pp. of a strong verb, AS. **ūpan*, etc. (which does not appear), supposed to be < *up*, up; as if lit. 'lifted up,' as a tent-door, the lid of a box, etc. (cf. *dup*, orig. *do up*, open): see *up*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Unclosed, literally or figuratively; not shut or closed; hence, affording access, or free ingress and egress: as, an *open* door.

> On a sudden *open* fly
> With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
> The infernal doors. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 879.
>
> Wide *open* were his eyes,
> As though they looked to see life's mysteries
> Unfolded soon before them.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

(*a*) Unstopped: as, an *open* bottle. (*b*) Unsealed: as, an *open* letter. (*c*) Uncovered: as, an *open* jar; an *open* drain. (*d*) Without deck: as, an *open* boat. (*e*) Without protecting barrier of any kind: as, an *open* harbor or roadstead; an *open* gallery. (*f*) Exposed; liable; subject.

> I delighte not to laye *open* the blames of soe great Magistrats to the rebuke of the wooride.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Lay but to my revenge their persons *open*.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.
>
> The whole country lay *open* to inroads.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 83.

(*g*) Free from or without physical hindrance or impediment; clear; hence, free of access; affording free passage: as, the river is now *open* for navigation.

> Choose out a gift from seas, or earth, or skies,
> For *open* to your wish all nature lies.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

(*h*) Unfilled; unoccupied: as, the appointment is still *open*. (*i*) Undecided; unsettled or undetermined: as, an *open* question. (*j*) Not yet balanced or adjusted; not yet closed or wound up; subject to further additions: as, an *open* account or policy. (*k*) At liberty; free; as yet disengaged; not preoccupied or prepossessed; not forestalled; available: as, an *open* day; *open* to engagements. (*l*) Presenting no moral or logical hindrance or difficulty; morally or logically possible.

> O, were it only *open* yet to choose—
> One little time more—whether I'd be free
> Your foe, or subsidized your friend forsooth!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 258.

Of course, it is *open* to the creationist to say that no act of creation has taken place since man was called into being. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 35.

(*m*) Unrestricted; public; free to be used or enjoyed by all: as, *open* market; *open* competition.

> If Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is *open*.
> Acts xix. 38.
>
> As she hath
> Been publicly accused, so shall she have
> A just and *open* trial. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 205.
>
> Hee then presently gaue licenses to all the Vintners to keepe *open* house. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32.

2. Uninclosed; not inclosed or surrounded by barriers; accessible on all or nearly all sides; affording free ingress or access on all sides or on more sides than one: as, the *open* country; an *open* space; the *open* sea.

> In *open* places stand
> Their crosses vnto which they crooche, and blesse themselues with hand. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 385.
>
> We are in *open* field;
> Arming my battles, I will fight with thee.
> *Greene*, James IV., v.

Hence—(*a*) Not shut off or obstructed; unobstructed; free; clear: as, the *open* air; an *open* view; *open* day.

> Fowl that may fly above the earth in the *open* firmament of heaven. Gen. i. 20.
>
> Dreaming by night under the *open* sky.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 514.

(*b*) Not obstructed by ice or frost; clear of ice: as, *open* water in the polar seas; hence, as applied to weather or the seasons, not marked by ice and snow; mild; moderate: as, *open* weather.

> Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? *Swift*.

3. Not drawn, folded, or rolled together; unclosed; unfolded; expanded; spread out; parted; apart: as, an *open* hand; an *open* flower; in *open* order.

> He had in his hand a little book *open*. Rev. x. 2.
>
> I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus,
> The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
> With *open* mouth swallowing a tailor's news.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 195.
>
> I tried on my riding-cloth suit with close knees, the first that ever I had; and I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot, to wear any other *open* knees after them.
> *Pepys*, Diary, June 12, 1662.

Hence—4. Free in giving or communicating; liberal; generous; bounteous.

> His heart and hand both *open*, and both free;
> For what he has he gives; what thinks, he shows.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 100.

5. Containing apertures; perforated; of a loose texture: as, *open* work.

> The following varieties of *open* red woods are used to a greater or less extent [in dyeing].
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 331.

6. Not concealed; plain in the sight of all; exposed to view: as, *open* shame.

> Some men's sins are *open* beforehand, going before to judgment. 1 Tim. v. 24.

7. Free from concealment, dissimulation, reserve, or disguise; not secret or secretive; plain and aboveboard; candid; frank; free-spoken; ingenuous: as, an *open* face; an *open* avowal; an *open* enemy; *open* defiance.

> Come, you are a strange *open* man, to tell everything thus. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.
>
> Tom struts a soldier, *open*, bold, and brave.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 153.
>
> Be explicit, be *open* in the most unbounded manner, and deal like a man of sense. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 432.
>
> The great lords
> Banded, and so brake out in *open* war.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

8. Ready (to hear, do, see, or receive anything); attentive; receptive; amenable, as to reason, advice, influence, pity, etc.

> The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. Ps. xxxiv. 15.
>
> Ferdinand, though far from vindictive, was less *open* to pity than the queen. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

9. In *music*, See *open diapason*, *open harmony*, *open string*, etc., under the nouns.—10. Uttered with an unclosed or a less closed position of the mouth-organs: as, a sibilant is a more *open* sound than a mute; a vowel is more *open* than a consonant; *open* and close *e*.—11. Not closed by a consonant: said of a vowel, or a syllable ending in a vowel, upon which another vowel follows.

> These equal syllables alone require,
> Though oft the ear the *open* vowels tire.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 345.

12. In *elect.*, not forming a part of a closed circuit; not connected with other wires or with the earth so as to form a complete electric circuit.—13. In chemical and other industries, a term applied to steam admitted directly into a tank or vessel, and acting directly upon substances to be treated, as fabrics or yarns in dyeing, or materials in soap-making. Also called *wet-steam*, because as soon as admitted it begins to condense, and thus always holds in suspension a considerable percentage of water.—**Letters of open doors**, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, which are requisite where goods are to be poinded which are deposited in lockfast places.—**Open account.** See *account current*, under *account*.—**Open battery, bead-sight, charter, communion.** See the nouns.—**Open circuit**, in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12.—**Open contract.** See *contract*.—**Open credit.** See *credit*.—**Open crown.** (*a*) A crown without the arched-over or partly closed top, which form, in modern heraldry, is considered as essential to a crown of sovereignty; hence, the crown of a personage of rank less than sovereign; a coronet. (*b*) A badge or ornament resembling a coronet set upon the left shoulder or planted on the left breast of English effigies of the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries. It is thought to have been the indication of some rank or office, as that of yeoman of the crown, but this has not been verified.—**Open cut,** a prolonged excavation open at the top, made in constructing sewers, laying water-pipes, in entrances to tunnels, etc.: in contradistinction to *tunnel*.—**Open diapason, flank, front, gowan.** See the nouns.—**Open form,** in *crystal*. See *form*, 2.—**Open-field system.** See *field*.—**Open furnace,** in chemical operations, a furnace in which the flame passes through the interstices of the materials which, intermixed, form the charge, or impinges directly upon the mass to be heated: in contradistinction to *muffle-furnace*, in which the substance to be heated is inclosed in a muffle. See *muffle*1, 5.—**Open harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Open hawse, integral, letter.** See the nouns.—**Open head.** See *head*, *n.*, 6 (*r*).—**Open mandibles,** mandibles which are not entirely covered or concealed by the labrum.—**Open matter,** in *printing*, composition that contains many blanks.—**Open note.** See *note*1.—**Open order, pedal, pipe, policy, score.** See the nouns.—**Open season,** the time during which game, fish, etc., may be legally taken: opposed to *close season*.—**Open secret, stop, string, tone, verdict, wound,** etc. See the nouns.—**To break open, fly open,** etc. See the verbs.—**To keep open house.** (*a*) To keep a public-house or inn. (*b*) To be very hospitable; entertain many friends.—**To lay one open to.** See *lay*1.—**To throw open the door to.** See *door*.—**With open arms, doors,** etc. See *arm*1, etc.=**Syn. 2** and **6.** Uncovered, unprotected, exposed, obvious, public.—**7.** *Frank, Ingenuous,* etc. (see *candid*), unreserved, undissembling, artless, guileless.

II. *n.* An open or clear space.

> And race thro' many a mile
> Of dense and *open*. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

In open†, in public.

> Delos, who demys hit, is duly to say
> Shortly to shalkes—"a shewyng *on opun*."
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.
>
> The Lady Anne,
> Whom the king hath in secrecy long married,
> This day was view'd *in open* as his queen,
> Going to chapel. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 405.

The open. (*a*) The open country; a place or space clear of obstructions, especially clear of woods.

> The Ausfbei road, . . . now hiding in a cover of woods, now showing again in *the open*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 12.

(*b*) The open air.

> How soundly a man who has worked hard sleeps in *the open*, none but he who has tried it knows.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

open (ō′pn), *v.* [< ME. *openen*, < AS. *openian* = OS. *opanōn*, *oponōn* = OFries. *epenia* = D. *openen* = MLG. *openen*, *open* = OHG. *offanōn*, *offinan*, MHG. *offenen*, *öffenen*, G. *öffnen* = Icel. *opna* = Sw. *öppna* = Dan. *aabne*, open; from the adj.: see *open*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make open; cause to be open; unlock, unfasten, or draw apart or aside, and thus afford access or egress, or a view of the interior parts; make accessible or visible by removing or putting or pushing aside whatever blocks the way or the view; unclose.

> *Open* your purse, that the money and the matter may be both at once delivered. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 137.
>
> Within this paper all my joys are clos'd;
> Boy, *open* it, and read it with reverence.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.
>
> When other butchers did *open* their meat,
> Bold Robin he then begun.
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 34).

The Pilgrims being all admitted this day, the Church doors were lock'd in the evening, and *open'd* no more till Easter day. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

He [Walpole] knew that, for one month which is stopped with a place, fifty other mouths will be instantly *opened*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. To form by cutting, cleaving, removing, or pushing aside whatever impedes or hinders: as, to *open* a way, road, or path through the woods; to *open* a hole or breach in the enemy's walls.

> I will *open* rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys. Isa. xli. 18.

3. To pierce or cut into, and lay bare or make accessible: as, to *open* an animal; to *open* a wound.

> In most cases . . . it is necessary to *open* an abscess by an incision. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

4. To spread out; expand; unclose; unroll; unfold; extend: as, to *open* one's hand, a book, or a fan; to *open* ranks.

> Ezra *opened* the book in sight of all the people.
> Neh. viii. 5.

5. To lay bare; expose; exhibit; reveal; disclose: as, to *open* one's mind freely to a friend; to *open* one's grief or one's plans.

> They perceived he was not willing to *open* himself further, and therefore, without further questioning, brought him to the house. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> Come, come; *open* the matter in brief: what said she?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 136.
>
> My heart I'll *open* now, my faults confess.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Sharply he *opened* and reproved sin.
Foxe's Acts, etc., in Biog. Notice of Bradford, Works, [(Parker Soc., 1853), II. xxvi.

6. To unfold; expound; explain; interpret: as, to *open* a text.

> I will incline mine ear to a parable; I will *open* my dark saying upon the harp. Ps. xlix. 4.
>
> He answered by *opening* the parable of the workmen that were hired into the vineyard.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 370.

7. To expand or enlighten; enlarge; make receptive; render accessible to wisdom, knowledge, enlightenment, improvement, or new influences.

> Then *opened* he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures. Luke xxiv. 45.
>
> I feel my heart new *open'd*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 360.
>
> He must travel to *open* his mind.
> *Steele*, Guardian, No. 34.

8. To render accessible or available for settlement, use, intercourse, etc.: as, to *open* land; to *open* a country to trade: sometimes with *up*: as, to *open up* trade.

> The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abp. Abbot*, Descrip. of World.
>
> Next to the extension and development of the Empire comes the *opening up* of new countries.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 11.

9. To discover; come into view of. [Rare.]

> On the north side of Cape Bowden we *opened* a pretty little bay, of semicircular form.
> *McCormick*, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, II. 111.

10. To set in action; start; initiate; commence: as, to *open* a public assembly, a session of Congress, or Parliament; to *open* an exhibition; to *open* a shop; to *open* a correspondence, a discussion, a negotiation, proceedings, etc.

> You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind.
> *Dryden*, Epistle to the Whigs.
>
> At about 1800 yards the enemy *opened* fire from four guns. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 369.

11. To shuck or shell; remove the shell or husk from the meat or the fruit of, as an oyster; cut out.—**12.** In *law:* (*a*) To state (the case) to the court or jury, preliminary to adducing evidence; more specifically, to make the first statement for this purpose, and give evidence under it, before the adversary is allowed to do so. (*b*) To recall or revoke, as a judgment or decree, for the purpose of allowing further contest or delay.—**13.** In *malting*, to shovel up the edges and throw a portion of (the couched grain) toward the center of the couch, distributing it in such a manner as to leave a somewhat greater depth of grain at the edges than at the center of the couch. See *malting* and *couch*1, 5.—**Opened circuit.** See *circuit*, 12.—**Opened margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**To open a credit,** to accept or pay the draft of a correspondent who has not furnished funds.—**To open a foreclosure,** under the English law, to sue on the covenant to pay, which gives the mortgager a new right to redeem after foreclosure of that right.—**To open an account with.** See *account*.—**To open the ball, budget,** etc. See the nouns.—**To open up.** (*a*) To open effectually, in any sense of the verb *open*. (*b*) Specifically, to loosen the consistency or texture of; give a freer or less dense consistency or texture to.=**Syn. 1.** To uncover.—**5.** To exhibit, make manifest.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unclose; be opened or become open.

> *Open*, locks,
> Whoever knocks!
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 40.
>
> 'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true,
> Thy eyes first *open'd* on a billet-doux.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 118.
>
> Wide as a heart *opened* the door at once.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 26.

2. To afford access, entrance, egress, or view: as, a gate *opened* on the lane.

> The Pilgrim they laid in a large upper chamber, whose window *opened* towards the sunrising.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

3. To burst open; become parted, ruptured, or broken; gape.

> The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. Ps. cvi. 17.
>
> The clouds, methought, would *open*, and show riches
> Ready to drop upon me. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 150.

4. To burst and unfold; spread out or expand, as a bud or flower.

> Your virtues *open* fairest in the shade.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 202.

5. To become expanded or enlightened; become receptive or ready to receive.

> As the mind *opens*, and its functions spread,
> Imagination plies her dangerous art.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 142.

6. To begin; commence: as, sales *opened* at par; the exhibition *opened* yesterday; the story *opens* well. Often used elliptically, an object being understood: as, we *opened* on the enemy at once (that is, *opened* fire, or began the attack at once); he *opened* on him with vigor (that is, began to attack him with vigor).

> The first thus *open'd*: "Hear thy suppliant's call."
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 403.
>
> Suddenly a battery with musketry *opened* upon us from the edge of the woods on the other side of the clearing.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 353.

7. To begin to appear; become more distinct; expand before the eye on nearer approach or favorable change of position; become more visible or plain as position changes: as, the harbor *opened* to our view.

> There, interspersed in lawns and *opening* glades,
> Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

8. In *hunting*, to begin to bark on view or scent of the game.

> If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 209.
>
> They run forward, *open* upon the uncertain scent, and though, in fact, they follow nothing, are earnest in the pursuit. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

9. To yield or make (a certain quantity) when opened: said of oysters: as, to *open* well or badly; to *open* (at the rate of) six quarts per bushel. [Colloq.]

open† (ō′pn), *adv.* [< *open*, *a.*] Openly.

> We passed *open* before Modona vpon Mondaye that was the .xxvij. daye of Julye.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

openable (ō′pn-a-bl), *a.* [< *open* + *-able*.] Capable of being opened or unclosed; fitted to be opened.

open-air (ō′pn-ãr′), *a.* Outdoor; conducted or taking place in the open air; al fresco: as, *open-air* exercises; *open-air* sports; *open-air* life.—**Open-air manometer.** See *manometer*.

open-arset†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *openaree*, *opynars*; < ME. *openers*, < AS. *openears*, *openærs*, medlar, < *open*, open, + *ears*, arse: see *open* and *arse*.] The fruit of the medlar-tree.

> I fare as doth an *openers*;
> That like fruyt is ever leng the wers,
> Ttl it be roten in mullok or in stree.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 17.

openbill (ō′pn-bil), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus*.

Openbill (*Anastomus oscitans*).

open-breasted (ō′pn-bres″-ted), *a.* **1.** Open on the breast; that does not cover the breast or bosom: said of garments so made as to leave the breast or bosom exposed. — **2.** Open-hearted; not concealing thoughts or feelings; frank.

> Thou art his friend
> (The confidence he has in thee confirms it),
> And therefore I'll be *open-breasted* to thee.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 3.

open-cast (ō′pn-kast), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *mining*, a working open to the day; an openwork.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from such workings.

open-doored (ō′pn-dōrd), *a.* [< *open* + *door* + *-ed*2.] Accessible; hospitable.

> A house
> Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-door'd*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

open-dot (ō′pn-dot), *n.* In *lace-making*, a hole left in pillow-lace to lighten the more solid parts of the design.

opener (ōp′nėr), *n.* [< ME. **openere*, < AS. *openere*, opener, < *openian*, open: see *open*, *v.*] **1.** One who opens: as, a pew-*opener*.—**2.** A tool or machine used in opening. Specifically—(*a*) A tool used for opening tins or cans, as of potted meats, fruits, etc.; a can-opener. (*b*) In *cotton-carding*, etc., a machine for tearing open the tufts of cotton as they come from the bale, shaking out the dust, pulling the cotton apart, and preparing it for the lapper; an opening-machine. Sometimes called *cotton-picker*, and often combined with the lapper under the name of *opener-lapper*.

open-eyed (ō′pn-īd), *a.* With eyes wide open, as in wonder or watchfulness; watchful; vigilant. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 302.

open-handed (ō′pn-han′ded), *a.* **1.** Generous; liberal; munificent.—**2.** Handling two oars whose ends do not meet, as in the act of rowing: also said of the action itself: as, an *open-handed* rower; *open-handed* rowing.

open-handedness (ō′pn-han′ded-nes), *n.* Freeness in giving; liberality; generosity.

open-headed† (ō′pn-hed′ed), *a.* [< ME. *open-heeded, openheveded;* < *open* + *head* + *-ed*².] Bare-headed.

Open-heeded [var. *-heveded*] he hir say
Lokynge out at his dore upon a day.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 645.

open-hearted (ō′pn-här′ted), *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly.

I know him well; he's free and *open-hearted.* *Dryden.*

open-heartedly (ō′pn-här′ted-li), *adv.* In an open-hearted manner; generously; frankly.

open-heartedness (ō′pn-här′ted-nes), *n.* The character of being open-hearted; candor; frankness; sincerity.

open-hearth furnace. The form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in making steel by the Martin, Siemens, and Siemens-Martin processes. See *steel.*

opening (ō′pning), *n.* [< ME. *openyng,* < AS. *openung* (= G. *öffnung* = Sw. *öppning* = Dan. *aabning*), opening, manifestation, verbal n. of *openian,* open: see *open, v.*] 1. The act of making open, in any sense of the verb *open.*—2. A beginning; an initial stage; commencement: as, the *opening* of a poem; also, dawn; first appearance.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

3. A breach or gap; a hole or perforation; an aperture; specifically, in *arch.*, an unfilled part in a wall left for the purpose of admitting light, air, etc.—4. An open or clear space affording approach, entrance, or passage; an entrance.

Wisdom . . . crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the *openings* of the gates. Prov. i. 20, 21.

5. A clear, unobstructed, or unoccupied space or place; specifically, in the United States, a tract over which there is a deficiency of forest, trees being not entirely wanting, but thinly scattered over the surface as compared with their abundance in an adjacent region. The word is most frequently used with this meaning in Wisconsin and neighboring States on the west, and as the scattered trees are frequently oaks (*Quercus nigra*, jack-oak, and *Q. obtusiloba*, post-oak, are the most common species), such openings are often designated as *oak-openings.* Similar tracts in the more southern States, especially in Kentucky, are called *barrens* and *oak-barrens.*

I found it parted out into a great number of walks and alleys, which often widened into beautiful *openings*, as circles or ovals, set round with yews and cypresses, with niches, grottos, and caves, placed on the sides, encompassed with ivy. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

The trees, with very few exceptions, were what is called the "burr oak," a small variety of a very extensive genus; and the spaces between them, always irregular, and often of singular beauty, have obtained the name of "*openings*"; the two terms combined giving their appellation to this particular species of native forest, under the name of *Oak Openings.* *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, i.

6. A widening out of a crevice, in consequence of a softening or decomposition of the adjacent rock, which may still remain partly or wholly in its original position, or may have been entirely removed, so as to leave a vacant space of considerable width. In either case, the expanded crevice, or softened material in its vicinity, is called the *opening.* [Upper Mississippi lead region.]

7. An unoccupied place, position, course of action, business, etc., which may be entered, or the opportunity of entering it; a vacancy; an opportunity; a chance.—8. In *law*, the statement of the case made by counsel to the court or jury preliminary to adducing evidence: as, the *opening* for the plaintiff; the *opening* for the defendant. More specifically, the right to make such statement and adduce evidence before the adversary: as, if the defendant admits all the facts alleged, and only pleads new matter in defense, he has the *opening.*

9. In *chess-playing*, a mode of commencing a game; specifically, one of the numerous series of consecutive moves made at starting which are frequently played and which have been thoroughly investigated by chess analysts. In addition to the openings which involve a sacrifice of force for the sake of position, known as *gambits* (for which see *gambit*), the following are to be noted: *Fianchetto*, 1 P—K 4, P—QKt 3; *Four Knights' game*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3; *French game*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 3; *Giuoco Piano*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3, 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; *King's Bishop's opening*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4; *Knight's game of Ruy Lopez*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3, 3 B—Kt 5; *Petroff's defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—KB 3; *Philidor's defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, P—Q 3; *Staunton's opening*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 P—B 3; *Three Knights' game*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3 (or Kt—KB 3); 3 Kt—B 3; *Two Knights' defense*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—KB 3, Kt—QB 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; *Vienna opening*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—QB 3.—**Atrial opening, buccal openings, esophageal opening,** etc. See the adjectives.

opening-bit (ōp′ning-bit), *n.* A broach or reamer.

opening-machine (ōp′ning-ma-shēn′), *n.* Same as *picker.*

openly (ō′pn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *openly, opinly,* < AS. *openlīce* (= OS. *opanlīco, openlīco* = OFries. *epplik* = D. *openlijk* = OHG. *offanlīhho*, MHG. *offenlīche*, G. *öffentlich*), openly, < *open*, open: see *open, a.*] In an open manner. (*a*) Publicly; not in private; without secrecy: as, to avow one's sins and follies *openly.* (*b*) Candidly; frankly; without reserve or disguise.

open-minded (ō′pn-mīn′ded), *a.* 1. Having an open or unreserved mind; frank; candid.—2. Having a mind open or accessible to new views or convictions; not narrow-minded; unprejudiced; liberal.

open-mindedness (ō′pn-mīn′ded-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being open-minded or unreserved; frankness; candor.—2. Accessibility to new ideas or new tenets; freedom from prejudice; liberality.

open-mouthed (ō′pn-moutht), *a.* [= Icel. *opinmynntr* = Dan. *aabenmundet;* as *open* + *mouth* + *-ed*².] Having the mouth open. (*a*) Gaping, as with astonishment.

Uncle Glegg stood *open-mouthed* with astonishment at this unembarrassed loquacity.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 2.

(*b*) Clamorous; vociferous.

If I escape them, our malicious Councell, with their *open mouthed* Minions, will make me such a peace breaker (in their opinions in England) as will breake my necke.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 214.

(*c*) Greedy; ravenous; clamoring at the sight of game or prey.

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *open-mouth'd* dog. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 62.

openness (ō′pn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *opennesse,* < AS. **opennes, openys,* < *open*, open: see *open, a.*] The state or property of being open, in any sense of that word.

open-sesame (ō′pn-ses′a-mē), *n.* [< "*Open, sesame,*" a form of words by which, in the tale of the "Forty Thieves," in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the door of the robbers' cave was made to fly open.] A charm or form of words by which barriers or obstructions may be opened and access or free passage gained.

Laughing, one day she gave the key,
My riddle's *open-sesame.*
Lowell, The Pregnant Comment.

open-steek (ō′pn-stēk), *n.* A particular style of openwork stitching. The word is also used adjectively. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and *open-steek* hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

open-tide (ō′pn-tīd), *n.* 1†. Early spring, the time when flowers begin to open. The name was formerly applied in England to the period between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday, during which marriages were publicly celebrated. *Imp. Dict.* Also called *opetide.*

2. The time after corn is carried out of the fields. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

openwork (ō′pn-wėrk), *n.* 1. Any work, especially ornamental work, so made or manufactured as to show openings through its substance; specifically, fancy work done with thread of different kinds, such as knitting, netting, lace, and many kinds of embroidery; decoration of the simplest sort made with small openings set in regular patterns.—2. In *fort.*, a work or fortification which is not protected at the gorge by a parapet or otherwise.—3. In *mining*, a place where mining or quarrying is done open to the air, or uncovered by rock or earth. Also called *open working* and *open-cast.*

opera¹ (op′ę-ra), *n.* [= F. *opéra* = Sp. Pg. *opera* = D. *opera* = G. *oper* = Sw. Dan. *opera,* < It. *opera,* an opera, orig. composition as opposed to improvisation, < L. *opera*, f., work, connected with *opus* (*oper-*), neut., work, toil: see *opus.*] 1. A form of extended dramatic composition in which music is an essential and predominant factor; a musical drama, or a drama in music. The opera is one of the chief forms of musical art; on many grounds it is claimed to be the culminating musical form. At least it affords opportunity for the application of nearly every known resource of musical effect. Its historical beginning was doubtless in the musical declamation of the Greeks, especially in connection with their dramatic representations. The idea of a musical drama was perpetuated during the middle ages under the humble guise of mysteries or miracle-plays, in which singing was an accessory. The modern development began in Italy near the close of the sixteenth century, when an attempt was made to revive the ancient melodic declamation, an attempt which led directly to the discovery and establishment of monody and harmony in the place of the medieval counterpoint, of the recitative and the aria as definite methods of composition, and of instrumentation as an independent element in musical works. The modern opera involves the following distinct musical constituents, combined in various ways: (*a*) *recitatives*, musical declamations, mainly epic or dramatic in character, with or without extended accompaniment; (*b*) *arias, duets*, or *trios*, melodies for one, two, or three voices, constructed in a more or less strict musical form, predominantly lyrical in character, and usually with carefully elaborated accompaniments; (*c*) *choruses* and *concerted numbers* of various form, in which the dramatic element generally predominates, and which are often wrought into noteworthy climaxes of great musical and dramatic interest; (*d*) *instrumental elements*, including both accompaniments and independent passages, the former varying from the merest harmonic groundwork for declamation to a detailed instrumental commentary upon the dramatic emotions and situations as they succeed each other, and the latter including overtures, intermezzi, marches, dances, etc., which either introduce, connect, supply, or embellish the links in the chain of dramatic incident. To these may be added dancing, or the ballet, which is introduced either as an incidental diversion or as a component part of the dramatic action itself. In the older operas the successive numbers or movements are sharply separated from each other, while in recent ones the action is continuous except at one or two principal points. In Italy the opera has had an unbroken course of development since before 1600. It began to be diligently cultivated in France and Germany about 1650, and in England somewhat later. Every leading modern composer, except Mendelssohn, has contributed more or less to its literature. Italian operas have tended toward a lyrical extreme, to the neglect of dramatic consistency and truth, while German operas have strongly emphasized the romantic and strictly dramatic elements. French operas have often sought much for comic or spectacular effects. The Wagnerian theory of the opera presents some peculiarities, especially in the obliteration of the distinction between the recitative and the formal aria, in the remarkable elaboration of the orchestral effects, and in the unification of the poetic, musical, dramatic, and scenic elements, though these characteristics were foreshadowed in the works and theories of earlier masters. The maintenance of expensive opera-houses, with regular seasons of performances annually, is a matter of governmental appropriation in most European countries. The opera has therefore become a powerful factor in the social and artistic life of many cities. Operas are often described by such qualifying terms as *grand* or *serious, dramatic, comic*, etc. Grand operas have an elaborate plot, and the entire work is set to music; while comic operas frequently contain spoken dialogue. In common speech, *German opera* means opera in German; *Italian opera*, opera in Italian, etc. A *ballad-opera* is a light dramatic work into which ballads or popular songs are arbitrarily introduced.

An *Opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, Pref.

She went from *opera*, park, assembly, play.
Pope, To Miss Blount, on her Leaving the Town, l. 13.

2. The score or words of a musical drama, either printed or in manuscript; a libretto.—3. A theater where operas are performed; an opera-house.—4. The administration, revenue, and property of an Italian church or parish.

The picture by Duccio referred to was taken down for me some years since in order that it might be photographed. The picture being entirely under the control of the *Opera* of the cathedral, only the rector's permission was necessary, the Minister of Public Instruction having nothing whatever to do with it.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 419.

Comic opera. See *comic.*—**English opera.** (*a*) An opera sung in English. (*b*) Specifically, a ballad-opera (see def. 1).—**Grand opera,** a lyric opera conceived and performed in the most elaborate manner, without spoken dialogue: an arbitrary class of operas established by French musicians.—**Opera bouffe,** a comic opera, especially one of an extravagantly humorous character.—**Opera-season,** the season during which operas are regularly performed.—**Opera-troupe,** a troupe or company of singers employed in the performance of operas.

opera², *n.* Plural of *opus.*

operable (op′ę-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *opérable* = Sp. *operable,* < L. as if **operabilis,* < *operari*, work, operate: see *operate.*] Practicable.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

opera-cloak (op′ę-rą-klōk), *n.* A cloak of rich material and elegant in appearance, especially made for carrying into the auditorium at an opera-house or theater to put on in case protection is needed against cold air.

opera-dancer (op′ę-rą-dan′sėr), *n.* One who dances in ballets introduced into operas; a ballet-dancer.

opera-girls (op′ę-rą-gėrlz), *n.* The plant *Manisia saltatoria.*

opera-glass (op′ę-rą-glas), *n.* A small binocular non-inverting telescope, of a low magnifying power, designed to be used to aid vision in the theater; a lorgnette.

opera-hat (op′ę-rą-hat), *n.* A tall hat that can be compressed or folded up, and which, on being opened again, is held firmly in its shape by springs.

A flat *opera-hat*, as we used to call it in those days.
Dickens.

opera-house (op′ę-rą-hous), *n.* A theater devoted chiefly to the performance of operas or musical dramas.

operameter (op-ē-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *opera*, work, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of movements made by a part of a machine, as the turns made by a shaft, the oscillations of a working-beam, the delivery of sheets from a printing-press, or the reciprocations of a cross-head, etc., in a stated interval of time. The principles of construction are various. A common form has a ratchet-wheel connected with registering-disks, and an oscillating lever which by suitable mechanism is made to take up a single ratchet-tooth at each to-and-fro movement of a reciprocating or oscillating part, such as the cross-head of a steam-engine. Another form has a spear-pointed spindle which is connected with a registering mechanism, the whole implement being held in the right hand, and the point of the spindle being pressed into the center at the end of the shaft whose revolutions are desired to be counted. Also called *counter*, *speed-indicator*, and *revolution-indicator*. See *arithmometer*.

operance (op′ē-rans), *n.* [< *operan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of operating; operation. [Rare.]

> The elements,
> That know not what or why, yet do effect
> Rare issues by their *operance*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

operancy (op′ē-ran-si), *n.* [As *operance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *operance*.

operant (op′ē-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *operante*, < L. *operan(t-)s*, ppr. of *operari*, work: see *operate*.] **I.** *a.* Working; engaged in action; active; operative; effective.

> My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 184.

II. *n.* One who operates; an operator or operative; a worker or workman. [Rare.]

> No fractious *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity [manufacturing jokes] exercised upon us. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago.

opera-singer (op′e-rą-sing′ėr), *n.* A professional singer who takes part in operas.

operate (op′ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *operated*, ppr. *operating*. [< L. *operatus*, pp. of *operari* (> It. *operare*, *oprare* = Sp. Pg. *obrar*, *operar* = OF. *ouvrer*, F. *opérer*), work, labor, toil, have effect, < *opus* (*oper-*), neut., *opera*, f., work: see *opera*, *opus*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To perform or be at work; exert force or influence; act: with *on* or *upon* governing the object of the action: as, the sculptor *operates on* the clay or marble of which he makes his figures; a machine *operates on* the raw materials submitted to it.

> The fear of resistance and the sense of shame *operate*, in a certain degree, *on* the most absolute kings and the most illiberal oligarchies. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

2. Specifically, in *surg.*, to perform some manual act upon the body of the patient, usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, or otherwise to improve the physical condition.—3. To produce an effect; act; work: used absolutely.

> It is the certainty, and not the severity, of punishment which *operates* against the commission or repetition of crime. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i., note.
>
> Words, words, mere words, no matter from the heart;
> The effect doth *operate* another way.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 110.
>
> Where causes *operate* freely. *Watts.*
>
> The affair *operated* as the signal for insurrection.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

[The application of this word to the working of machinery, in such phrases as "the engine began to *operate*," is regarded as inelegant, and such a use of it is rare in England.]

4. To produce the desired or appropriate effect; act effectively; be effectual in producing the result intended: as, the medicine *operated* well.—5. To carry on speculative transactions; buy and sell speculatively: with *in:* as, to *operate in* stocks; to *operate in* oil. [Commercial cant.]—**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Act*, *Work*, etc. See *act*.

II. *trans.* 1. To effect; produce by action or the exertion of force or energy; accomplish as an agent; cause.

> It [Goethe's "Helena"] *operates* a wonderful relief to the mind from the routine of customary images.
> *Emerson*, History.

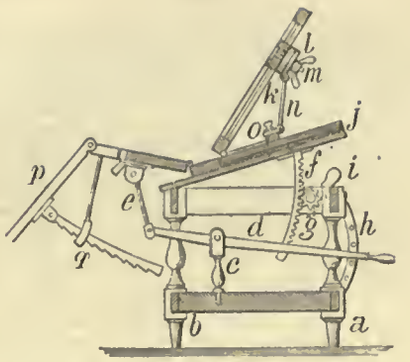
2. To direct or superintend the working of; cause to move or perform the acts desired; work: as, to *operate* a machine.

operatic (op-ē-rat′ik), *a.* [< *opera* + *-atic*[2].] Pertaining to, appropriate to, designed for, or resembling opera: as, an *operatic* air.

operatical (op-ē-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< *operatic* + *-al*.] Operatic.

operatically (op-ē-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an operatic manner; as regards the opera.

operating-table (op′ē-rāt-ing-tā′bl), *n.* The table on which the patient rests during a surgical operation. There are many forms and constructions of these tables, the accompanying cut illustrating a particularly complicated form made adjustable to place the patient in convenient positions for various operations.



Operating-table.

a, frame; *b*, base; *c*, upright support for lever *d*; *e*, link by which the support for the thighs is connected with the lever *d*; *h*, sector with pins for holding the lever *d* in adjustment; *f*, adjustable body-support, with adjustable back-support *k*; *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, adjustments for back-support *k*; *f*, *g*, *i*, adjustments for body-support *f*; *p*, support for calves, held in adjustment by the ratchet-bos *q*.

Ordinarily a simple firm table of the requisite height and length and about two feet wide is used, covered with blankets or a thin mattress.

operation (op-ē-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *operation*, *operacion*, < OF. *operation*, F. *opération* = Pr. *operacio* = Sp. *operacion* = Pg. *operação* = It. *operazione*, < L. *operatio(n-)*, < *operari*, work, operate: see *operate*.] 1. Action; working; agency; exertion of power or influence; specifically, in *psychol.*, the exertion of any mental power, especially an active power.

> Such Seruaunts as be of to muche speeche are yll of *operation*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.
>
> This latter they call Energia of ergon, because it wrought with a strong and virtuous *operation*.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.
>
> Freedom of *operation* we have by nature, but the ability of virtuous *operation* by grace.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.
>
> Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of your mud by the *operation* of your sun: so is your crocodile.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 30.

2. A specific act or activity.

> There are diversities of *operations*, but it is the same God which worketh all in all. 1 Cor. xii. 6.
>
> In the romance called The Knight of the Swan, it is said of Ydain duchess Roulyon that she caused her three sone to be brought up in "all maner of good *operacyons*, vertues, and maners." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 8.
>
> Attention, though closely related to the active side of the mind and illustrating the laws of volition, is a general condition of our mental *operations*.
> *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 73.

3. The course of action or series of acts by which some result is accomplished; process. (*a*) In *surg.*, the act or series of acts and manipulations performed upon a patient's body, as in setting a bone, amputating a limb, extracting a tooth, etc.

> While Gersdorff, of Strassburg, probably had used the ligature in amputation wounds for some years, it remained for the genius of Paré to give to amputations a comparatively firm position among surgical *operations*.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, I. 142.

(*b*) In *math.*, the substitution of one quantity for another, or the act of passing from one to the other, the second quantity being definitely related to the first, either in value or in form. An *operation* must not be confounded with the *process* by which the operation is effected. Thus, there is but one operation of extracting the cube root of a number, but there are several different processes. (*c*) In *war*, the act of carrying out preconcerted measures by regular movements: as, military or naval *operations*.

4. The state of being at work; active exercise of some specific function or office; systematic action: as, the machine is in *operation*.—5. Method of working; action.—6. Power exercised in producing an effect; peculiar efficacy of action; characteristic property or virtue.

> Harde chese hath these *operacyons*: it wyll kepe ye stomacke open; butter is holsome fyrst & last, for it wyll do awaye all poysons. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.
>
> A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold *operation* in it.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.
>
> Something that hath the *operation* to
> Make death look lovely.
> *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 6.

Not only the fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new *operation* is given to it, will amount to forgery—and this though it be afterwards executed by another person ignorant of the deceit.
Russell, Crimes and Misdemeanours, II. 619, quoted in [Encyc. Brit., IX. 413.

7†. Impulse; tendency to act.

> There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.
>
> I have *operations* which be humours of revenge.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 98.

Act and operation of law. See *law*[1].—**Adams's operation.** (*a*) An operation for ankylosis of the hip, involving subcutaneous section of the neck of the femur by a fine saw. (*b*) An operation for Dupuytren's contraction, consisting in the subcutaneous division of the contracted bands of the palmar fascia.—**Alexander's operation, Alexander-Adams operation,** the operation of shortening the round ligaments for the purpose of holding the uterus in its normal position.—**Allarton's operation,** the modern median operation for stone in the bladder, differing from the old, or *Marian operation*, in that the incision, made exactly in the median line, is carried further back to the apex of the prostate, and the finger is ordinarily used in dilating the prostate and the neck of the bladder.—**Amussat's operation.** (*a*) *Colotomy:* an operation by a transverse incision crossing the outer border of the quadratus lumborum. (*b*) *For vaginal atresia:* a method of dilatation by the use of the finger and dull instruments, rather than by cutting.—**Anel's operation for aneurism,** an operation involving ligation on the cardiac side, close to the aneurism.—**Annandale's operation,** an operation for dislocated cartilages of the knee-joint, involving the incision of the joint and stitching the cartilages in their proper position.—**Antyllus's operation for aneurism,** an operation in which ligation is practised above and below the aneurism, which is then opened and its contents evacuated.—**Arlt-Jaesche's operation for distichiasis,** dissecting the edge of the lid and the contained ciliary bulbs from the tarsus, removing a crescentic-shaped piece of skin from the lid above the flap, uniting the edges of the wound, and in this way transplanting the ciliary bulbs further away from the edge of the lids.—**Ayers's operation for extroverted bladder,** an operation involving the dissection of a long flap from the anterior wall of the abdomen, and its reversal so that the cuticular surface will be toward the exposed mucous membrane, and the union of the loosened skin of the sides in such manner as to cover the raw surface of the flap.—**Barden's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the shaft of the femur, and the fracture of the remaining part.—**Battey's operation,** the removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiological influence, as in dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, neuroses and psychoses presenting relations with the menstrual function, and in other disorders. Also called *spaying*, *normal ovariotomy*, and *oöphorectomy*.—**Bauden's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by the elliptical method.—**Béclard's operation for amputation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, both flaps being cut from within outward before disarticulation, the posterior one first.—**Beer's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract by the flap method.—**Billroth's osteoplastic operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue, by which the soft parts and lower jaw are divided in two places at the side of the jaw, and replaced after the tongue has been removed.—**Boutonnière operation.** (*a*) *For impermeable stricture:* external perineal urethrotomy by division through an opening made in the urethra just beyond the stricture. (*b*) The extraction of a nasal polypus by the aid of an incision made in the middle line of the soft palate.—**Bowman's operation,** an operation for stricture of the lacrymal duct.—**Brainard's operation for angular ankylosis of the knee,** the fracture of the shaft of the femur, after it has been drilled subcutaneously.—**Brasdor's operation for aneurism,** ligation immediately below the aneurism.—**Buchanan's operation.** (*a*) *For restoration of the lower lip:* the elevation of an oblique flap from each side of the chin, and the union of the two flaps in the middle, allowing the places whence they come to heal by granulation. (*b*) A medio-lateral operation of lithotomy, with an angular staff.—**Buck's chiloplastic operation,** an operation for supplying a deficiency in either lip by transplanting a portion of the other.—**Burckhardt's operation,** the opening of a retropharyngeal abscess from the outside of the neck.—**Burow's operation,** a plastic operation for the covering of a raw surface after the removal of a tumor or other morbid growth. It consists essentially in the removal of the integument from two equal triangles situated on opposite sides and extremities of a straight basal incision, dissecting up the obtuse-angled flaps thus formed, and pulling them so as to close the triangles.—**Burwell's operation,** the ligation of the carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the innominate artery or of the first part of the aorta.—**Cæsarean operation.** See *cæsarean section*, under *Cæsarean*.—**Calculus of operations.** See *calculus*.—**Calignani's operation,** resection of the inferior dental nerve through an incision made between the lobe of the ear and the angle of the jaw.—**Callisen's operation,** lumbar colotomy by a vertical incision.—**Capital operation,** in *surg.*, an operation involving some danger to life. Also called *major operation*.—**Carden's operation,** a combination of the circular and flap operations, in amputations, by first reflecting a rounded or circular flap of skin to serve as a cover or bonnet to the flat-faced stump then formed. In amputation at the knee, by this operation, the rounded flap is formed in front, and the femur is sawed at the base of the condyles.—**Carpue's rhinoplastic operation,** an operation for repairing the nose by taking a heart-shaped flap from the forehead. See *Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation* and *Indian rhinoplastic operation*.—**Chamberlaine's operation for ligation of the brachial artery,** an operation involving incision along the lower margin of the clavicle, with a second over the deltoid and pectoral muscles meeting the first nearly in the middle.—**Chassaignac's operation for amputation of the finger,** amputation of the finger with a single dorsal or palmar flap.—**Chassaignac's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue with the écraseur, by the suprahyoid method.—**Chopart's operation,** amputation through the calcaneo-cuboid and astragalo-scaphoid articulations; medio-tarsal operation.—**Civiale's operation,** a medio-bilateral operation of lithotomy.—**Cock's operation for stricture,** incision into the urethra behind the stricture, without a guide, leaving the stricture undivided.—**Complementary, direct, distributive operation.** See the adjectives.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an incision in the linea alba, above and below and to the side of the umbilicus.—**Cooper's operation for ligation of the external iliac artery** an operation by a semilunar incision, with convexity downward, from above the inner margin of the external abdominal ring to near the anterior superior spine

of the ilium.—**Davies-Colley's operation for talipes,** the removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus, without regard to the articulations.—**Delpech's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by incision along the delto-pectoral interval.—**Didot's operation for webbed fingers,** the taking of flaps from the dorsal and palmar surfaces of the attached fingers respectively, to form the contiguous interdigital surfaces.—**Dieffenbach's chiloplastic operation,** the restoration of the upper lip by a quadrangular flap, attached below on the level of the mouth, turned horizontally inward to meet a similar one of the opposite side.—**Dieffenbach's rhinoplastic operation,** the taking of a lance-shaped flap from the forehead for the repair of the nose.—**Dupuytren's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the external-flap method.—**Dupuytren's operation for stone in the bladder,** bilateral lithotomy.—**Dupuytren's operation for vaginal atresia,** an operation by combined incision and dilatation.—**Emmet's operation of colporrhaphy,** the sutural approximation of three equidistant, transverse, infracervical, denuded spots on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of the opposing edges of the folds thus formed after abrasion.—**Emmet's operation,** a hysterotrachelorrhaphy for cicatricial ectropium of the cervix uteri.—**Ferguson's operation,** a modification of Pirogoff's operation for amputation of the foot, in which the malleoli are not removed.—**Gant's operation,** an operation for vicious ankylosis of the hip-joint, by section below the trochanters.—**Goyrand's operation for ligation of the internal mammary artery,** an operation with an oblique incision two inches long, at the end of the intercostal space, near the edge of the sternum.—**Gritti's operation,** amputation at the knee, through the base of the condyles, with a large rectangular anterior flap including the patella, the inner sawed surface of which is applied to that of the femur.—**Guérin's operation,** an operation for amputation at the elbow-joint by an external flap.—**Guthrie's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from without inward.—**Hahn's operation,** nephrorrhaphy for floating kidney.—**Hancock's operation,** a combination of the subastragaloid amputation and Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, the sawn surface of the calcaneum being applied to that of the astragalus.—**Hey's operation,** amputation through the tarsometatarsal articulations, now usually understood as a disarticulation of the outer joints and section of the internal cuneiform.—**High operation,** lithotomy when the incision is made above the pubis. Also called *suprapubic operation.*—**Hodgson's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by a semilunar incision, just below the clavicle, terminating near the anterior margin of the deltoid.—**Hoin's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by the posterior-flap method.—**Holt's operation,** an operation for the rupture of urethral stricture by rapid dilatation.—**Hunter's** or **Hunterian operation for aneurism,** ligation of the artery on the cardiac side of the aneurism, at some distance from it.—**Identical, lateral,** etc., **operations.** See the adjectives.—**Indian rhinoplastic operation,** the restoration of the nose by means of a flap taken from the forehead.—**Jacque's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through an opening made in the cheek.—**Kocher's operation,** an operation for the excision of the tongue by an incision in the neck at the angle of the jaw, with removal of the glands so as to get far down to the base of the tongue.—**Langenbeck's operation,** a method of amputation by double flaps, cutting from without inward.—**Larrey's operation at the shoulder-joint,** amputation at the shoulder by the oval method.—**Lee's operation,** a modification of Teale's method of amputation of the leg, in which the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg, including only the superficial muscles.—**Le Fort's operation.** (*a*) A modification of Pirogoff's amputation of the foot, whereby the calcaneum is preserved in a more normal position. (*b*) *For procidentia uteri:* a denudation on the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina, and formation of longitudinal septum.—**Lines of operation.** See *line*[2].—**Lisfranc's operation.** (*a*) *At the shoulder-joint:* amputation at the shoulder by the anteroposterior-flap method. (*b*) A pure tarsometatarsal disarticulation. See *Hey's operation.*—**Lister's operation,** a modification of Teale's amputation, in which there is less difference in the length of the flaps, their angles being rounded, and the posterior one formed of skin and fascia only.—**Liston's operation,** a combination of the double-flap and circular operations in amputations, by first dissecting up two semi-oval flaps to serve as covers for the flat-faced stump.—**Liston's operation at the thigh-joint,** amputation by anteroposterior flaps, the flaps being cut from within outward, and disarticulation being effected before the posterior flap is cut.—**Liston's operation for excision of the upper jaw,** the complete excision of the upper jaw.—**Littré's operation,** inguinal colotomy.—**Loreta's operation,** an operation for cicatricial stenosis of the pylorus by divulsion with the finger.—**Major operation,** in *surg.*, same as *capital operation.*—**Malgaigne's operation.** (*a*) The *operation en raquette* of the French, a variety of the oval method of amputation of Scoutetten, applicable particularly to the thumb. (*b*) Subastragaloid operation.—**Manec's operation for amputation at the hip-joint,** amputation by a single long anterior flap made by transfixion, and then by disarticulating the joint and making a circular incision posteriorly.—**Marian operation,** the old median perineal operation for stone in the bladder. See *Allarton's operation.*—**M'Burney's operation,** an operation for the radical cure of hernia by exposing the sac and cutting it off at the neck and sewing up the cut edges.—**Minor operation,** in *surg.*, an operation of less magnitude and danger than a capital operation.—**Moore's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract, involving a preliminary iridectomy made some weeks beforehand.—**Mott's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by a transverse incision above and parallel to the top of the sternum and the inner end of the clavicle, joined by another of the same length along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle.—**Murray's operation for ligation of the abdominal aorta,** an operation by an elliptical incision on the left side, six inches long, from the cartilage of the tenth rib to within an inch of the anterior superior spine of the ilium.—**Nathan Smith's operation,** amputation at the knee-joint by a large anterior and a smaller posterior skin-flap.—**Nunneley's operation for excision of the tongue,** removal of the tongue by suprahyoid excision and the use of the écraseur.—**Operation of law,** the efficacy of law without aid by any intent of the parties: as, if a person acting in a fiduciary capacity gets title in his own name to property of those for whom he is acting, a trust is created by *operation of law.*—**Operations of grace.** See *grace.*—**Pagenstecker's operation,** an operation for the extraction of cataract in the capsule.—**Passavant's operation for synechia,** the breaking up of the adhesion with forceps.—**Passive operations.** See *passive.*—**Peaslee's operation,** superficial trachelotomy.—**Petit's operation.** (*a*) *For amputation of the finger:* amputation by lateral flaps cut from within outward. (*b*) *For hernia:* an operation without opening the sac.—**Pirogoff's operation,** amputation of the foot in such a manner that the posterior portion of the calcaneum is united to the lower sawed end of the tibia, thus preserving the heel.—**Porro's operation,** an operation for cæsarean section; laparohystero-oöphorectomy, or utero-ovarian amputation with drainage through the vagina. In the Porro-Müller operation, the uterus is brought outside of the abdomen and the contents removed.—**Ravaton's operation,** a double-flap amputation by a circular incision to the bone, and a longitudinal incision on each side.—**Regnoli's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue through a semilunar incision made beneath the chin along the border of the jaws, joined by another incision in the median line extending from the chin to the hyoid bone.—**Reverdin's operation,** skin-grafting.—**Roux's operation,** a modification of Syme's amputation of the foot, in which the flap is taken from the inner and under side of the heel.—**Roux's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision of the tongue by dividing the jaw at the symphysis and removing the tongue from below.—**Roux's operation for ligation of the axillary artery,** an operation by an incision through the delto-pectoral interval.—**Sayre's operation for ankylosis of the hip,** section of the femur above the lesser trochanter, with the removal of a semicircular piece of bone and the rounding of the upper shaft-end so as to facilitate the formation of a false joint.—**Schroeder's operation for the removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus,** an operation by laparotomy with ligation of the uterus at the os internum.—**Schroeder's operation of colporrhaphy,** the removal of a single long and broad strip of the vaginal wall and the approximation of the cut edges by sutures.—**Schwartze's operation,** the method of opening the mastoid cells by the use of hammer and chisel.—**Scoutetten's operation,** the oval method of amputation, applied either at a joint or in the continuity of a limb.—**Sedillot's chiloplastic operation,** restoration of the upper lip by quadrangular flaps extending below the level of the mouth and attached above: it is the reverse of Dieffenbach's operation.—**Sedillot's operation.** (*a*) Amputation by a combination of the flap and circular methods. Superficial flaps are formed from within outward, and the deep muscles are divided circularly. (*b*) An operation for staphylorrhaphy, in which liberating incisions are made on each side of the suture.—**Sedillot's operation for ligation of the innominate artery,** an operation by an incision between the heads of the sterno-clidomastoid muscle.—**Simon's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula,** the adaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silk sutures, without retention afterward of a stationary catheter. The mucous membrane of the bladder is included in the abrasion.—**Simpson's operation for division of the cervix uteri,** an operation involving bilateral incisions through the whole length of the cervical canal.—**Sims's operation for vesico-vaginal fistula,** the coaptation of the pared margins of the fistula by silver sutures, with after-treatment by recumbency of the patient and prolonged retention of the catheter. The marginal abrasion does not include the vesical surface.—**Sims's operation of colporrhaphy,** the denudation of a V-shaped surface on the anterior wall of the vagina, and the apposition of its arms by sutures.—**Streatfeild's operation for entropium,** removal of a wedge-shaped strip from the tarsal cartilage.—**Syme's operation,** the removal of the entire foot and the articular surface of the bones of the leg just above the malleoli, the stump being covered with the skin of the heel.—**Syme's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture through the perineum upon a grooved director.—**Tait's operation,** an operation for the extirpation of the uterine appendages. It is the same as Battey's operation, with the inclusion of the Fallopian tube.—**Taliacotian operation** (after Gasparo *Tagliacozzi* or *Taliacotius,* of Bologna, who died in 1599), an Italian method for the restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from the inside of the arm.—**Teale's operation,** amputation by the rectangular-flap method, in which a long flap, taken from the less muscular (usually the anterior) side, is folded over the stump and upon itself, and united to the shorter, more muscular (usually the posterior) flap.—**Thomas's operation for the removal of uterine fibroid tumors,** an operation by laparotomy, with use of the clamp, and charring of the end of the pedicle.—**Tripier's operation,** a modification of Chopart's mediotarsal amputation, in which the os calcis is sawed off horizontally.—**Vermale's operation,** the ordinary double-flap method of amputation by transfixion and cutting from within outward: applicable to any limb.—**Von Graefe's operation for cataract,** a modified linear extraction of the cataract, combining a peripheral linear incision in the cornea and an iridectomy.—**Wardrop's operation for aneurism,** ligation of a main branch of the artery beyond the aneurism, leaving a circulation, however, through another branch.—**Wheelhouse's operation for stricture,** the division of the stricture on a grooved probe passed through the stricture from an opening made into the urethra in front of it.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of hemorrhoids,** the excision of a circular strip around the anus, including the tumors.—**Whitehead's operation for excision of the tongue,** excision through the mouth, using only scissors.—**Wolfe's operation for ectropium,** an operation by transplantation of a flap from a distance, without a pedicle.—**Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the closing of the hernial canal by subcutaneous sutures through the tendinous structures forming its boundaries.—**Wutzer's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia,** the plugging of the hernial canal by an invagination of the scrotum and its retention by exciting adhesive inflammation in the neck of the sac.=**Syn. 3.** *Procedure,* etc. (see *process*), influence, effect.

operative (op′e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *operativo,* < NL. **operativus,* < L. *operari,* pp. *operatus,* work: see *operate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Active in the production of effects or results; acting; exerting force or influence.

> The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same when the quality that should direct the operation is changed. *South,* Sermons, VI. i.

> His [Carlyle's] scheme of history is purely an epical one, where only leading figures appear by name and are in any strict sense *operative.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 133.

2. Efficacious; effective; efficient.

> Our foster-nurse of nature is repose,
> The which he lacks; that to provoke in him
> Are many simples *operative,* whose power
> Will close the eye of anguish. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 4. 14.

> Your lordship may perceive how effectual and *operative* your lordship's last dealing with her majesty was. *Bacon,* To the Lord Keeper, Sept. 28, 1594.

3. Concerned with the actual exercise of power, or the putting forth of effort or labor in the accomplishment of some end; practical.

> In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the operation. *Sir H. Wotton,* Reliquiæ, p. 6.

4. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with operations, as those of surgery.

II. *n.* A workman; an artisan.

> The well educated *operative* does more work, does it better, wastes less, . . . earns more money, . . . rises faster, rises higher, . . . than the uneducated *operative.* *R. Choate,* Addresses, p. 121.

operatively (op′e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an operative manner.

operativeness (op′e-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or fact of being operative; efficiency; practical or effective working.

operativity (op″e-rā-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *operative* + *-ity.*] The condition of being operative; efficiency.

operator (op′e-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *opérateur* = Sp. Pg. *operador* = It. *operatore,* < LL. *operator,* a worker, < L. *operari,* work: see *operate.*] **1.** One who operates in any way, or on or against anything.

> Then the *Operator* told him the Operation [in Aichymy] would go on more successfully if he sent a Present of Crowns to the Virgin Mary. *N. Bailey,* tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 406.

(*a*) One who performs a surgical operation. (*b*) One who exercises power, labor, skill, or influence in the accomplishment of some end; one who manipulates something, or is engaged in carrying on a series of acts or transactions by which some intended result is to be reached: as, a telegraph-*operator;* a Wall-street *operator;* an *operator* in wheat.

2. In *math.*, a letter or other character signifying an operation to be performed, and itself subject to algebraical operation: as, a vector *operator.*—**Hamiltonian operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$i\frac{d}{dx}+j\frac{d}{dy}+k\frac{d}{dz},$$

where x, y, z are the rectangular coördinates of the variable point in space where the operand is found, and i, j, k are unit vectors respectively parallel to x, y, z.—**Laplace's operator,** in *math.*, the operator

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2+\left(\frac{d}{dy}\right)^2+\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2.$$

operatory† (op′e-rā-tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. as if **operatorium,* neut. of *operatorius,* creating, forming, < *operator,* a worker: see *operator.*] A laboratory. *Cowley.*

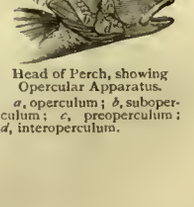
operatrice (op′e-rā-tris), *n.* [= F. *opératrice* = It. *operatrice,* < LL. *operatrix,* fem. of *operator,* operator: see *operator.*] A female operator.

> Sapience, . . . the *operatrice* of all thynges. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, iii. 23.

opercle (ō-pėr′kl), *n.* [< L. *operculum:* see *operculum.*] An operculum.

opercula, *n.* Plural of *operculum.*

opercular (ō-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *operculum* + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Of or pertaining to an operculum or opercle.—**2.** Having an operculum; fitted with or closed by an operculum; operculate.—**Opercular apparatus,** in fishes, the gill-cover, which in most cases consists of four pieces: (1) a posterior piece: the *operculum* proper; (2) one bounding the operculum below and more or less behind: the *suboperculum;* (3) one between the suboperculum and the operculum on the one hand and the preoperculum in front: the *interoperculum,* which is connected by a ligament with the lower jaw; and (4) an entirely separate element in front of the operculum and connected with the suspensorium of the lower jaw: the *preoperculum.* The first, second, and fourth of



Head of Perch, showing Opercular Apparatus.
a, operculum; *b,* suboperculum; *c,* preoperculum; *d,* interoperculum.

these are united into a more or less movable lid which covers the gills. All four are developed in the typical teleosts, but one or more are wanting in some fishes. See cut under *teleost*.—**Opercular fissure**, the pomatic fissure of a monkey's brain. See *pomatic*.—**Opercular flap**, a backward prolongation of the opercle of many fishes, as the sunfishes, in some of which it attains a great size. See *Lepomis*.—**Opercular gill.** See *gill*[1].

Operculata (ō-pėr-kū-lā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *operculatus*, covered with a lid: see *operculate*.] Shells which are operculate. The term is specifically applied to those pulmonate gastropods which have an operculum developed from the upper back portion of the foot, closing the shell when the animal is withdrawn into it. The chief family is *Cyclostomidæ*. See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Macluritidæ*.

operculate (ō-pėr′kū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *operculé* = Sp. Pg. *operculado*, < L. *operculatus*, pp. of *operculare*, furnish with a lid or cover, < *operculum*, a lid: see *operculum*.] Having an operculum; operculiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Operculata*.

operculated (ō-pėr′kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *operculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *operculate*.

opercule (ō-pėr′kūl), *n.* Same as *operculum*.

operculiferous (ō-pėr-kū-lif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Operculigerous.

operculiform (ō-pėr′kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a lid or cover; resembling an operculum.

operculigenous (ō-pėr-kū-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce: see *-genous*.] Producing an operculum: specifically, noting the metapodium or posterior part of the foot of gastropods.

operculigerous (ō-pėr-kū-lij′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *operculum*, a lid, + *gerere*, carry.] Having an operculum; operculate.

operculum (ō-pėr′kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *opercula* (-lą). [= F. *opercule* = Sp. *opérculo* = Pg. It. *opercolo*, < L. *operculum*, a lid, cover, < *operire*, cover, cover over, shut, close, conceal: see *overt*.] A lid or cover; in *nat. hist.*, a part, organ, or structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) In *Musci*, the lid of the capsule: it covers the peristome, and usually falls off when the spores are ready for dispersion. (2) In phanerogams, sometimes, the lid or top of certain circumscissile capsules (pyxis), as in *Portulaca*, *Plantago*, etc. (3) The conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus*. See cuts under *Ascidium* and *moss*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) In conchology, a horny or shelly plate secreted by the operculigeneus organ of gastropods and some other mollusks, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted. See cuts under *Ampullariidæ* and *Macluritidæ*. (2) In cirripeds, as *Balanidæ*, the movable part of the rigid shell, which forms a flap covering the entrance to the mantle-cavity. (3) In *Crustacea*, the eighth pair of appendages of a king-crab, united together into a single broad plate, on the dorsal surface of which the genital organs open, and which forms a flap covering the succeeding appendages of this division of the body. See *Limulus*. (4) In *Polyzoa*, as *Chilostomata*, that part of the ectocyst of the cell of the polypid which forms a movable lid shutting down upon the zoöid when the latter is withdrawn into its cell. (5) In ichthyology, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the opercular apparatus or gill-cover. See *opercular apparatus*, and also cuts under *palatoquadrate*, *Spatularia*, and *teleost*. (6) In ornithology: (a) The nasal scale; the small horny or membranous lid or flap which covers or closes the external nostrils of sundry birds. (*b*) The ear-conch or feathered flap which closes the ear of an owl. (7) In mammalogy, parts of the ear of an aquatic mammal, as a shrew or vole, so arranged as to act like a valve to prevent the entrance of water. (8) In entomology, one of two small pieces on the sides of the metathorax, covering the spiracles or breathing-orifices. Also called *tegula* and *covering-scale*. (9) In *Arachnida*, one of the small scales covering the stigmata or breathing-orifices of a spider. They are distinguished as the *branchial opercula*, covering the openings of the branchiæ, and the *tracheal opercula*, nearer the base of the abdomen or sometimes at the end, covering the orifices of the tracheæ. The latter are often absent. (10) In *Infusoria*, the lid of the lorica, as of the *Vorticellidæ*. (c) In *anat. of the brain*, the principal covering of the insula or island of Reil, overlapping the gyri operti from above, and formed mainly by the precentral and postcentral gyri united below the end of the Rolandic or central fissure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *gyrus*.—**Muricotd operculum.** See *muricoid*.

Operculum of Moss.

Capsule and Operculum of Shell.

a, *Turbo olearius*—*a*, operculum, outside; *b*, operculum, inner side. *b*, concentric operculum (*Ampullaria*); *c*, imbricated or lamellar (*Purpura*); *d*, multispiral (*Trochus*); *e*, unguiculate or claw-shaped (*Fusus*); *f*, subspiral (*Melania*); *g*, articulated (*Nerita*); *h*, paucispiral (*Turbo*).

opere in medio (op′ė-rē in mē′di-ō). [L.: *operc*, abl. of *opus*, work; *in*, in; *medio*, abl. of *medius*, middle.] In the midst of (one's) work.

operetta (op-ė-ret′ą), *n.* [= F. *opérette*, < It. *operetta*, dim. of *opera*, an opera: see *opera*.] A short opera, generally of a light character and so belonging to the class of comic opera or opera bouffe.

operose (op′ė-rōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *operoso*, < L. *operosus*, giving much labor, laborious, industrious, also costing much labor, troublesome, toilsome, < *opera*, *opus* (*oper-*), work: see *opera*, *opus*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious.

As to the Jewish religion, it was made up of a busy and *operose* law of carnal ordinances, which had but a very dim prospect beyond the enjoyment of plenty and affluence.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 179.

The task, . . . however *operose* it may seem, is within the power of any one learned lawyer.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 393.

operosely (op′ė-rōs-li), *adv.* In an operose manner.

operoseness (op′ė-rōs-nes), *n.* The state of being operose or laborious.

operosity (op-ė-ros′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *operosità*; as *operose* + *-ity*.] Laboriousness.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity.
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 65.

operous† (op′ė-rus), *a.* Operose. *Holder*.

operously† (op′ė-rus-li), *adv.* In an operous manner.

opertaneous (op-ėr-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *opertaneus*, concealed, hidden, < *opertus*, pp. of *operire*, cover, conceal: see *operculum*.] Secret; private. [Rare.]

opetide† (ōp′tīd), *n.* See *open-tide*, 1.

Ophiastra (of-i-as′trą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In Lankester's classification, one of two orders of *Ophiuroidea*, contrasted with *Phytastra*.

Ophibolus (ō-fib′ō-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. (cf. *ὀφιοβόλος*, serpent-slaying) < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A large and beautiful genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. There are numerous species in the United States, called *king-snakes* and by other names, such as *O. getulus*, *O. sayi*, and *O. eximius*. They are of various shades of black, brown, or red, blotched with lighter colors, the blotches generally black-bordered.

ophicalcite (of-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + E. *calcite*. Cf. *serpentine*, *n.*] Same as *verd-antique*. *Brongniart*.

Ophichthyidæ (of-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Ophichthys*, containing eels whose nostrils perforate the edge or inner side of the lip. The form is often slenderer than in a common eel; the posterior nostrils are labial—that is, are on the margin or even the inside of the upper lip; and the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth. In some species the tail is conical or finless; in others it is surrounded by a fin, as usual in eels, whence the two subfamilies *Ophichthyinæ* and *Myrinæ*. Several genera are found in the waters of the southern and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Ophichthyinæ (ō-fik-thi-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ophichthyidæ*, having the tail finless: contrasted with *Myrinæ*.

Ophichthys (ō-fik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Ophichthyidæ*, of snake-like form (whence the name), and having no pectoral fins. *Swainson*.

ophicleide (of′i-klīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key: see *clavis*.] A metal musical wind-instrument, invented about 1790, having a large tube of conical bore, bent double, with a cupped mouthpiece. It is essentially a development of the old wooden serpent, and has sometimes been made partly of wood; it is the bass representative of the keyed-bugle family. The tones produced are the harmonics of the tube, as in the horn; but the fundamental tone may be altered by means of keys which control vents in the side of the tube. Eleven such keys are employed, so that the entire compass is over three octaves, beginning (in the usual bass variety) on the third B below the middle C, with all the semitones—all obtainable with exceptional accuracy of intonation. Its resources are therefore considerable, and as its tone is highly resonant and pungent it is an important orchestral instrument. The alto ophicleide is pitched a fifth higher than that described above, while lower varieties also occur.

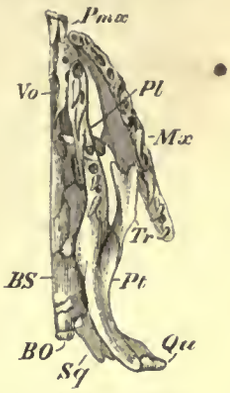
Ophicleide.

ophicleidist (of′i-klī-dist), *n.* [< *ophicleide* + *-ist*.] A performer on the ophicleide.

Ophideres (ō-fid′ė-rēz), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832), prop. **Ophioderes* (cf. Gr. *ὀφιόδειρος*, serpent-necked), < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *δέρη*, Attic *δειρή*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of *Ophideridæ*, having the palpi spatulate or clavate, and the hind wings lutcous. It is very widely distributed in both hemispheres; the species are large and often beautifully colored. *O. fullonica* of South Africa damages oranges by piercing them with its haustellum and sucking the juice.

Ophideridæ (of-i-der′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Ophideres* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths of large size and striking coloration, represented by *Ophideres* and five other genera in nearly all faunæ except the European.

Ophidia (ō-fid′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **ophidium*, < Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. in form, but not in sense, of *ὄφις*, a serpent; or improp. for **Ophioidea*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of the class *Reptilia*, without developed limbs, with mobile quadrate bone and separate mandibular rami; the snakes or serpents. The name was introduced to replace *Serpentes* of Linnæus, and at first included not only serpents in a proper sense, but certain footless lizards, and even the amphibians of the family *Cæciliidæ*. In *Ophidia* proper there is never any trace of fore limbs, and at most very rudimentary hind limbs, represented externally by mere anal spurs or processes of the integument. There is no sternum. The ribs are very numerous, and are so arranged as to become indirect organs of locomotion by their action upon the skin and so on the scales of the belly. The vertebræ are procœlous, very numerous, not united in any sacrum, and bearing no chevron-bones. The skull has no quadratojugal arch nor parietal foramen; the lower jaw is articulated with a movable quadrate bone, and its rami are connected only by fibrous tissue. The bones of both jaws are generally freely movable, so that the mouth is enormously distensible. The tongue is slender, forked, and protrusile, subserving a tactile office. Teeth are present in one or both jaws, usually in both; they are numerous and sharp, and in venomous *Ophidia* some of the upper ones, usually a single pair, are enlarged, hooked, grooved, or apparently perforate, and thus converted into poison-fangs. The eyes have no movable lids, the cuticle extending directly over the eyeball. The cuticle is scaly, forming many very regularly arranged rows of scales on the upper parts, and usually larger modified scutes on the under side, called *gastrosteges* and *urosteges*, serving to some extent for locomotion. There is a pair of extracloacal penes in the male; the female is oviparous or ovoviviparous. *Ophidia* are variously subdivided—by Duméril and Bibron into *Opoterodonta*, *Aglyphodonta*, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha*, an arrangement substantially now current, though with some modifications. Cope's latest arrangement is *Epanodonta*, *Catodonta*, *Tortricina*, which are opoterodont, *Asinea*, which are aglyphodont, *Proteroglypha*, and *Solenoglypha*. There are 20 families and about 300 genera, of which more than 200 belong to the family *Colubridæ* alone. See also cut under *Python*.



Base of Ordinary Ophidian Skull (python).

BO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Mx*, maxillary; *Pmx*, premaxillary; *Pl*, palatine; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *Vo*, vomer. (The teeth are aglyphodont.)

ophidian (ō-fid′i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the nature or characters of a snake or serpent; belonging or relating to ophidians; of or pertaining to the *Ophidia*. Also *ophidious*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ophidia*, as a snake or serpent.

ophidiana (ō-fid-i-ā′nąą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent, snake (cf. *ophidian*), + *-ana*[2].] Anecdotes or stories of snakes.

ophidiarium (ō-fid-i-ā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ophidiariums* or *ophidiaria* (-umz, -ą). [NL., < *Ophidia* + *-arium*.] A place where serpents are kept in confinement, for exhibition or other purposes; a snake-house.

Ophidiidæ (of-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophidioid fishes, typified by the genus *Ophidium*, having the ventral fins advanced to the lower jaw, or situated under the chin, so that they resemble barbels. (1) In Bonaparte's early systems the *Ophidiidæ* embraced two subfamilies, *Ophidiini* and *Ammodytini*. (2) In Günther's system they are a family of gadoid fishes corresponding to the modern *Ophidioidea*. (3) In Gill's system the family is restricted to those *Ophidioidea* which have the ventral fins under the chin, bifid barbels, and the anus in the anterior half of the length of the fish, represented by four genera. See cut at *Ophidium*.

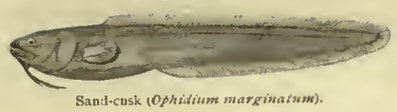
ophidioid (ō-fid′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [As *Ophidia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the family *Ophidiidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*.

Ophidioidea (ō-fid-i-oi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophidium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of teleocephalous fishes, embracing the families *Brotulidæ*, *Ophidiidæ*, *Fierasferidæ*, and perhaps others less known than these.

ophidious (ō-fid′i-us), *a.* [< *Ophidia* + *-ous*.] Same as *ophidian*.

Ophidium (ō-fid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent. Cf. *Ophidia*.] 1. A genus of fishes of the family *Ophidiidæ*, instituted



Sand-cusk (*Ophidium marginatum*).

by Artedi and formerly of great extent, now restricted to such species as *O. barbatum* and *O. marginatum*,—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bearded *ophidium*.

Ophidobatrachia (of″i-dō-ba-trā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **Ophiobatrachia*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *βάτραχος*, a frog.] The ophiomorphic amphibians, or cæcilians: same as *Ophiomorpha*, and opposed to *Saurobatrachia*.

ophidobatrachian (of″i-dō-ba-trā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Ophiomorphic, as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Ophidobatrachia*.

II. *n.* An ophiomorphic amphibian; a cæcilian.

ophidologist (of-i-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophidolog-y* + *-ist*.] One learned in ophiology; a writer who treats of snakes.

ophidology (of-i-dol′ō-ji), *n.* Same as *ophiology*.

Ophiocaryon (of″i-ō-kar′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Schomburgk, 1840), so called from the serpentine radicle in the embryo; < Gr. *ὄφις*, snake, + *κάρυον*, nut.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the polypetalous order *Sabiaceæ*, characterized by orbicular petals; the snakenuts. There is but one species, *O. paradoxum*, the snakenut-tree, native in Guiana, a lofty tree bearing alternate pinnate leaves, panicles of many very small flowers, and roundish one-seeded drupes containing a spirally twisted snake-like embryo. The natives are said to believe that these are transformed into venomous serpents.

Ophiocephalidæ (of″i-ō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Ophiocephalus;* the walking-fishes. They have a long subcylindric body covered with small scales, and a snake-like head shielded on top with large scales, a long spineless dorsal fin, and usually six-rayed thoracic ventrals. These remarkable fishes breathe air by means of an air-chamber developed over the gills, and die if they breathe water too long. They live in holes in the banks of rivers and pools and similar wet places, and often burrow in the mud. There are 25 or 30 species, natives of the fresh waters of the East Indies and Africa, and some attain a length of from 2 to 4 feet. They are able to survive droughts, living in semi-fluid mud or lying torpid below the hard-baked crust of a tank or pool from which every drop of water has dried up. Respiration is probably suspended during this torpidity, but while the mud is still soft enough to let them come to the surface they rise at intervals to breathe air. This faculty of aërial respiration is due to the development of the accessory branchial chamber; there is, however, no accessory branchial organ, and the opening of the cavity is partly closed by a fold of mucous membrane.

ophiocephaloid (of″i-ō-sef′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling an ophiocephalus; belonging to the *Ophiocephalidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*.

Ophiocephalus (of″i-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφιοκέφαλος*, serpent-headed, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κεφαλή*, a head.] 1. The typical genus of walking-fishes of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*. The species are natives of the East. They are furnished with a cavity to supply water to the gills, and are able to live a long time out of water, and often travel considerable distances from one pool to another. The *O. gachua* (the *coramota* or *gachua* of India) is much used for food by the natives. It is generally brought to market and cut up for sale while living. Also, improperly, *Ophicephalus*. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Ophiocoma (of-i-ok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *κόμη*, the hair of the head: see *coma*[2].] The typical genus of *Ophiocomidæ*. *O. æthiops* and *O. alexandri* are two large species from the Pacific coast of North America.

Ophiocomidæ (of″i-ō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiocoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of brittle-stars or ophiurians, represented by the genus *Ophiocoma*, having unbranched arms, the disk covered with solid plates, the oral clefts armed, and angular papillæ present.

Ophiodon (ō-fī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of chiroid fishes, founded by Girard in 1854. *O. elongatus*, a Californian species, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It is esteemed for the table, and is known by various names, as *bastard cod*, *cultus-cod*, *green-cod*, *buffalo-cod*, and *codfish*. See cut under *cultus-cod*.

Ophioglossaceæ (of″i-ō-glo-sā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-aceæ*.] A small but very well-defined group of vascular cryptogamous plants, by some systematists regarded as an anomalous section of the ferns, by others considered as a group of equal taxonomic rank with the true *Filices*, the *Equisetaceæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, etc. The prothallium is formed of parenchymatous tissue, and is destitute of chlorophyl, being developed underground; the leaves are not circinate in vernation, and the sporangia, which are endogenous in their origin and without annulus, are never borne on the under side of the green frond. They differ further from the true ferns by the absence or imperfect formation of bundle-sheaths and sclerenchyma in the stems and leaves. The *Ophioglossaceæ* embrace 3 genera, *Ophioglossum*, *Helminthostachys*, and *Botrychium*.

Ophioglosseæ (of″i-ō-glos′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophioglossum* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Ophioglossaceæ*.

Ophioglossum (of″i-ō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of vascular cryptogamic plants, typical of the group *Ophioglossaceæ*. The fronds are usually from a fleshy, sometimes bulbous root, and straight or inclined in vernation; the sporangia, which are endogenous in origin, cohere in one or more simple spikes, are naked, not reticulated, and destitute of a ring, and open by a transverse slit into two valves. There are 10 species, 4 of which are found in North America, *O. vulgatum*, the adder's-tongue, being the most abundant.

Fertile Plant of Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*). *a*, the upper part of the fertile frond, showing the biserial sporangia; *b*, the sterile frond, showing the nervation.

ophiography (of-i-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Graphic or descriptive ophiology; the description of serpents.

ophiolater (of-i-ol′a-tėr), *n.* [< *ophiolatr-y*, after *idolater*.] One who practises ophiolatry; a serpent-worshiper.

ophiolatrous (of-i-ol′a-trus), *a.* [As *ophiolatr-y* + *-ous*.] Worshiping serpents; pertaining to ophiolatry.

ophiolatry (of-i-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

For a single description of negro *ophiolatry* may be cited Bosman's description from Whydah in the Bight of Benin; here the highest order of deities were a kind of snakes which swarm in the villages, reigned over by that huge chief monster, uppermost and greatest and as it were the grandfather of all, who dweit in his snake-house beneath a lofty tree, and there received the royal offerings of meat and drink, cattle and money and stuffs.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 212.

ophiolite (of′i-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given by Brongniart to one of the rocks designated in Italy as *gabbro*, which consists of serpentine with included segregations of diallage.

ophiolitic (of″i-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolite* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling ophiolite; containing ophiolite.

ophiologic (of″i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ophiology.

ophiological (of″i-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *ophiologic* + *-al*.] Same as *ophiologic*.

ophiologist (of-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophiolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in the natural history of serpents; an ophidologist.

ophiology (of-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The zoölogical study of serpents. Also, less properly, *ophidology*.

ophiomancy (of′i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μαντεία*, divination.] The art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of coiling themselves or of eating.

ophiomorph (of′i-ō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Ophiomorpha;* a cæcilian.

Ophiomorpha (of″i-ō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **ophiomorphus:* see *ophiomorphous*.] An order of limbless serpentiform amphibians, represented by the family *Cæciliidæ;* the cæcilians: contrasted with *Ichthyomorpha*. Also called *Apoda*, *Batrachophidia*, *Gymnophiona*, *Ophiosoma*, *Ophidobatrachia*, *Pseudophidia*, and *Peromela*.

Ophiomorphæ (of″i-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of **ophiomorphus:* see *ophiomorphous*.] Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

ophiomorphic (of″i-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *ophiomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Formed like a snake; serpentiform; anguiform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ophiomorpha*. Also *ophiomorphous*.

ophiomorphite (of″i-ō-môr′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to the fossil shells of ammonites, from their snake-like appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ophiomorphous (of″i-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< NL. **ophiomorphus*, < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *ophiomorphic*.

Ophion (ō′fī-on), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *Ὀφίων*, a king of the Titans.] A genus of parasitic

Long-tailed Ophion (*Ophion macrurum*), natural size.

hymenopterous insects, founded by Fabricius in 1798, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Ophioninæ*. The antennæ are as long as the body, the abdomen is compressed, and the color is usually honey-yellow. *O. macrurum* infests the American silkworm, *Telea polyphemus*. The female lays one egg in the body of the silkworm, which latter lives till it is full-grown and spins its cocoon, but then dies without pupating. *O. purgatum* infests the common army-worm, or larva of *Leucania unipuncta*.

Ophion purgatum, natural size.

Ophionidæ (of-i-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-idæ*.] A family of ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Ophion*. *Shuckard*, 1840.

Ophioninæ (of″i-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophion* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ichneumonidæ*, typified by the genus *Ophion*. It is chiefly characterized by the compressed, usually petiolate abdomen and short ovipositor. It includes about 50 genera besides *Ophion*, and many hundred species. All are parasitic upon other insects, and some feed externally upon their hosts. About 400 are catalogued as European, and 250 are described for the United States.

ophiophagous (of-i-of′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *ophiophagus*, < Gr. *ὀφιοφάγος*, serpent-eating, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating or feeding upon serpents; reptilivorous.

Nor are all snakes of such impoisoning qualities as common opinion presumeth: as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestick snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 28.

Ophiophagus (of-i-of′a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφιοφάγος*, serpent-eating: see *ophiophagous*.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the family *Elapidæ*, or of the restricted family *Najadæ*. It is a kind of cobra, very closely related to *Naja*, the chief technical distinction being the presence of postparietal plates on the head. *O. elaps*, the hamadryad, is one of the largest and most deadly of serpents; it is known to attain a length of nearly 12 feet, and is said to reach 15 feet. Its bite is fatal to man in a few moments, and it is said to be able to kill very large quadrupeds. This serpent is found in India and some of the East India islands, as Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, but is fortunately not so common as the ordinary cobra. The generic name refers to its habit of feeding upon other snakes.

Ophiopogon (of″i-ō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), < Gr. *ὄφις*, snake, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ*, type of the tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*, characterized by separate filaments shorter than the linear anthers. There are 4 species, found from India to Japan. They produce racemes of violet, bluish, or white flowers with small dry bracts. They are plants of moderate beauty, bearing the name of *snake's-beard*.

Ophiopogoneæ (of″i-ō-pō-gō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Ophiopogon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the monocotyledonous order *Hæmodoraceæ*, distinguished by the withering persistent perianth of six similar segments. It includes about 23 species in 4 genera, mainly of eastern Asia, all producing racemed flowers, and long leaves from a short and thick rootstock.

Ophiorhiza (of″i-ō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), < Gr. *ὄφις*, a snake, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of rubiaceous plants of the tribe *Hedyoti-*

deæ, characterized by the five stamens, two-cleft style, and compressed obcordate or mitriform capsule two-valved at the summit. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Fiji Islands, and Australia. They are erect or prostrate herbs, with slender round branchleta, opposite leaves, and one-sided cymes of white, red, or greenish flowers. See *mungo*[2], and *Indian snakeroot* (under *snakeroot*).

ophiosaur (of′i-ō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Ophiosaurus.*] A limbless lizard of the family *Ophiosauridæ;* a glass-snake.

Ophiosauria (of′i-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Ophiosaurus.*] A group of lizards or suborder of *Lacertilia.* They have the proötic bone produced, only one suspensorium, the pelvic arch rudimentary or wanting, an external supraoccipital gomphosis, and an orbitosphenoid. It includes 3 families of snake-like or worm-like lizards, inhabiting warm regions, the principal of which is the *Amphisbænidæ.* Also *Ophiosauri, Ophisauria.*

Ophiosauridæ (of′i-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Ophisauridæ;* < *Ophiosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serpentiform or ophiomorphic laecertilians, represented by the genus *Ophiosaurus.* They are generally called *glass-snakes,* from their fragility and their resemblance to snakes, there being no sign of limbs externally. See cut under *glass-snake.*

Ophiosaurus (of′i-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of lizards, representing the family *Ophiosauridæ;* the glass-snakes. There is but one species, *O. ventralis,* common along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Virginia southward. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is perfectly harmless and inoffensive. Also *Ophisaurus.* See cut under *glass-snake.*

ophite[1] (of′it), *a.* [< Gr. *ὀφίτης*, of or like a serpent, < *ὄφις*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent.

ophite[1] (of′it), *n.* [< L. *ophites*, also *ophitis*, serpentine stone (see *ophites*), < Gr. *ὀφίτης*, fem. *ὀφῖτις*, of or like a serpent: see *ophite*[1], *a.*] A name originally applied to certain eruptive (diabasic or doleritic) rocks occurring in the Pyrenees, and later used with similar meaning for rocks found in Spain, Portugal, and northern Africa. In many of these the augite has become converted into uralite, hence they had previously been often classed with the diorites. Michel Lévy divides the French ophites into two types, the first distinguished by the presence of large proportions of the augitic or uralitic constituent, the second by a large predominance of plagioclase. The composition of the rocks which have been designated by different lithologists as *ophites* is variable, and their relations have not yet been fully worked out.

Ophite[2] (of′it), *n.* [< LL. *Ophitæ*, < LGr. *Ὀφῖται* (also *Ὀφιανοί*), pl., < Gr. *ὀφίτης*, of or pertaining to a serpent: see *ophite*[1], *n.*] A member of a Gnostic body, of very early origin, especially prominent in the second century, and existing as late as the sixth century. Its members were so called because they held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was the impersonation of divine wisdom, the great teacher and civilizer of the human race. They were also called *Naassenes* (from Hebrew *nāchāsh*, a serpent). See *Sethian.*

ophites (ō-fī′tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀφίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), serpentine stone, so called, according to Pliny, because it is spotted like a snake, or, as was fancifully thought, because a person carrying it might walk among serpents with impunity: see *ophite*[1].] A stone mentioned by various Greek and Latin authors, the word designating several quite different things. It is impossible to identify with certainty any one of the various substances, some of which were unquestionably fabulous, to which the name *ophites* was given by Orpheus, Dioscorides, Pliny, and other classic writers. Pliny distinguishes two kinds of ophite, the hard and the soft. The former may have been some variety of granite; the latter, a variety of serpentine, perhaps the Tuscan gabbro or ophiolite. From a very early time, various rounded stones or petrifactions, more or less egg-shaped in form, and called by various names, *ovum anguinum, ophites, serpent-stone, adderhead, Druidical bead,* etc., have been held in high veneration, and endowed with extraordinary virtues. The ovum anguinum described by Pliny would appear from his description to have been a fossil echinoderm. Glass spindle-whorls, which are known to have been in use within the past four hundred years, have been sold at a recent day as the true ovum anguinum; and fossil echinoderms have also been within a few years treasured as Druidical relics, and regarded as possibly possessing a portion, at least, of the virtues attributed by the ancients to the ophites.

ophitic (ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *ophite*[1] + *-ic.*] An epithet applied by various lithologists to a structure, especially characteristic of certain diabases and dolerites, in which the augitic constituent is separated into thin plates by interposed lath-shaped crystals of plagioclase, although the identity of the augite crystal is not lost, as is shown by the similar optic orientation of the separated portions.

Ophiuchus (of-i-ū′kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ὀφιοῦχος* (tr. by L. *Anguitenens* as well as *Serpentarius*), a constellation so called, lit. 'holding a serpent,' < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *ἔχειν*, hold: see *hectic.*] An ancient northern constellation, representing a man holding a serpent; the Serpent-bearer. Also called *Serpentarius.* The Serpent is now treated as a separate constellation.

Ophiuchus and Serpent.

> Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
> Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
> That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
> In the arctic sky. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 709.

Ophiura (of-i-ū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφίουρος*, serpent-tailed, < *ὄφις*, a serpent, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars, variously restricted by different authors. The term is used with great latitude of definition, and gives name to a family and to the whole order to which it belongs. In the late most restricted sense it is discarded, and *Ophioderma* is substituted, giving name to a family *Ophiodermatidæ.*

ophiuran (of-i-ū′ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Ophiura* in any sense, or to the order *Ophiuroidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Ophiuroidea.*

ophiure (of′i-ūr), *n.* [< NL. *Ophiura.*] An ophiuran.

Ophiureæ (of-i-ū′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-eæ.*] The simple-armed ophiurans, a division of ophiuroids contrasted with *Euryaleæ* or those with branched arms.

Ophiuridæ (of-i-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-idæ.*] A group of ophiurans. (*a*) In the widest sense, the whole order *Ophiuroidea.* (*b*) In a middle sense, the ordinary ophiurans with simple arms. (*c*) In the narrowest sense, the family represented by *Ophiura* or *Ophioderma,* and now called *Ophiodermatidæ.* See cut under *Astrophyton.*

ophiuroid (of-i-ū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Ophiura* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Ophiuran in the widest sense; of or pertaining to the order *Ophiuroidea.*

II. *n.* An ophiuran; any member of the *Ophiuroidea.*

Ophiuroidea (of′i-ū-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophiura* + *-oidea.*] An order of echinoderms of the class *Stellerida* or starfishes, containing the brittle-stars, sand-stars, or ophiurans. They are starfishes with a more or less well-defined central disk distinct from and not passing into the arms or rays, and no anal orifice. The axis of the arms is composed of a series of calcareous ossicles called *vertebræ,* each of which is composed of two parts representing the ambulacral plates of ordinary starfishes, and the axis is covered with plates or with continuous integument, usually bearing spines. The ambulacral nerve, water-vessels, and neural canal are within the hollow of the arm. The water-feet or pedicles are without suckers or ampullæ, and protrude between the lateral plates of the arms. The mouth is pentagonal, and each angle is composed of five pieces. The order falls naturally into two leading divisions, according as the arms are simple or branched. These are sometimes called families, *Ophiuridæ* and *Astrophytidæ;* sometimes they are considered as suborders, when the former group is known as *Ophiurida* or *Ophiureæ,* and further subdivided into several families, of which the *Ophiuridæ* proper constitute one. = **Syn.** The uses of *Ophiura* and its derivatives are almost inextricably blended; but in general (*a*) *Ophiuroida* or *Ophiuridæ* or *Ophiuroidea* or *Ophiuroideæ* are the major terms of the series, naming the whole group of ophiurans; (*b*) *Ophiurida, Ophiuridæ, Ophiuridea, Ophiurea, Ophiureæ* are middle terms designating the simple ophiurans as distinguished from the euryaleans or *Astrophytidæ;* and (*c*) *Ophiuridæ* is the minor term, designating a restricted family.

Ophrydeæ (of-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1826), < *Ophrys* (stem taken to be *Ophryd-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of orchids, distinguished by the anther-cells being adnate to the top of the column and often continuous with the beak of the stigma. It includes 33 genera, especially of southern Africa, of which *Ophrys* is the type, and *Orchis, Habenaria,* and *Disa* are the best-known, all terrestrial, with the roots a cluster of thickened fibers, producing an annual unbranched leafy stem, with a terminal spike or raceme of bracted flowers. See cut under *Habenaria.*

Ophrydiidæ (of-ri-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ophrydium* + *-idæ.*] A family of peritrichous ciliated infusorians, typified by the genus *Ophrydium.*

Ophrydiinæ (of-rid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [< *Ophrydium* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Ophrydiidæ.* They are attached animalcules excreting and inhabiting a soft mucilaginous solitary sheath or compound zoöcytium. There are 2 genera, *Ophrydium* and *Ophionella.*

Ophrydium (of-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύδιον*, dim. of *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow.] The typical genus of *Ophrydiinæ,* founded by Ehrenberg in 1830, containing the social vorticellids. There are 3 species, *O. versatile, O. sessile,* and *O. eichhorni.*

ophryon (of′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *ophrya* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύς*, brow, eyebrow: see *brow.*] In *craniol.,* the middle of a line drawn across the forehead at the level of the upper margin of the orbits of the eyes. See *craniometry.*

Ophryoscolecidæ (of′ri-ō-skō-les′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ophryoscolex* (*-scolec-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules. They are ovate or elongate, soft or encuirassed, and possess a peristome and protrusile ciliary disk as in the *Vorticellidæ.*

Ophryoscolex (of′ri-ō-skō′leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] The typical genus of *Ophryoscolecidæ,* containing encuirassed animalcules with a supplementary equatorial ciliary girdle. They are endoparasites of the stomachs of sheep and cattle.

Ophrys (of′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the fringe of the inner sepals; < L. *ophrys*, a plant with two leaves, bifoil, < Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, = E. *brow,* q. v.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, type of the tribe *Ophrydeæ,* belonging to the subtribe *Scrapideæ,* and known by the two pollen-glands inclosed in separate sacs. There are about 80 species, with roots thickened into tubers, and the flowers usually few or scattered, found in Europe and Mediterranean Asia and Africa. Many species mimic insects. See *bee-orchis, fly-orchis,* and *spider-orchis.*

Bee-orchis (*Ophrys apifera*).
1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the plant, with the bulbs; *a*, a flower.

ophthalmalgia (of-thal-mal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.,* pain in the eye; neuralgia of the eyeball.

ophthalmatrophia (of-thal-ma-trō′fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy.*] In *pathol.,* atrophy of the eyeball.

ophthalmia (of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [Also *ophthalmy;* < F. *ophthalmie* = Sp. *oftalmía* = Pg. *ophthalmia* = It. *oftalmia;* < LL. *ophthalmia,* < Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, an eye, < √ *ὀπ*, see; akin to L. *oculus,* eye: see *optic, oculus, ocular.*] Ophthalmitis; especially, conjunctivitis.—**Ophthalmia neonatorum,** purulent conjunctivitis of the new-born.—**Ophthalmia neuroparalytica,** ophthalmitis resulting from paralysis of sensation of the conjunctiva.—**Ophthalmia sympathetica,** inflammation of one eye consequent on disease or injury of the other.

ophthalmic (of-thal′mik), *a.* [= F. *ophthalmique* = Sp. *oftálmico* = Pg. *ophtalmico* = It. *oftalmico,* < Gr. *ὀφθαλμικός*, of or for the eyes, < *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the eye, eyeball, or visual apparatus; optic; ocular.—**2.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with ophthalmia.—**Ophthalmic artery,** a branch from the cavernous part of the internal carotid, which accompanies the optic nerve through the optic foramen into the orbit of the eye, and gives off numerous branches to the eye and associate structures, ending in the frontal and nasal arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Ophthalmic nerve,** the first division of the trigeminus, or fifth cranial nerve, arising from the Gasserian ganglion and dividing into three branches, the lacrymal, nasal, and frontal. Also called *orbital nerve.*—**Ophthalmic segment** or **ring,** a supposed primal limb-bearing ring of the arthropodal body, in which the usual jointed appendages have been replaced by eyes. The position of this hypothetical segment with respect to the others is not well ascertained: Packard supposes it to be the third from the anterior end, lying between the second ocellary and the antennary segments.—**Ophthalmic vein,** a vein which returns blood from parts supplied by the ophthalmic artery through the sphenoidal fissure into the cavernous sinus.

ophthalmist (of-thal′mist), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ist.*] Same as *ophthalmologist.*

ophthalmite (of-thal′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea,* an ophthalmic peduncle; one of the movable stems or stalks upon which are borne the eyes of the stalk-eyed or podophthalmous crustaceans, as a crab or

lobster. Morphologically it is an appendage of the first cephalic somite, and may consist of two joints, the basi-ophthalmite and the podophthalmite, as it does in the crawfish. See cuts under *cephalothorax* and *stalk-eyed*.

ophthalmitic (of-thal-mit'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an ophthalmite; podophthalmous; ommatophorous: as, an *ophthalmitic* segment.

ophthalmitis (of-thal-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it.

ophthalmoblennorrhea, ophthalmoblennorrhœa (of-thal-mō-blen-ō-rē'ă), *n.* [NL. *ophthalmoblennorrhœa*, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + NL. *blennorrhea*, q. v.] Catarrhal conjunctivitis.

ophthalmocarcinoma (of-thal-mō-kär-si-nō'mă), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmocarcinomata* (-ma-tă). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma: see *carcinoma*.] Carcinoma of the eye.

ophthalmocele (of-thal'mō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Exophthalmus, or protrusion of the eyeball.

ophthalmodiastimeter (of-thal-mō-dī-as-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *διάστ(ημα)*, interval, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by Landsberg for adjusting the optical axes of lenses to the axes of the eyes. It has two tubes adjustable as to their distance apart, each tube containing a plane glass marked with a central line. The operator looks through these tubes at a mirror and sees the reflection of his own eyes, and the tubes are then moved until the lines on the lenses bisect the distance between the images of the pupils of the eyes.

ophthalmodynia (of-thal-mō-din'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed.

ophthalmography (of-thal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the eye.

ophthalmologic (of-thal-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *ophthalmological*.

ophthalmological (of-thal-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *ophthalmologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ophthalmology; relating to the scientific study or treatment of the eye.

ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *ophthalmolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in ophthalmology. Also *ophthalmist*.

ophthalmology (of-thal-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which deals with the eye, its anatomy and functions, in health and disease.

ophthalmometer (of-thal-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the eye, especially for determining the radius of curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmometry (of-thal-mom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mensuration of the eyeball, especially the determination of the curvature of the cornea.

ophthalmophore (of-thal'mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *ophthalmophorium*, < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A part of the head of a gastropod specialized to support or contain the eyes; an ommatophore.

ophthalmophorium (of-thal-mō-fō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmophoria* (-ă). [NL.: see *ophthalmophore*.] Same as *ophthalmophore*.

ophthalmophorous (of-thal-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *ophthalmophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or supporting the eyes, as a part of the head of a gastropod; pertaining to an ophthalmophore.

ophthalmophthisis (of-thal-mof-thī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *φθίσις*, a wasting away: see *phthisis*.] In *pathol.*, wasting or decay of the eyeballs.

ophthalmoplegia (of-thal-mō-plē'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πληγή*, stroke.] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. —**Nuclear ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia due to a lesion of the nuclei of the third, fourth, or sixth nerve. —**Ophthalmoplegia externa**, paralysis of the muscles which move the eyeball.—**Ophthalmoplegia interna**, paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle.—**Ophthalmoplegia progressiva**, a progressive ophthalmoplegia due to nuclear degeneration, and similar to progressive bulbar paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Also called *anterior bulbar paralysis* and *poliencephalitis superior*.—**Total ophthalmoplegia**, ophthalmoplegia involving the external muscles of the eyeball, with the iris and ciliary muscle.

ophthalmoptoma (of-thal-mop-tō'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πτῶμα*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus; ophthalmoptosis.

ophthalmoptosis (of-thal-mop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] Exophthalmus.

ophthalmorrhexis (of-thal-mō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *ῥῆξις*, a bursting, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, rupture of the eyeball.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, especially for examining the retina. In the simplest form of the instrument light is condensed into the eye by means of a concave mirror, through a small hole in the center of which the observer examines the eye. Behind the body are attached a disk containing sixteen lenses and a quadrant containing four lenses, so arranged that any lens of the disk (either singly or in combination with any lens of the quadrant) can be brought into position behind the central hole in the mirror for determining the focus of vision.

Loring's Ophthalmoscope.
a, mirror; *b*, body; *c*, shank, into which the handle (not shown) is screwed.

ophthalmoscope (of-thal'mō-skōp), *v. i.* [< *ophthalmoscope*, *n.*] To view the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopic (of-thal-mō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *ophthalmoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ophthalmoscope or its use; performed or obtained by means of the ophthalmoscope: as, *ophthalmoscopic* optometry.

ophthalmoscopical (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *ophthalmoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *ophthalmoscopic*.

ophthalmoscopically (of-thal-mō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the ophthalmoscope or of ophthalmoscopic investigation; in relation to or connection with ophthalmoscopy.

ophthalmoscopist (of-thal'mō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *ophthalmoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in ophthalmoscopy or the use of the ophthalmoscope.

ophthalmoscopy (of-thal'mō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** The examination of the interior of the eye with an ophthalmoscope. *Direct ophthalmoscopy* is the examination without the interposition of lenses, except so far as is necessary to correct the refraction of the eye of the observer and of the patient. The image is erect. In *indirect ophthalmoscopy* a convex lens is interposed, and an inverted real image is formed, at which the observer looks.

2. The art of judging of a man's temper from the appearance of his eyes. *Imp. Dict.*

ophthalmostat (of-thal'mō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, make to stand: see *static*.] An instrument for holding the eye in a fixed position to facilitate operations.

ophthalmotheca (of-thal-mō-thē'kă), *n.*; pl. *ophthalmothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the eye-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the compound eye.

ophthalmotomy (of-thal-mot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] **1.** In *anat.*, dissection of the eye.—**2.** In *surg.*, an incision into the eye; also, the excision of the eye.

ophthalmotonometer (of-thal″mō-tō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *τόνος*, tension, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball.

ophthalmotonometry (of-thal″mō-tō-nom'et-ri), *n.* [As *ophthalmotonometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intra-ocular tension.

ophthalmy (of-thal'mi), *n.* Same as *ophthalmia*.

opianic (ō-pi-an'ik), *a.* [< *opiane* + *-ic*.] Derived from opiane; noting an acid ($C_{10}H_{10}O_5$) obtained from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents. It forms crystallizable salts and an ether.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *opiat* = Sp. Pg. *opiato* = It. *oppiato*, n., an opiate, electuary; < NL. **opiatus*, neut. as noun, *opiatum*, < L. *opium*, opium: see *opium* and *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Furnished with opium; mixed or prepared with opium; hence, inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing rest or inaction.

> More wakeful than to drowse,
> Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
> Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 133.

II. *n.* Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; hence, anything which induces rest or inaction, or relieves uneasiness or irritation, mental or bodily; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.

> Then all for death, that *opiate* of the soul.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 91.

opiate (ō'pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *opiated*, ppr. *opiating*. [< *opiate*, *n.*] **1.** To lull to sleep; ply with opiates. [Rare.]

> Though no lethargic fumes the brain inveat,
> And *opiate* all her active pow'rs to rest.
> *Fenton*, Epistle to T. Lambard.

2. To dull the effect of upon the mind, as by an opiate.

> We long to die in that spot which gave us birth, and in that pleasing expectation *opiate* every calamity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cili.

opiated (ō'pi-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opiate* + *-ed*[2].] Mixed with opium.

> The *opiated* milk glews up the brain.
> Versea prefixed to Kennet's tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly. [(*Davies*.)

opiatic (ō-pi-at'ik), *a.* [= F. *opiatique* = Sp. *opiatico*; as *opiate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to opiates; characteristic of or resulting from the use of opiates. [Rare.]

> Diluting this [arrack] with much water, I took it from time to time to combat the terrific *opiatic* reaction, and gradually I came back to my normal state.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

opiet†, *n.* [ME., also *opye*; < OF. *opie*, < L. *opium*, opium: see *opium*.] An opiate; opium.

> The narcotikes and *opies* ben so stronge.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, i. 2670.

opiferous† (ō-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *opifer*, bringing aid, < *ops* (*op-*), aid, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bringing help.

opifex† (op'i-feks), *n.* [= It. *opifice*, < L. *opifex*, a worker: see *office*.] An opificer; a maker; a cause.

opificet (op'i-fis), *n.* [= It. *opificio*, < L. *opificium*, a working, doing of a work: see *office*.] Workmanship.

> Looke on the heavens; . . . looke, I say;
> Doth not their goodly *opifice* display
> A power 'bove Nature?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

opificer† (ō-pif'i-sėr), *n.* [< *opifice* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *officer*.] One who performs any work. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 54.

Opilio (ō-pil'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1793), < L. *opilio*, a shepherd, also a certain bird; for **ovilio*, < *ovis*, a sheep: see *Ovis*.] A genus of harvestmen, giving name to the order *Opiliones*.

Opiliones (ō-pil-i-ō'nez), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1833), pl. of *Opilio*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, in which the cephalothorax is united with the abdomen by its entire posterior border. The abdomen is, at least posteriorly, distinctly jointed; the mandibles have three joints; the coxæ of the front legs form an auxiliary pair of maxillæ; eyes two, very rarely more or none; respiration through tracheæ; the sexes distinct. These creatures are commonly known as *daddy-long-legs*, and are found in all parts of the globe. They live on the ground and are predaceous, feeding usually on insects. The order is also called *Opilionea*, *Opilionina*, and *Phalangidea*.

opilionine (ō-pil'i-ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opilionina*; phalangidean.

II. *n.* One of the *Opilionina*.

opimet (ō-pēm'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *opimo*, < L. *opimus*, fat, rich, plump.] Rich; fat; abundant; eminent.

> Great and *opime* preferments and dignities.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, II. xv. § 3.

opinable (ō-pī'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *opinable* = Sp. *opinable* = Pg. *opinavel* = It. *opinabile*, < L. *opinabilis*, that rests on opinion, conjectural, < *opinari*, think: see *opine*.] Capable of being opined or thought.

opinant (ō-pī'nant), *n.* [< F. *opinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *opinante*, < L. *opinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] One who forms or holds an opinion. [Rare.]

> The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*.
> *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Some late great Victorians.

opinationt (op-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *opinatio(n-)*, a supposition, conjecture, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] The act of thinking; opinion.

opinativet (ō-pin'a-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *opinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *opinativo*, < ML. **opinativus*, < L. *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] Opinionated; obstinate in maintaining one's opinions.

> If any be found . . . that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him, . . . and call him *opinative*, self-minded, and obstinate.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 159.

opinatively† (ō-pin'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinative manner; conceitedly. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 924.

opinator† (op'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *opinateur* = It. *opinatore*, < L. *opinator*, one who supposes or conjectures, < *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] An opinionated person. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opine (ō-pīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opined*, ppr. *opining*. [< OF. (and F.) *opiner* = Sp. *opinar* = It. *opinare*, < L. *opinari*, suppose, deem, think, < **opinus*, thinking, expecting, only in negative *nec-opinus*, not expecting, also passively, not expected, *in-opinus*, not expected; akin to *optare*, choose, desire, and to *apisci*, obtain: see *optate* and *apt*. Hence *opinion*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To think; suppose.

In all deliberations of importance where counsellours are allowed freely to *opyne* & shew their conceits, good perswasion is no lesse requisite then speach it selfe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

II. *trans.* To think; be of opinion that.

But did *opine* it might be better
By Penny-Post to send a Letter.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

opiner (ō-pī'nėr), *n.* One who opines or holds an opinion. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 157.

opiniaster† (ō-pin-i-as'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [Also *opiniastre*, *opiniatre*; < OF. *opiniastre*, F. *opiniâtre*, stubborn in opinion, obstinate, < L. *opinio(n-)*, opinion, + dim. suffix *-aster*, used adjectively, as in *olivaster*.] **I.** *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it; characterized by opinionativeness.

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as they cannot patiently endure opposition.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xiv.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway, your owne *opiniaster* wit, and make the very conceit it selfe blush with spur-galling. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *n.* An opinionated person; one who is obstinate in asserting or adhering to his own opinions.

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniasters* which make up plebeian parties, I know my lines to be diametrall against them.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, Pref., p. 12. (*Davies.*)

opiniastrety† (ō-pin-i-as'tre-ti), *n.* [Also *opiniastrete*, *opiniatrety*, *opiniatrity*; < OF. *opiniastrete*, F. *opiniâtreté*, stubbornness of opinion, < *opiniastre*, stubborn in opinion: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionativeness; stiffness or obstinacy in holding opinions.

And little thinks Heretick madness she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels
Whene'er her proud *Opiniastrete*
Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 203.

opiniastrous† (ō-pin-i-as'trus), *a.* [< *opiniaster* + *-ous*.] Same as *opiniaster*. *Milton.*

opiniate† (ō-pin'i-āt), *v. t.* [For **opinate*, < L. *opinatus*, pp. of *opinari*, think, suppose: see *opine*. For *opiniate*, *opiniative*, no L. basis appears.] To maintain dogmatically or obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other. *Barrow*, Works, II. xii.

opiniate† (ō-pin'i-āt), *a.* [For **opinate*, < L. *opinatus*: see *opinate*, *v.*] Opinionated; obstinate in opinion. *Bp. Bedell*, To Mr. Woddesworth, p. 325.

opiniated† (ō-pin'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opiniate* + *-ed*².] Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

opiniative† (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *opiniatif*, *oppiniatif*; as *opiniate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opinative*, *opinionative*.] 1. Stiff in adhering to preconceived opinions or notions; opinionative.

As touching your conuersation, ye are too muche obstinate, and in the maner of disputation extremely *opiniatiue*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 371.

2. Imagined; not proved; of the nature of mere opinion.

'Tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties, like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

opiniatively (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opiniative manner; conceitedly.

opiniativeness (ō-pin'i-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being opiniative; undue stiffness in opinion.

opiniator† (ō-pin'i-ā-tor), *n.* [For *opinator*, q. v.] One who holds obstinately to his own opinion; an opinionative person.

Unless, instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniator* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.
Locke, Education, § 189.

opiniatre†, *a.* Same as *opiniaster*.

opiniatre†, *v.* [< *opiniatre*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cling obstinately to one's own opinions. *North*, Examen, p. 649.

II. *trans.* To oppose stubbornly.

The party still *opiniatred* his election for very many days.
Clarendon, Religion and Policy, viii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

opiniatrety†, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me. *Pope.*

opiniatry†, *n.* Same as *opiniastrety*.

opinicus (ō-pin'i-kus), *n.* [A feigned name, perhaps based on L. *opinari*, suppose: see *opine*.] A heraldic monster, half dragon and half lion. It is the crest of the London Company of Barber Surgeons, and is perhaps used only in this instance.

Opinicus.

opining (ō-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *opine*, *v.*] Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 131.

opinion (ō-pin'yon), *n.* [< ME. *opinion*, *opynyoun*, *oppinyon*, < OF. F. *opinion* = Sp. *opinion* = Pg. *opinião* = It. *opinione*, *oppinione*, *opponione*, < L. *opinio(n-)*, supposition, conjecture, opinion, < *opinari*, suppose, opine: see *opine*.] 1. A judgment formed or a conclusion reached; especially, a judgment formed on evidence that does not produce knowledge or certainty; one's view of a matter; what one thinks, as distinguished from what one knows to be true.

[H]eir eftyr feonis ane lytil trecty of the Instruccionn of the figuris of armes and of the blasoning of the samyn, eftir the frayncho *opinyon*.
Hart. MS., quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., [extra ser.), Forewords, p. xix.

So moche hathe the Erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte enviroun, aftre myn *opynyoun* and myn undirstondynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Opinion . . . is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xv. 3.

By *opinion* then is meant not merely a lower degree of persuasion, a more feeble belief, but a belief held as the result of inference and not of direct perception.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 741.

Specifically — (*a*) The estimate which one forms regarding persons or things with reference to their character, qualities, etc.: as, to have a poor *opinion* of a man's honesty, or of the efficiency of some arrangement or contrivance; a poor *opinion* of one's self.

I have bought
Golden *opinions* from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 33.

(*b*) Favorable judgment or estimate; estimation.

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon.*

It is not another man's *opinion* can make me happy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 172.

(*c*) Judgment or persuasion, held more or less intelligently or firmly; conviction: often in the plural: as, one's political *opinions*.

How long halt ye between two *opinions*? if the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him.
1 Ki. xviii. 21.

When we speak of a man's *opinions*, what do we mean but the collection of notions which he happens to have, and does not easily part with, though he has neither sufficient proof nor firm grasp of them?
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 55.

(*d*) A judgment or view regarded as influenced more by sentiment or feeling than by reason; especially, views so held by many at once, collectively regarded as constituting a social force which tends to control the minds of men and determine their action.

Time's office is to fine the hate of foes,
To eat up errors by *opinion* bred.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 937.

And I am afraid my former high esteem of his preaching was more out of *opinion* than judgment.
Pepys, Diary, I. 183.

Opinion, whether well or ill founded, is the governing principle of human affairs. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 58.

(*e*†) Common notion or idea; belief.

The *opinion* of [belief in] Faeries and elfes is very old, and yet sticketh very religiously in the myndes of some.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June, Glosse.

Hence ariseth the furious endeavour of godless and obdurate sinners to extinguish in themselves the *opinion* of [belief in] God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

(*f*) Rumor; report.

And whanne ye here batells and *opynyouns* of batels, drede ye not; for it bihoveth these thinges to be don, but net yit anoon is the ende. *Wyclif*, Mark xiii. 7.

Busy *opinion* is an idle fool,
That as a school-rod keeps a child in awe.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

(*g*) A professional judgment on a case submitted for examination: as, a legal or medical *opinion*.

2†. Standing in the eyes of one's neighbors or society at large; reputation; especially, favorable reputation; credit.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 48.

What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman. *Shirley*, Gamester.

3†. Dogmatism; opinionativeness. [Rare.]

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious; . . . witty without affection, audacious without impudency, learned without *opinion*, and strange without heresy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 6.

Indagatory suspension of opinion†. See *indagatory*. — **Oath of opinion**, in *Scots law*, same as *opinion evidence*. — **Opinion evidence**, in *law*, testimony which may be received from skilled witnesses or experts to matters of fact the knowledge of which rests partly in opinion: as whether a person was sane, or whether a ship was seaworthy. Called in Scots law *oath of opinion*. — **Per curiam opinion**, in *law*, an opinion concurred in by the whole bench; more specifically, one expressed as "by the court," or "*per curiam*," without indicating which judge drew it up. — **Public opinion**, the prevailing view, in a given community, on any matter of general concern or interest; also, such views collectively.

Our government rests in *public opinion*. Whoever can change *public opinion* can change the government practically just so much. *Public opinion*, on any subject, always has a "central idea," from which all its minor thoughts radiate. *Lincoln*, The Century, XXXIV. 109.

= **Syn. 1.** *Belief*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); sentiment, notion, idea, view, impression.

opinion† (ō-pin'yon), *v. t.* [< *opinion*, *n.*] To think; opine.

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension is generally *opinioned*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

opinionable (ō-pin'yon-ą-bl), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-able*.] Capable of being made matter of opinion; admitting of a variety of opinions: opposed to *dogmatic*. *Bp. Ellicott.*

opinionaster†, *a.* [< *opinion* + *-aster*: see *opiniaster*.] Opinionated.

A man . . . most passionate and *opinionastre*.
Pepys, Diary, July 3, 1666.

opinionate† (ō-pin'yon-āt), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-ate*¹.] Having an opinion or belief; having a view or belief of a kind indicated; stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

Strabo divideth the Chaldæans into sects, Orcheni, Borsipeni, and others, diversly *opinionate* of the same things.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

opinionated (ō-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a.* [< *opinionate* + *-ed*².] Same as *opinionate*, and now the usual form.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated*. *Shenstone.*

You are not in the least *opinionated*; it is simply your good fortune to look upon the affairs of the world from the right point of view.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 29.

opinionately† (ō-pin'yon-āt-li), *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly.

opinionatist† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tist), *n.* [< *opinionate* + *-ist*.] An opinionated person; an opinionist.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists*.
Fenton, Sermon bef. the Univ. of Oxford, p. 11.

opinionative (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *opinionate* + *-ive*. Cf. *opinative*, *opiniative*.] Controlled by preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions.

What pestilential influences the genius of enthusiasme or *opinionative* zeal has upon the publicke peace is so evident from experience that it needes not be prov'd from reason. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 76.

Oh! what have I done to you, that you should name that insolent Intruder — A confident *opinionative* Fop?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

opinionatively (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an opinionative manner; with undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

opinionativeness (ō-pin'yon-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being opinionative; excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

opinionator† (ō-pin'yon-ā-tor), *n.* [< *opinionate* + *-or*. Cf. *opinator*, *opiniator*.] One who is inclined to form or adopt opinions without sufficient knowledge; an opinionative person. *South*, Works, I. viii.

opinioned (ō-pin'yond), *a.* [< *opinion* + *-ed*².] Attached to particular opinions; conceited; opinionated.

opinionist (ō-pin'yon-ist), *n.* [< *opinion* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is unduly attached to his own opinions.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville*, To Albius.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious body in the fifteenth century which rejected the Pope because he did not conform to the poverty of Jesus Christ.

opiparous (ō-pip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *opiparus*, richly furnished, sumptuous, < L. *ops* (*op-*), riches, + *parare*, furnish.] Sumptuous. [Rare.]

Sweet odours and perfumes, generous wines, *opiparous* fare, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 312.

opiparously (ō-pip'a-rus-li), *adv.* Sumptuously. *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning, p. 93.

opisometer (op-i-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπίσω, behind, backward, again, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring curved lines upon a map.

The instrument consists of a wheel turning as a nut upon a screw. The wheel, being brought hard up to a stop, or to a mark indicated by a pointer, is rolled over the line on the map so as to unscrew it, and is then rolled back over the scale to its former position.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Bell had armed herself with an *opisometer*, which gave her quite an air of importance. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

Opistharthri (op-is-thär'thrī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + ἄρθρον, joint.] A suborder of *Squali* or sharks, having the palatoquadrate apparatus connected with the postorbital processes of the skull, the mouth inferior, the branchial apertures six or seven in number, and only one dorsal fin. They are represented by the cow-sharks or *Notidanidæ*.

opistharthrous (op-is-thär'thrus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + ἄρθρον, joint.] Of or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Opistharthri*.

opisthen (ō-pis'then), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind.] A hinder or rear part of the body of an animal.

opisthion (ō-pis'thi-on), *n.*; pl. *opisthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ὀπίσθιον, neut. of ὀπίσθιος, hinder, < ὀπισθεν, behind.] The middle of the posterior boundary of the foramen magnum of the skull, opposite the basion. See *craniometry*.

opisthobranch (ō-pis'thō-brangk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Opisthobranchiata*.

II. *a.* Having posterior gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchia (ō-pis-thō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Opisthobranchiata*.

Opisthobranchiata (ō-pis-thō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Opisthobranchia* + *-ata*[2].] An order of *Gasteropoda* having the gills behind the heart: opposed to *Prosobranchiata*. They have a relatively large foot and small visceral hump, with short mantle-flap, behind which is the anus. They are usually shell-less in the adult state, and many of them lose the ctenidial gills and mantle-flap, respiration being effected by very diversiform supplementary organs. Hence the equally various methods of subdivision of the order, and the application to its divisions of exceptionally numerous names ending in *-branchia*. The opisthobranchs are marine and littoral gastropods of more or less slug-like aspect, and many of them are known as *sea-slugs*, *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See *Nudibranchiata*, *Tectibranchiata*.

opisthobranchiate (ō-pis-thō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the gills in such a position that the blood must take a forward course to reach the heart.

II. *n.* An opisthobranch.

opisthobranchism (ō-pis-thō-brang'kizm), *n.* [< *opisthobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a mollusk behind the heart; the character of being opisthobranchiate: distinguished from *prosobranchism*.

Opisthocœlia (ō-pis-thō-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + κοίλος, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia* named by Owen, containing extinct reptiles with opisthocœlous vertebræ, as in the genera *Streptospondylus* and *Cetiosaurus*, of Mesozoic age. It is placed by later writers with the dinosaurian reptiles.

opisthocœlian (ō-pis-thō-sē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Opisthocœlia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hollow or concave behind, as a vertebra: applied to vertebræ whose bodies or centra are concave on the posterior face.—**2.** Having opisthocœlian vertebræ, as a reptile; of or pertaining to the *Opisthocœlia*.

II. *n.* A reptile with opisthocœlian vertebræ, or belonging to the order *Opisthocœlia*.

opisthocœlous (ō-pis-thō-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + κοίλος, hollow.] Same as *opisthocœlian*.

opisthocome (ō-pis'thō-kōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Opisthocomus*; a hoactzin.

Opisthocomi (op-is-thok'ō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Opisthocomus*, q. v.] An order of birds, represented by the genus *Opisthocomus*. It is an anomalous group, the sole surviving representative of an ancestral type of birds related to the *Gallinæ*. See *Opisthocomidæ*. *Heteromorphæ* is a synonym.

Opisthocomidæ (ō-pis-thō-kom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthocomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds alone representing the order *Opisthocomi*, typified by the genus *Opisthocomus*, having an enormous crop and anomalous sternum and shoulder-girdle. The keel of the sternum is cut away in front, and the sides of the bone are double-notched behind; the clavicle is ankylosed with the coracoid and with the sternal manubrium.

opisthocomine (op-is-thok'ō-min), *a.* [< *Opisthocomus* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the *Opisthocomidæ*, or having their characters.

opisthocomous (op-is-thok'ō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthocomus*, < Gr. ὀπισθόκομος, wearing the hair long behind, lit. having hair behind, < ὀπισθεν, behind, + κόμη, the hair: see *coma*[2].] Having an occipital crest, as the hoactzin.

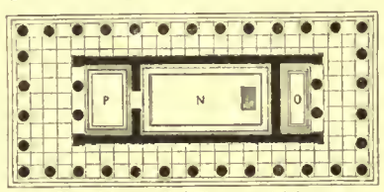
Opisthocomus (op-is-thok'ō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *opisthocomous*.] The only known genus of

Hoactzin (*Opisthocomus cristatus*).

Opisthocomidæ. There is but one species, *O. hoactzin* or *O. cristatus*, of South America. See *hoactzin*. Also called *Orthocorys* and *Sasa*.

opisthodome (ō-pis'thō-dōm), *n.* [< *opisthodomos*, q. v.] Same as *opisthodomos*.

opisthodomos, opisthodomus (op-is-thod'ō-mos, -mus), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθόδομος, a back room, < ὀπισθεν, behind, + δόμος, house: see *dome*[1].] In *Gr. arch.*, an open vestibule within the portico at the end behind the cella in most ancient peripteral or dipteral temples, corresponding



Plan of the so-called Theseum, at Athens.
N, cella; P, pronaos; O, opisthodomos.

to the pronaos at the principal end, into which opens the main entrance. Also called *epinaos* and *posticum*.

opisthodont (ō-pis'thō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having back teeth only.

opisthogastric (ō-pis-thō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + γαστήρ, stomach, + *-ic*.] Behind the stomach.

Opisthoglossa (ō-pis-thō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] In Günther's classification, one of three primary divisions of salient batrachians, correlated with *Aglossa* and *Proteroglossa*, having the tongue attached in front and free behind. It contained 18 families, or nearly all of the order, and was divided into *Oxydactyla* and *Platydactyla*.

opisthoglossal (ō-pis-thō-glos'al), *a.* [As *opisthoglossa* + *-al*.] Free behind and fixed in front, as the tongue of an opisthoglossate amphibian.

opisthoglossate (ō-pis-thō-glos'āt), *a.* [As *opisthoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the *Opisthoglossa*, or having their characters.

Opisthoglyphia (ō-pis-thō-glif'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + γλυφή, carving.] A group of *Ophidia*, or serpents, in which some of the posterior maxillary teeth are grooved.

opisthoglyphic (ō-pis-thō-glif'ik), *a.* [As *opisthoglyph* + *-ic*.] Having grooved back teeth; of or pertaining to the *Opisthoglyphia*.

Opisthognathidæ (ō-pis-thog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *opisthognathus*: see *opisthognathous*.] A family of fishes, related to the blennies and star-gazers, containing 2 genera, *Opisthognathus*

Opisthognathus nigromarginatus.

and *Gnathypops*, with about 12 species, inhabiting rocky bottoms of tropical seas.

opisthognathous (op-is-thog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *opisthognathus*, < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *anthropol.*, having retreating jaws or teeth: the opposite of *prognathous*.

opisthograph (ō-pis'thō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθόγραφος, written on the back, < ὀπισθεν, behind, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a manuscript written, contrary to custom, on the back as well as the front of the roll of papyrus or parchment.—**2.** A slab inscribed on the back as well as the front, the side bearing the original inscription having been turned to the wall, and the other side utilized for a later inscription.

Not a few of the slabs, it is discovered, have done double duty, bearing a pagan inscription on one side, and a Christian one on the other. These are known as *opisthographs*. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 209.

opisthographic (ō-pis-thō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *opisthograph* + *-ic*.] Written or printed on both sides, as a roll of parchment or papyrus.

opisthography (op-is-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. as if *ὀπισθογραφία, < ὀπισθόγραφος, written on the back: see *opisthograph*.] The practice of writing upon the back of anything; especially, writing on the back as well as the front of a roll of papyrus or parchment. See *opisthograph*.

Opisthomi (op-is-thō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + ὦμος, shoulder.] An order of physoclist teleost fishes. (*a*) In Cope's classification, the same as the family *Notacanthidæ*. (*b*) In Gill's system, a group containing the *Notacanthidæ* and *Mastacembelidæ*, and defined as the teleosts with completely differentiated jawa, acapular arch discrete from the skull and suspended from the vertebral column, the dorsal fin represented by spines, and the ventrals abdominal or none.

Opisthomidæ (op-is-thom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opisthomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Opisthomum*, having the mouth at the opisthen or posterior end of the body, leading into a tubular protrusible pharynx. See cut at *Rhabdocœla*.

opisthomous (op-is-thō'mus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Opisthomi*, or having their characters.

Opisthomum (ō-pis'thō-mum), *n.* [NL., irreg. for **Opisthostomum*, < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Opisthomidæ*. *O. pallidum* is an example.

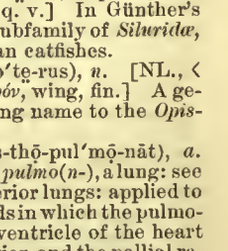
Opisthophthalma (ō-pis-thof-thal'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] A group of rostriferous gastropods with the eyes sessile on the back, between or rather behind the bases of the tentacles, containing the families *Aciculidæ* and *Rissoellidæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

Opisthopteræ (op-is-thop'tę-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *Opisthopterus*, q. v.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Siluridæ*, containing South American catfishes.

Opisthopterus (op-is-thop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + πτερόν, wing, fin.] A genus of siluroid fishes, giving name to the *Opisthopteræ*. *Gill*, 1861.

opisthopulmonate (ō-pis-thō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + L. *pulmo*(*n*-), a lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having posterior lungs: applied to those pulmonate gastropods in which the pulmonary sac is posterior, the ventricle of the heart anterior, the auricle posterior, and the pallial region small: the opposite of *prosopulmonate*.

opisthosphendone (ō-pis-thō-sfen'dō-nē), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθοσφενδόνη (see def.), < ὀπισθεν, behind, + σφενδόνη, a sling, a head-band: see *sphendone*.] In ancient Greek female costume, a usual mode of dressing the hair, in which a plain or ornamented band, broad in the middle and narrow at the ends, supported the mass of hair behind the head and was fastened in front. It is distinguished from the kekryphalos in that it does not cover the top of the head. See *sphendone*.



Opisthosphendone. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

opisthotic (op-is-thot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ὀπισθεν, behind, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear (> ὠτικός, of the ear): see *otic*.] **I.** *a.* Posterior and otic; of

or pertaining to the opisthotic: correlated with *epiotic*, *proötic*, and *pterotic*. See *otic*.

In existing Amphibia, a proötic ossification appears to be very constant. The constant existence of distinct *opisthotic* and epiotic elements is doubtful.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

II. *n.* The postero-inferior petrosal bone; one of the otic elements, the posterior and inferior ossification of the periotic capsule, which contains the essential auditory apparatus, forming a part of the petrosal or petromastoid bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia* and *Esox*.

opisthotonic (ō-pis-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ὀπισθοτονικός, pertaining to opisthotonos, < ὀπισθότονος, opisthotonos: see *opisthotonos*.] Of or pertaining to opisthotonos; characterized by, resulting from, or exhibiting opisthotonos.

The *opisthotonic* attitude was maintained even during sleep. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 207.

opisthotonos, opisthotonus (op-is-thot'ō-nos, -nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὀπισθότονος, also ὀπισθοτονία, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back, < ὀπισθότονος, drawn back, < ὄπισθεν, behind, back, + τείνειν, stretch.] A tonic spasm in which the body is bent backward. *Dunglison*.

opisthural (ō-pis'thū-ral), *a.* [< *opisthure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the opisthure. *J. A. Ryder*. Compare *epural*, *hypural*.

opisthure (ō-pis'thūr), *n.* [< Gr. ὄπισθεν, behind, + οὐρά, the tail.] The posterior end of the caudal axis of certain fishes and embryos of fishes, which degenerates into a rudimentary organ, or becomes absorbed in the permanent caudal fin developed in front of it. *J. A. Ryder*.

opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* [In ME. *opie*, *opye*, < OF. *opie* (see *opie*); F. *opium* = Sp. Pg. *opio* = It. *oppio* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *opium*, < L. *opium*, *opion* (cf. Bulg. *afion*, *ofion* = Serv. *afijun*, < Turk. *afyūn* = Pers. *ifyūn* = Hind. *aphīm*, *afīm*, *afyūn*, < Ar. *afyūn*), < Gr. ὄπιον, poppy-juice, opium, < ὀπός, juice, i. e. vegetable juice, sap.] The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, a poppy cultivated from early antiquity for the sake of this product. See *poppy* and *Papaver*. The opium exudes as a milky juice from shallow incisions made in the partly ripened capsules or heads still on the plant. It soon thickens, is collected by scraping, and kneaded into a homogeneous mass, forming then a reddish-brown sticky gum-like substance of bitter taste and peculiar odor. Opium was known to the Greeks, but was not much used before the seventeenth century; at present it is the most important of all medicines, and its applications the most multifarious, the chief of them being for the relief of pain and the production of sleep. Its habitual use is disastrous and difficult to break up. It is classed as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when taken internally; in large quantities it is a powerful narcotic poison, resulting in a coma characterized by great contraction of the pupils, insensibility, and death. The chief active principle of opium is morphia, but it also contains at least sixteen other alkaloids, some of which have similar properties. (See *narcotine*.) Though opium can be produced in Europe, the United States, etc., its commercial production is limited to countries where labor is cheap and the drug in common use, namely Turkey, Persia, Egypt, India, and China. The Western market is supplied largely from Asia Minor. The Indian export goes chiefly to China.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumming *opium* as my only cure.
Milton, S. A., l. 630.

India opium, opium produced in India.—**Opium joint.** See *joint*, *n.*, 4.—**Tincture of opium**, the alcoholic solution of opium.—**Vinegar of opium.** Same as *black-drop*.

opium-eater (ō'pi-um-ē'tėr), *n.* One who habitually uses opium in some form as a stimulant.

opium-habit (ō'pi-um-hab'it), *n.* The habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. See *morphiomania*.

opium-liniment (ō'pi-um-lin'i-ment), *n.* Soap-liniment and laudanum. Also called *anodyne liniment*.

opium-plaster (ō'pi-um-plas'tėr), *n.* Lead-plaster and Burgundy pitch with 6 per cent. of extract of opium; the emplastrum opii of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

Oplo-. An incorrect form sometimes used for *Haplo-* in compound words.

opobalsam (op-ō-bâl'sam), *n.* [= F. *opobalsame*, *opobalsamum* = Sp. *opobálsamo* = Pg. It. *opobalsamo*, < LL. *opobalsamum*, < Gr. ὀποβάλσαμον, the juice of the balsam-tree, < ὀπός, juice, + βάλσαμον, balsam: see *balsam*.] A resinous juice, also called *balm* or *balsam of Gilead*. See *balm*.

opobalsamum (op-ō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* [LL.: see *opobalsam*.] Same as *opobalsam*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 119.

opodeldoc (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* [Also *opodeldock*; = F. *opodeldoch*, *opodeltoch*; appar. a made-up name, perhaps based on Gr. ὀπός, juice.] It. A plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus.—2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and essential oils: hence sometimes called *soap-liniment*.

Opomyza (op-ō-mī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1820), prob. < Gr. ὄψ, face, aspect, + μυῖα, a fly (confused with μύζειν, suck).] The typical genus of *Opomyzidæ*. It comprises small, somewhat linear flies of a yellowish color, often with spotted wings, found in meadow-grass. About 20 European and 1 North American species are known.

Opomyzidæ (op-ō-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Opomyza* + *-idæ*.] A small family of *Muscidæ acalyptratæ*, represented by the genus *Opomyza*.

opon†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *upon*.

opononet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *upon one*.

opopanax (ō-pop'a-naks), *n.* [= F. *opoponax*, < L. *opopanax*, < Gr. ὀποπάναξ, the juice of the plant πάναξ, < ὀπός, juice, + πάναξ (also πανακές, neut. of πανακής, all-healing), a plant: see *panacea*.] 1. A gum-resin consisting of a concreted juice obtained from the roots of a plant of the genus *Opopanax* (see def. 2). It is employed in perfumery, and was long esteemed in medicine as an antispasmodic, etc., but is now little used except in the East.

Ladanum, aspalathum, *opoponax*, œnanthe.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

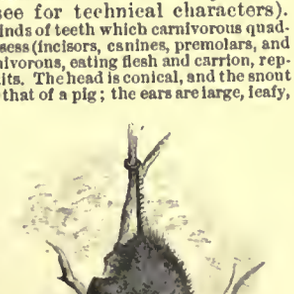
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Koch, 1825).] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*, characterized by fruit with many oil-tubes and thickened margins, and by the absence of calyx-teeth. There are 2 or 3 species, of southern Europe and the Orient. They are perennial herbs with pinnate leaves and compound umbels with few small bracts and yellow flowers. *O. Chironium* is the source of the drug opopanax. See *Hercules's allheal*, under *Hercules*.

oporice (ō-por'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ὀπωρική, fem. of ὀπωρικός, made of fruit, < ὀπώρα, dial. ὀπώρη, ὀπάρα, the end of summer, or early autumn, also the fruits of autumn.] A medicine prepared from several autumnal fruits, particularly quinces, pomegranates, etc., and wine, formerly used in dysentery, diseases of the stomach, etc.

oporopolist† (op-ō-rop'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. ὀπωροπώλης, a fruiterer, < ὀπώρα, fruits of autumn, + πωλεῖν, sell.] A fruit-seller; a fruiterer.

A certain man stood at a fruiterer's stall, or *oporopolist's*, if you 'd have it in Greek.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 429.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* [Formerly also *opassom*; also, and still in rural use, abbr. *possum*, formerly *possowne*; Amer. Ind.] 1. An American marsupial mammal of the family *Didelphyidæ* (which see for technical characters). They have the four kinds of teeth which carnivorous quadrupeds regularly possess (incisors, canines, premolars, and molars), and are omnivorous, eating flesh and carrion, reptiles, insects, and fruits. The head is conical, and the snout somewhat resembles that of a pig; the ears are large, leafy, and rounded; the eyes are small; the whiskers are long; the legs are of proportionate length; both fore and hind paws are five-toed, fashioned like hands, especially the hind ones, which have an opposable thumb; and the tail is generally long, scaly, and prehensile, so that the animal can hang by it. The pelage is coarse; the body is stout, and in size ranges from that of a large cat to that of a small rat. Most female opossums have on the belly a pouch containing the teats, into which the young are received as soon as they are born. They are born extremely small and imperfect. The Virginia opossum has 13 teats, and no doubt may have as many young at a birth, but the number is usually less. Opossums are nocturnal animals; they move on the ground rather slowly and awkwardly, but are more at home in trees, and some of the species are aquatic. Though they are uncleanly, the flesh is white and palatable, especially in the autumn, when they feed much on fruits, and become as fat as pigs. They commonly appear stupid, and in confinement continue sullen and intractable. When caught or threatened with danger they feign death, and will submit to the most brutal maltreatment without showing a sign of animation, whence the proverbial expression "to play possum." Most opossums belong to the genus *Didelphys*, ranging from middle latitudes in the United States through the greater part of South America. The commonest and best-known is *D. virginiana*. There are perhaps a dozen others, among them ponchless ones, as *D. dorsigera*. The yapoks or water-opossums of South America form another genus, *Chironectes*.


Common Opossum (*Didelphys virginiana*).

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possowne*, which hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure. The other is the flying Squerril.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

The *possum* is found no where but in America. He is the wonder of all the land animals.
J. Lawson, History of Carolina, p. 198.

2. A name of sundry other marsupials: as, the ursine *opossum* (that is, the ursine dasyure); the vulpine *opossum* (the vulpine phalangist).

opossum-mouse (ō-pos'um-mous), *n.* A very small marsupial mammal of Australia, *Acrobates pygmæus*; the pygmy petaurist, one of the flying-phalangers. See *Acrobates*.

opossum-shrew (ō-pos'um-shrō), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Solenodon*.

opossum-shrimp (ō-pos'um-shrimp), *n.* A schizopodous crustacean or shrimp of the family

Opossum-shrimp (*Mysis mixta*).

Mysidæ: so called because the females carry their eggs in pouches between the thoracic legs. See *Mysis*.

opoterodont (ō-pot'e-rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Opoterodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Opoterodonta*.

Opoterodonta, Opoterodontia (ō-pot'e-rō-don'tä, -shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Hopaterodonta*, etc., < Gr. ὀπότερος, either, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing angiostomatous or scolecophidian serpents of small size and resembling worms, having a contracted non-distensible mouth and imperfect vision. The opisthotic bone is intercalated in the cranial walls, the palatines bound the choanæ behind, the ethmoturbinals partly roof over the mouth, the maxillary bone is vertical and free, and there are no ectopterygoids and no pubes. The suborder is conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ*, and is also called *Epanodonta*. See *Typhlopidæ*.

oppidan (op'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *oppidain*, < L. *oppidanus*, of or in a town, < *oppidum*, OL. *oppedum*, a walled town, perhaps < *ob*, before, toward, + **pedum* (cf. *Pedum*, a town in Latium), country, = Gr. πέδον, a plain.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a town; town.

The temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 38.

II. *n.* 1†. An inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us. *A. Wood*, Annals Univ. Oxford, an. 1528.

2. At Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who boards with one of the masters or with a private family in the town: distinguished from a *colleger*.

oppignerate†, **oppignorate**† (o-pig'nę-rāt, -nō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *oppigneratus* (ML. also *oppignoratus*), pp. of *oppignerare* (> F. *oppignorer*), pledge, pawn, < *ob*, before, + *pignerare*, pledge: see *pignerate*.] To pledge; pawn. *Bacon*.

oppignoration† (o-pig-nō-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *oppignoration*, < ML. as if **oppignoratio*(*n*-), < L. *oppignerare*, pledge: see *oppignerate*.] The act of pledging, or giving security; a pawning.

The form and manner of swearing . . . by *oppignoration*, or engaging of some good which we would not lose: as, "Our rejoicing in Christ," our salvation, God's help, &c.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, V. 74. (*Davies*.)

oppilate (op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *oppilated*, ppr. *oppilating*. [< L. *oppilatus*, pp. of *oppilare*, stop up, < *ob*, before, + *pilare*, ram down; cf. Gr. πιλεῖν, compress, press down, felt.] To crowd together; fill with obstructions. *Cockeram*.

oppilation (op-i-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *opilation* = Sp. *opilacion* = Pg. *opilação* = It. *oppilazione*, < LL. *oppilatio*(*n*-), < L. *oppilare*, stop up: see *oppilate*.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines; stoppage; constipation.

These meagre, starved spirits who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthy *oppilations*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Gouts and dropsies, catarrhs and *oppilations*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

And as he is who falls, and knows not how,
By force of demons who to earth down drag him,
Or other *oppilation* that binds man, . . .
Such was that sinner after he had risen.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiv. 114.

oppilative (op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *opilatif* = Sp. *opilativo* = It. *oppilativo;* as *oppilate* + *-ive.*] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

oppletet (o-plēt'), *a.* [< L. *oppletus*, pp. of *oppiere*, fill up, < *ob*, before, + *plere*, fill: see *complete*, etc.] Filled; crowded.

oppleted (o-plē'ted), *a.* [< *opplete* + *-ed*².] Same as *opplete.*

oppletiont (o-plē'shọn), *n.* [< *opplete* + *-ion.* Cf. *completion.*] 1. The act of filling up.—2. The state or condition of being filled or full; repletion; fullness.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain; an imposthume calls for a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable evacuatories. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309. (*Davies.*)

opponet (o-pōn'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *opponed*, ppr. *opponing.* [= Sp. *oponer* = Pg. *oppor* = It. *opporre, opponere*, < L. *opponere*, set or place against, set before or opposite, < *ob*, before, against, + *ponere*, put, set: see *ponent.* Cf. *oppose.*] To oppose; charge; allege.

What can you not do
Against Lords spiritual or temporal
That shall *oppone* you?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

And thus I cease, requiring of all men that have anything to *oppone* against me that he may [they may] do it so plainly.
John Knox, quoted in R. L. Stevenson's "John Knox and [his Relations to Women."

opponency (ọ-pō'nẹn-si), *n.* [< *opponen(t)* + *-ey.*] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet, as an exercise for a degree. *Todd.*

opponens (o-pō'nenz), *n.*; pl. *opponentes* (op-ō-nen'tēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *opponens*, ppr. of *opponere*, oppose: see *opponent.*] In *anat.*, an opponent muscle of the hand or foot of man and some anthropoid apes, lying on the inner or outer side of the hand or foot. It tends to oppose one of the lateral digits to other digits, making a hollow of the palm or sole.—**Opponens hallucis**, or **opponens pollicis pedis**, the opponent muscle of the great toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the foot**, an opponent muscle of the little toe, frequently found in man.—**Opponens minimi digiti of the hand**, or *flexor ossis quinti metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the little finger.—**Opponens pollicis**, or *flexor ossis primi metacarpi*, the opponent muscle of the thumb.

opponent (ọ-pō'nẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *opponente* = It. *opponente*, < L. *opponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *opponere*, set before or against, oppose: see *oppone, oppose.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated in front; opposite; standing in the way.

Yon path . . . soon mounts the *opponent* hill.
J. Scott, Winter Amusements.

2. Opposing; antagonistic; adverse.

Methinks they should laugh out, like two Fortune tellers, or two *opponent* Lawyers that know each other for Cheats.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

3. In *anat.*, bringing together or into opposition; having the action of an opponens. See *opponens.*

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one who supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument, or in a contest of any kind.

Two men, one of whom is a zealous supporter and the other a zealous *opponent* of the system pursued in Lancaster's schools, meet at the Mendicity Society, and act together with the utmost cordiality.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

2. One who takes part in an opponency; the person who begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine: correlative to *defendant* or *respondent.*—**Syn. 1.** *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent*, etc. (see *adversary*), rival, competitor, opposer.

opponentes, *n.* Plural of *opponens.*

opportune (op-ọr-tūn'), *a.* [< F. *opportun* = Sp. *oportuno* = Pg. It. *opportuno*, < L. *opportunus*, fit, meet, suitable, timely, < *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor, port (access): see *port*². Cf. *importune.*] 1. Seasonable; timely; well-timed; convenient.

Most *opportune* to our need I have
A vessel rides fast by, but not prepared
For this design. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 511.

So placed, my Nurslings may requite
Studious regard with *opportune* delight.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 39.

2†. Conveniently exposed; liable; open. [Rare.]

Behold alone
The woman *opportune* to all attempts.
Milton, P. L., ix. 481.

opportunet (op-ọr-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *opportune, a.*] To suit; accommodate.

The pronoun *opportunes* us; some copies have vobis, but the most and best have nobis.
Dr. Clarke, Sermons (1637), p. 483. (*Latham.*)

opportunefult (op-ọr-tūn'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *opportune* + *-ful.*] Opportune; timely. [Rare.]

If we let slip this *opportuneful* hour,
Take leave of fortune.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 3.

opportunely (op-ọr-tūn'li), *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; with opportunity of either time or place.

opportuneness (op-ọr-tūn'nes), *n.* The character of being opportune or seasonable.

opportunism (op-ọr-tū'nizm), *n.* [< F. *opportunisme;* as *opportune* + *-ism.*] The principles or practices of opportunists, in any sense of that word; quickness to grasp favorable opportunities and to modify one's conduct or policy in accordance with them; in a bad sense, the sacrifice of consistency and principles to policy.

Opportunism is becoming more and more a characteristic of all classes of politicians.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., July, 1883, p. 84.

The spirit of *opportunism* is not confined to statesmen and diplomatists, and there are workmen who are shrewd enough to see that the wealthy classes will do much for fear, and little for love of their poorer brethren.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 313.

opportunist (op-ọr-tū'nist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *opportuniste;* as *opportune* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *French politics*, a member of that section of the Republican party which believes in regulating political action in accordance with circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles. This word first came into use in France about 1873. The Opportunists were the party of concession, and occupied an intermediate position between the various groups of monarchists and the Intransigentists, the extreme section of the Republican party. Their leader was Gambetta.

Although M. de Freycinet is himself an *Opportunist*, the new Ministry of which he is the head is essentially Radical. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 288.

2. In general, one who takes advantage of opportunities as they occur; one who waits for an opportune time before attempting to bring into practice or to urge upon others the principles or beliefs which he holds; one who makes the best of circumstances as they arise; hence, one who is without settled principles or consistent policy: opposed to *extremist.*

Mr. Mundella made a happy address before the conference, in which he styled himself an *opportunist* in education: that is, a man who "has to do the best he can under the circumstances." *Education*, V. 112.

Modern politicians are for the most part no longer men trained from their youth in the philosophy of government, but *opportunists* who view politics as a field for self-advancement. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 297.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as the Opportunists; hence [*l. c.*], of or pertaining to opportunism, or the observance of a waiting policy; making the best of circumstances while waiting for a suitable time for the proper carrying out of one's views.

The socialists of Austria chose from the first from conviction a moderate and *opportunist* policy, and have always been less revolutionary than the socialists of other countries. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, Int., p. 39.

opportunity (op-ọr-tū'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *opportunities* (-tiz). [< F. *opportunité* = Sp. *oportunidad* = Pg. *opportunidade* = It. *opportunità*, < L. *opportunita(t-)s*, fitness, suitableness, favorable time, < *opportunus*, fit, suitable: see *opportune.*] 1. Fit, convenient, or seasonable time; favorable chance or occasion; favorable or favoring conjuncture of circumstances: as, to avail one's self of the *opportunity* to do something; to seize the *opportunity.*

Euery thing hath his season, which is called *Oportunitie*, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called Importunitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 223.

If for want of power he be hindered from sinning, yet when he findeth *opportunity* he will do evil. Ecclus. xix. 28.

I came so late . . . I had not the *opportunity* to see it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 137.

Having *opportunity* of a pastor [that is, of securing a pastor], one Mr. James, who came over at this time, [they] were dismissed from the congregation of Boston.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 112.

2†. Convenience, fitness, or suitability for some particular purpose or set of circumstances.

Not without Cawse is Epaminondas commended, who, riding or Iourneying in time of peace, vsed oftentymes sodenly to appose his Company vpon the *oportunity* of any place, saying, "What yf our enemies were here or there, what were best to doe?"
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 3.

And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat, . . . and shall send him away by the hand of a man of *opportunity* into the wilderness.
Lev. xvi. 21 (margin).

3†. Importunity; earnestness.

Seek my father's love; still seek it, sir:
If *opportunity* and humblest suit
Cannot attain it, why, then—hark you hither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 20.

4†. Character; habit. *Halliwell.*—**Syn. 1.** *Opportunity, Occasion*, chance. An *occasion* falls in one's way, whether desired or not: as, I had *occasion* to speak with him; an *opportunity* is desired, yet comes naturally when it is obtained: as, I never got a good *opportunity* to explain the mistake. We find, take, seek *occasion;* we seek, desire, find, embrace an *opportunity.*

opportunous† (op-ọr-tū'nus), *a.* [< L. *opportunus*, opportune: see *opportune.*] Opportune; favorable.

The *opportunous* night friends her complexion.
Heywood, Troia Britanica (1609). (*Nares.*)

opposability (ọ-pō-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *opposable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being opposable: as, the *opposability* of the thumb or of the jaws.

opposable (ọ-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< F. *opposable*, < *opposer*, oppose: see *oppose* and *-able.*] Capable of being so placed as to be or to act in opposition.

The opossums possessing a hand with perfect *opposable* thumb. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 138.

opposalt (ọ-pō'zal), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-al.* Cf. *disposal, proposal.*] Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.*
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 81.

oppose (ọ-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *opposed*, ppr. *opposing.* [< ME. *opposen, oposen, aposen*, < OF. *opposer, oposer.* F. *opposer*, oppose, < L. *ob-*, before, against, + ML. *pausare* (OF. *poser*), put; taking the place of L. *opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *oppone.* Cf. *appose, compose, depose*, etc., and see *pose*².] I. *trans.* 1. To set or place over against or directly opposite; confront or cause to confront, either literally or by way of comparison, contrast, etc.

Oppose thy steadfast-gazing eyes to mine;
See if thou canst outface me with thy looks.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 49.

Then foot, and point, and eye *opposed*,
In dubious strife they darkly closed.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 14.

2†. To expose; show; display.

Her grace sat down . . .
In a rich chair of state, *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 68.

3†. To propose; offer.

Let his true picture through your land be sent,
Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria, i. 1.

4. To place or interpose as an obstacle; place in opposition, as for the purpose of contradicting, countervailing, offsetting, or withstanding and defeating something.

When they *opposed* themselves, and blasphemed, he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads. Acts xviii. 6.

I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 11.

Such destruction to withstand
He hasted, and *opposed* the rocky orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.
Milton, P. L., vi. 254.

5. To speak or act against; confront with adverse arguments or efforts; contradict; withstand; endeavor to frustrate or thwart.

Than he be-gan to telle a party of his lif, and than com forth Guynebaude, the clerke, and *opposed* hym of dyuerse thynges, for he was a profounde clerke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Tho' the King may not be controuled where he can command, yet he may be *opposed* where he can but demand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 142.

Expectation held
His looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd
To second or *oppose*, or undertake
The perilous attempt: but all sat mute.
Milton, P. L., ii. 419.

6. To hinder; resist effectually; prevent; defeat: as, the army was not able to *oppose* the enemy's progress.

My lord, my lord,
I am a simple woman, much too weak
To *oppose* your cunning.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 107.

—**Syn.** *Oppose, Resist, Withstand*, combat, strive against, contravene. The first three words are all rather general, but *oppose* is not quite so strong as the others, as suggesting less of physical action; they all primarily convey the idea of receiving rather than making the attack, but *oppose* is least restricted to that meaning. See *frustrate.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To stand over against another or one another; be opposite.

Of Pericles the careful search
By the four *opposing* coigns
Which the world together joins
Is made with all due diligence.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 19.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,
As up the *opposing* hills they slowly creep.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. To interpose effort or objection; act or speak in opposition; be adverse or act adversely: sometimes with *to* or *against.*

'Tis your counsel,
My lord should to the heavens be contrary,
Oppose against their wills. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 46.

opposed (o-pōzd′), *p. a.* 1. Placed in or occupying a position directly opposite or over against; opposite.

Empanoplied and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there
Opposed to fifty, till the trumpet blared.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Of an opposite or contrary nature, tendency, or action: as, white is *opposed* to black.

Your beauty, ladies,
Hath much deform'd us, fashioning our humours
Even to the *opposed* end of our intents.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 768.

Opposed as darkness to the light of heaven. *R. Pollok.*

3. Antagonistic; hostile; adverse: as, I am more *opposed* than ever to the proposal.

In some points they agree, in others they are widely *opposed*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. 3.

Opposed blow. See *blow*[3].

opposeless (o-pōz′les), *a.* [< *oppose* + *-less*.] Not to be opposed; irresistible. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 38.

opposer (o-pō′zėr), *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an adversary.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms
Miguide thy *opposers'* swords. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 5. 23.

A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

opposit (o-poz′it), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set against, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose*.] To posit or assume as a contradictory; negative or deny.

It is not yet plain, and, indeed, it only becomes plain from much later developments of the system, what is the precise nature of the act of *opositing* or negating.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 159.

opposite (op′ō-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *opposit*; < F. *opposite* = Sp. *opósito*, n., = Pg. *opposto*, *opposito*, a., = It. *opposto*, *opposito*, a. and n., < L. *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*, set or place against: see *oppone*.] I. *a.* 1. That forms or is situated in or on the other or further side, end, or boundary of an interval, space, or thing; placed over against or face to face with (another or one another): literally or figuratively: as, the *opposite* side of the street or square; the *opposite* door; an *opposite* angle.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and *opposite*.
Milton, P. L., x. 659.

Opposite to the south end of the bridge is an inscription in an eastern character, which seemed to be very antient.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 92.

2. Contrary; reverse.

The plane of polarisation of the north pole of the sky moves in the *opposite* direction to that of the hand of a watch. *Sir C. Wheatstone*, quoted in Spottiswoode's [Polarisation, p. 88.

3. Of a totally or radically different nature, quality, or tendency; also (of two persons or things), mutually antagonistic or repugnant; mutually opposed in character or action; contradictory; non-congruent: as, words of *opposite* meaning; *opposite* terms.

So began we to be more *opposit* in opinions: He grave, I gamesome. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 236.

Particles of speech have divers and sometimes almost *opposite* significations. *Locke.*

4. Adverse; opposed; hostile; antagonistic; inimical.

Thou art as *opposite* to every good
As the Antipodes are unto us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 134.

What further Commands your Highness gave for the security and defence of the English Vessels, notwithstanding the *opposite* endeavours of the Dutch.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

But say thou wert possess'd of David's throne,
By free consent of all, none *opposite*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 358.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) Situated on opposite sides of an axis, as leaves when there are two on one node. (*b*) Having a position between an organ and the axis on which it is borne, as a stamen when it is opposite a sepal or petal. In both senses opposed to *alternate*. —**Opposite motion**, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14. —**To be opposite with**†, to be contrary in dealing with; oppose; be contradictory or perverse in manner with.

Opposite Leaves of *Vinca major*.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants.
Shak., T. N., iii. 5. 162.

II. *n.* 1. One who opposes or is adverse; an opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Your *opposite* hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath can furnish man withal.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 255.

Being thus cleared of all his *Opposites*, he prepared with great Solemnity for his Coronation.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.

2. That which opposes; that which is opposed or is opposite; a complement in characteristic qualities or properties; specifically, as a logical term, anything contrasted with another in any sense.

Sweet and sour are *opposites*; sweet and bitter are contraries. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, vi.

Clive seems to us to have been . . . the very *opposite* of a knave, bold, . . . sincere, . . . hearty in friendship, open in enmity. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

The loathsome *opposite*
Of all my heart had destined did obtain.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Some modern writers on logic wish to call any two different species of the same genus *opposites*. This practice has little to recommend it.]

oppositely (op′ō-zit-li), *adv.* In an opposite or adverse manner; in front; in a situation facing each other; adversely; contrarily.—**Oppositely pinnate leaf**, in *bot.*, a compound leaf the leaflets of which are situated one opposite to the other in pairs, as in the genus *Rosa*.

oppositeness (op′ō-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being opposite or adverse.

oppositifolious (o-poz″i-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, situated opposite a leaf: as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle or tendril.

opposition (op-ō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< F. *opposition* = Sp. *oposicion* = Pg. *opposição* = It. *opposizione*, < L. *oppositio*(*n*-), an opposing, < *opponere*, pp. *oppositus*, oppose: see *oppone*, *oppose*.] 1. The position of that which confronts, faces, or stands over against something else.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 803.

2. In *astron.*, the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposed to each other as seen from the earth's surface, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Thus, there is an *opposition* of sun and moon at every full moon; the moon or a planet is said to be in *opposition* when its longitude differs 180° from that of the sun. See *conjunction*.

3. The action of opposing, withstanding, resisting, or checking; antagonism; encounter.

In single *opposition*, hand to hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 99.

Be thou my strongest guard, for here I'll dwell
In *opposition* against fate and hell!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above.
Milton, S. A., i. 1050.

The satisfaction of the bodily man need not be made in *opposition* to higher interests. *Mind*, XIII. 574.

4. A placing opposite, as for purposes of comparison, contrast, etc., or the state of being so placed, opposed, or contrasted; contrariety.

Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings, and *oppositions* of science falsely so called. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

There is nothing more delightful in Poetry than a Contrast and *Opposition* of Incidents.
Addison, Spectator, No. 363.

5. In *logic*, the disagreement between propositions which have the same subject or the same predicate, but differ in quantity or quality, or in both; also, the relation between two terms which are contrasted in any respect.—6. In the *fine arts*, contrast.—7. A body of opposers; specifically, those members of a legislative body who are opposed to the administration for the time being, or the political party opposed to the party in power: frequently used adjectively: as, an *opposition* scheme; the *opposition* benches in the British House of Commons.

Canning's speech the night before last was most brilliant; much more cheered by the *opposition* than by his own friends. *Greville*, Memoirs, Dec. 14, 1826.

8. In *fencing*. See the quotation.

In fencing, *opposition* signifies the art of covering the body at the time of delivering a thrust, on that side where the foils happen to cross, in order to prevent an antagonist exchanging hits. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

9. In *chess*, a position where the king of the player who has not the move is directly in front of that of his opponent with one vacant square between.—**Diametrical, formal, material,** etc., **opposition.** See the adjectives.—**Mean opposition**, a difference of 180° in the mean longitudes of the sun and a planet.—**Subaltern opposition**, opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality.

oppositional (op-ō-zish′ọn-al), *a.* [< *opposition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to opposition or opponents collectively.

From this *oppositional* stand-point.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 94.

oppositionist (op-ō-zish′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *opposition* + *-ist*.] One of the opposition; one who belongs to the party opposing the existing administration or the party in power.

This fairness from an *oppositionist* professed brought me at once to easy terms with him.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 70. (*Davies.*)

oppositipetalous (o-poz″i-ti-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + Gr. πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal*.] In *bot.*, placed opposite a petal.

oppositisepalous (o-poz″i-ti-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *oppositus*, opposite, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal: see *sepal*.] In *bot.*, placed or situated opposite a sepal, as the stamens of many plants. Sometimes called *opposite-sepalous*.

oppositive (o-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< *opposite* + *-ive*. Cf. *positive*.] Opposing; contrasting or setting in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This; Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 14.

opposivet, *a.* [< *oppose* + *-ive*.] Given to opposition; contentious. *Hart. Misc.*, I. 610.

opposuret (o-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *oppose* + *-ure*.] Opposition.

I cannot hide
My love to thee, 'tis like the Sunne invelopt
In watery clouds, whose glory will breake thorow,
And spite *opposure*, scornes to be conceal'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

oppress (o-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *oppressen*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresser* = It. *oppressare*, < ML. *oppressare*, press against, oppress, freq. of L. *opprimere* (> It. *opprimere* = Pg. *oprimir* = Sp. *oprimir* = F. *opprimer*), pp. *oppressus*, press against, press together, oppress, < *ob*, against, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] 1†. To press against or upon.

A scion sette it VI feet from the tree,
Leat that the tree encrece, and it *oppresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. To press unduly upon or against; overburden; weigh down, literally or figuratively: as, *oppressed* with care or anxiety; *oppressed* with fear.

Oppress'd with two weak evils, age and hunger.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 132.

The greatest injury could not have *oppressed* the heart of Le Fevre more than my Uncle Toby's paternal kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 12.

3. To overpower or overcome; overbear or overwhelm; suppress; subdue.

The faire Enchauntresse, so unwares *opprest*,
Tryde all her arts and all her sleights thence out to wrest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 81.

The mutiny he there hastes t' *oppress*.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 29.

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal vigour, though *oppress'd* and fallen.
Milton, P. L., ii. 13.

4. To make languid; affect with lassitude: as, *oppressed* with the heat of the weather.

Langour of this twye dayes fyve
We shal therwith so forgete or *oppresse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 398.

At length, with love and sleep's soft pow'r *oppress*,
The panting thund'rer nods, and sinks to rest.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 405.

5. To sit or lie heavy on: as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.—6. To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions or restraints; treat with injustice or undue severity; wield authority over in a burdensome, harsh, or tyrannical manner; keep down by an unjust exercise of power.

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor *oppress* him.
Ex. xxii. 21.

The champion of many states *oppressed* by one too powerful monarchy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. To ravish. *Chaucer.*—**Syn. 2.** To weigh heavily upon, bear hard upon.—6. To wrong, treat cruelly, tyrannize over.

oppressed (o-prest′), *a.* [< *oppress* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, debruised.

oppression (o-presh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *oppression*, < OF. (and F.) *oppression* = Sp. *opresion* = Pg. *oppressão* = It. *oppressione*, < L. *oppressio*(*n*-), a pressing down, violence, oppression, < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, press down: see *oppress*.] 1†. A pressing down; pressure; burden.

Go, bind thou up yond dangling apricocks,
Which, like unruly children, make their sire
Stoop with *oppression* of their prodigal weight.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 31.

2. A feeling of weight; that state in which one experiences a sensation of weight or pressure; hence, lassitude; dullness of spirits; depression.

Drowsiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude are signs of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. The act of oppressing or of imposing unreasonable or unjust burdens; the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, harsh, or severe manner; the imposition of severe or cruel measures or exactions; tyrannical or cruel exercise of power.

So I returned, and considered all *oppressions* that are done under the sun. Eccl. iv. 1.

Violence
Proceeded, and *oppression*, and sword-law,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton, P. L., xi. 672.

4. An oppressed state or condition; the state of those who are overburdened or oppressed, or treated with unjustness or undue severity, by persons in authority or power.

When we cried unto the Lord God of our fathers, the Lord heard our voice, and looked on our affliction, and our labour, and our *oppression*. Deut. xxvi. 7.

Retire; we have engaged ourselves too far.
Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 2.

5. Whatever oppresses or causes hardship; an unjust or unreasonable imposition, exaction, or measure; a hardship.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as a common lot of human nature. *Addison.*

6†. Ravishment; rape. *Chaucer.* =**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Oppression*, *Tyranny*, *Despotism*, cruelty, persecution. *Oppression* is the general word for abuse of power over another, *pressing* him *down* in his rights or interests. *Tyranny* and *despotism* are forms of *oppression*, namely abuse of governmental or autocratic power. *Oppression* is applied to the state of those oppressed, as *tyranny* and *despotism* are not. See *despotism*.

oppressive (o-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *oppressif* = Sp. *opresivo* = Pg. *oppressivo* = It. *oppressivo*, < ML. *oppressivus*, oppressive, < L. *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe: as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.—2. Given or inclined to oppression; tyrannical: as, an *oppressive* government.—3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; burdensome; causing discomfort or uneasiness: as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 105.

oppressively (o-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an oppressive manner; with unreasonable severity.

oppressiveness (o-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The character of being oppressive.

oppressor (o-pres'or), *n.* [< ME. *oppressour*, < OF. (and F.) *oppresseur* = Sp. *opresor* = Pg. *oppressor* = It. *oppressore*, < L. *oppressor*, a crusher, destroyer (oppressor), < *opprimere*, pp. *oppressus*, oppress: see *oppress*.] One who oppresses, or exercises undue severity in the use of power or authority.

Deliver him that suffereth wrong from the hand of the *oppressor*. Ecclus. iv. 9.

oppressure† (o-presh'ūr), *n.* [= It. *oppressura*; as *oppress* + *-ure*, after *pressure*.] Oppression. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), II. 222.

opprobrious (o-prō'bri-us), *a.* [= Sp. *oprobioso* = Pg. *opprobrioso* = It. *obbrobrioso*, < LL. *opprobriosus*, full of opprobrium, < L. *opprobrium*, opprobrium: see *opprobrium*.] 1. Reproachful; expressive of opprobrium or disgrace; contumelious; abusive; scurrilous: as, an *opprobrious* epithet.

The man that is accustomed to *opprobrious* words will never be reformed all the days of his life.
Ecclus. xxiii. 15.

2†. Ill-reputed; associated with shame and disgrace; rendered odious; infamous.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill. *Milton*, P. L., i. 403.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel.

=**Syn. 1.** Condemnatory, offensive.

opprobriously (o-prō'bri-us-li), *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; with abuse and insult; with opprobrium.

opprobriousness (o-prō'bri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being opprobrious; scurrility; opprobrium.

A righteous man is better that hath none images, for he shall be free from *opprobriousnes*. *Barnes*, Workes, p. 344.

opprobrium (o-prō'bri-um), *n.* [Formerly *opprobry* (q. v.); < L. *opprobrium*, a reproach, scandal, disgrace, < *ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace.] 1. Imputation of shameful conduct; insulting reproach; contumely; scurrility.—2. Disgrace; infamy. =**Syn. 2.** *Obloquy*, *Infamy*, etc. See *ignominy* and *odium*.

opprobry†, *n.* [< F. *opprobre* = Sp. *oprobrio* (obs.), *oprobio* = Pg. *opprobrio* = It. *obbrobrio*, *opprobrio*, < L. *opprobrium*, reproach: see *opprobrium*.] Opprobrium. *Stow*, Rich. II., an. 1388.

oppugn (o-pūn'), *v. t.* [< F. *oppugner* = Sp. *opugnar* = Pg. *oppugnar* = It. *oppugnare*, < L. *oppugnare*, fight against, < *ob*, against, + *pugnare*, fight, < *pugna*, a fight: see *pugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*.] 1. To fight against; oppose; resist.

Every one
Moues by his power, liues by his permission,
And can doe nothing if the prohibition
Of the Almigbty doe *oppugne*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Sins of malice, and against the Holy Ghost, *oppugn* the greatest grace with the greatest spite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

2. To attack; oppose, as by argument; make an assault upon.

How can we call him "Christ's vicar" that resisteth Christ, *oppugneth* his verity, persecuteth his people?
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 146.

I justify myself
On every point where cavillers like this
Oppugn my life.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

oppugnancy (o-pug'nan-si), *n.* [< *oppugnan(t)* + *-cy*.] Opposition; resistance; contention.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And, hark, what discord follows! each thing meets
In mere *oppugnancy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 111.

oppugnant (o-pug'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *oppugnante*, < L. *oppugnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] **I.** *a.* Resisting; opposing; repugnant; hostile.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.
Darcie, Annals of Queen Elizabeth, p. 36.

II. *n.* One who oppugns; an opponent. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

oppugnation† (op-ug-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *opugnacion* = Pg. *oppugnação* = It. *oppugnazione*, < L. *oppugnatio(n-)*, an assault, < *oppugnare*, fight against: see *oppugn*.] Opposition; resistance; assault.

The great siege, cruel *oppugnation*, and piteous taking of the noble and renowmed citie of Rhodes.
Haktuyt's Voyages, II. 72.

oppugner (o-pū'nėr), *n.* One who attacks or assails by act or by argument; an opposer; an opponent.

These sports have many *oppugners*, whole volumes writ against them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 316.

He was withal a great *Oppugner* of Superstition.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

opsimathy (op-sim'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *opsimathies* (-thiz). [< Gr. *ὀψιμαθία*, late learning, < *ὀψιμαθής*, late in learning, < *ὀψέ*, after a long time, late, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn.] Late education; education late in life; something learned late.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men. *Hale*, Golden Remains, p. 218.

Whatever philological learning he possesses is, on the contrary, in all seeming, the latest of *opsimathies*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 73.

opsiometer (op-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄψις*, sight, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optometer.

opsomania (op-sō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ὄψον*, a dainty, in a more general sense meat, flesh, orig. boiled meat (< *ἕψειν*, boil, secthe), + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] A mania or morbid love for some particular aliment.

opsomaniac (op-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *opsomania* + *-ac*, after *maniac*.] One who exhibits opsomania.

opsonium (op-sō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *opsonia* (-ą). [L. *opsonium*, < Gr. *ὀψώνιον*, provisions, provision-money, < *ὄψον*, anything eaten with bread.] In *class. antiq.*, anything eaten with bread to give it relish, especially fish; in general, a relish.

The *opsonia* were very limited — onions and watercresses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

opt. In *gram.*, an abbreviation of *optative*.

optable† (op'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *optabilis*, to be wished for, desirable, < *optare*, wish for, desire: see *optate*.] Desirable. *Cockeram.*

optate† (op'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *optatus*, pp. of *optare* (> It. *ottare* = Pg. Sp. *optar* = F. *opter*), choose, select, wish for, desire; akin to *opinari*, suppose, think, and to *apisci*, obtain, Skt. √ *āp*, obtain: see *opine*, *apt*.] To wish for; choose; desire. *Cotgrave.*

optation† (op-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *optation*, < L. *optatio(n-)*, a choosing, in rhet. the expression of a wish, < *optare*, choose: see *optate*.] A desiring; the expression of a wish.

To this belong . . . *optation*, obtestation, interrogation.
Peacham, Garden of Eloquence (1577), sig. P. iii.
[(*Latham.*)

optative (op'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *optatif* = Sp. Pg. *optativo* = It. *ottativo*, < LL. *optativus*, serving to express a wish (*modus optativus*, tr. Gr. *ἡ εὐκτική* (sc. *ἐγκλισις*) or *τὸ εὐκτικόν*, the optative mode), < L. *optare*, pp. *optatus*, wish: see *optate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expressing or expressive of desire or wish.

In the office of the communion . . . the church's form of absolution is *optative* and by way of intercession.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

2. Expressing wish or desire by a distinct grammatical form; pertaining to or constituting the mode named from this use: as, the *optative* mode; *optative* constructions.—**Optative mode**, in *gram.*, that form of the verb by which wish or desire (with other derived relations) is expressed, forming part of the original system of the Indo-European or Aryan verb, and more or less retained in the later languages, especially the Greek and Sanskrit: its sign is an *i*-element between the tense-sign and the personal endings.

II. *n.* 1. Something to be desired. [Rare.]

By these *optatives* and potentials man's inquiry may be the more awake.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 176.

2. In *gram.*, the optative mode of a verb. Abbreviated *opt.*

optatively (op'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an optative manner; by desire; by the expression of a wish. *Bp. Hall.*—2. By means of the optative mode; in the optative mode.

optic (op'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *optick*, *optique*; < F. *optique* = Sp. *óptico* = Pg. *optico* = It. *ottico*, < NL. *opticus*, < Gr. *ὀπτικός*, of seeing (*ἡ ὀπτική* (> L. *optice*, > It. *ottica* = Pg. Sp. *optica* = F. *optique*) or *τὰ ὀπτικά*, optics), < **ὀπτός*, verbal adj. of √ *ὀπ* (fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, perf. *ὄπωπα*), see (> *ὄψ*, *ὤψ*, eye, face, *ὄψις*, seeing, vision, sight, *ὄμμα*, eye, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, etc.); a var. of √ *οκ*, in *ὄκκος* = L. *oculus*, eye: see *ophthalmia*, *ocular*, and *eye*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; visual; subservient to the faculty or function of seeing.

The moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her spotty globe.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

2. Of or pertaining to the eye as the organ of vision; ocular; ophthalmic.—3. Relating to the science of optics.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule that the higher they are the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth naturally contract all objects, more or less, according to the distance.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, i.

Basal optic ganglion. See *ganglion*.—**Brachia of the optic lobes.** See *brachium*.—**Dispersion of the optic axes.** See *dispersion*.—**Optic angle.** (*a*) The angle included between the two lines drawn from the two extremities of an object to the first nodal point of the eye; the visual angle. (*b*) The angle which the visual axes of the eyes make with one another as they tend to meet at some distance before the eyes. (*c*) The angle between the optic axes in a biaxial crystal.—**Optic axis.** (*a*) See *axis*[1]. (*b*) The line in a doubly refracting crystal in the direction of which no double refraction occurs. Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have a single optic axis, coincident with their vertical crystallographical axis: hence they are said to be *uniaxial*. Crystals belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems have two optic axes, and hence are *biaxial*.—**Optic chiasm**, in *anat.*, the commissure, decussation, or chiasm of the right and left optic nerves. See *chiasm*, and cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**Optic commissure.** Same as *optic chiasm*.—**Optic cup**, a concave or cup-like area formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle.—**Optic disk**, the slightly oval area on the retina formed by the entrance of the optic nerve. It is somewhat elevated, and is also called the *optic papilla*, *colliculus nervi optici*, and *porus opticus*.—**Optic foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Optic ganglia**, the corpora quadrigemina or bigemina.—**Optic groove**, the groove lodging the chiasm on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, in front of the olivary eminence.—**Optic lobes** (lobi optici), the dorsal part of the midbrain or mesencephalon. The lobes are paired, right and left, and hence called *corpora bigemina*, in animals below mammals. In man and other mammals each lobe is also marked by a cross-furrow, so that the two lobes form four protuberances, whence they are called *corpora quadrigemina*, and consti-

Brain of Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, with optic lobes, *C*, as large as the cerebral hemispheres *B*; *A*, olfactory nerves or lobes; *D*, cerebellum.

PE 1625 C4 1889a pt.14 The Century dictionary

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* O., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTent. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
pharm. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ṳ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė̤ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in ardnous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

MDCCCLXXXIX